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VOL. 80 NO. 3

Junius Smith succeeds David Clark as publishing firm president · 60

What's to be seen at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition · 67

Research clinic gleanings; cotton is still pretty lively 126

textile bulletin

MARCH · 1954

Sectional INDEX

What Others Are Saying 48
•
Watching Washington 50
•
Editorials 60
•
Textile Industry Schedule 63
•
Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning . 91
•
Warp Preparation & Weaving 95
•
Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing 99
•
Maintenance, Engineering & Handling . 102
•
Personal News 105
•
Mill News 109
•
For The Textile Industry's Use 110
•
Serving The Textile Industry 122
•
Classified Advertising 144

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LOOM NECESSITIES

Made from the Finest Hickory and Dogwood

Box Fronts
Crank or Pitman Arms
Creel Sticks
Harness Roll Bearings
Jack Sticks

Laysword Reed Caps
Lease Rods
Roving Sticks
Top Clearer Boards
Under Clearer Roll Sticks
Whip Roll Blocks
Whip Roll Shaft Bearings

VISIT BOOTH 805 at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition

THE BULLARD CLARK COMPANY

JACOBS

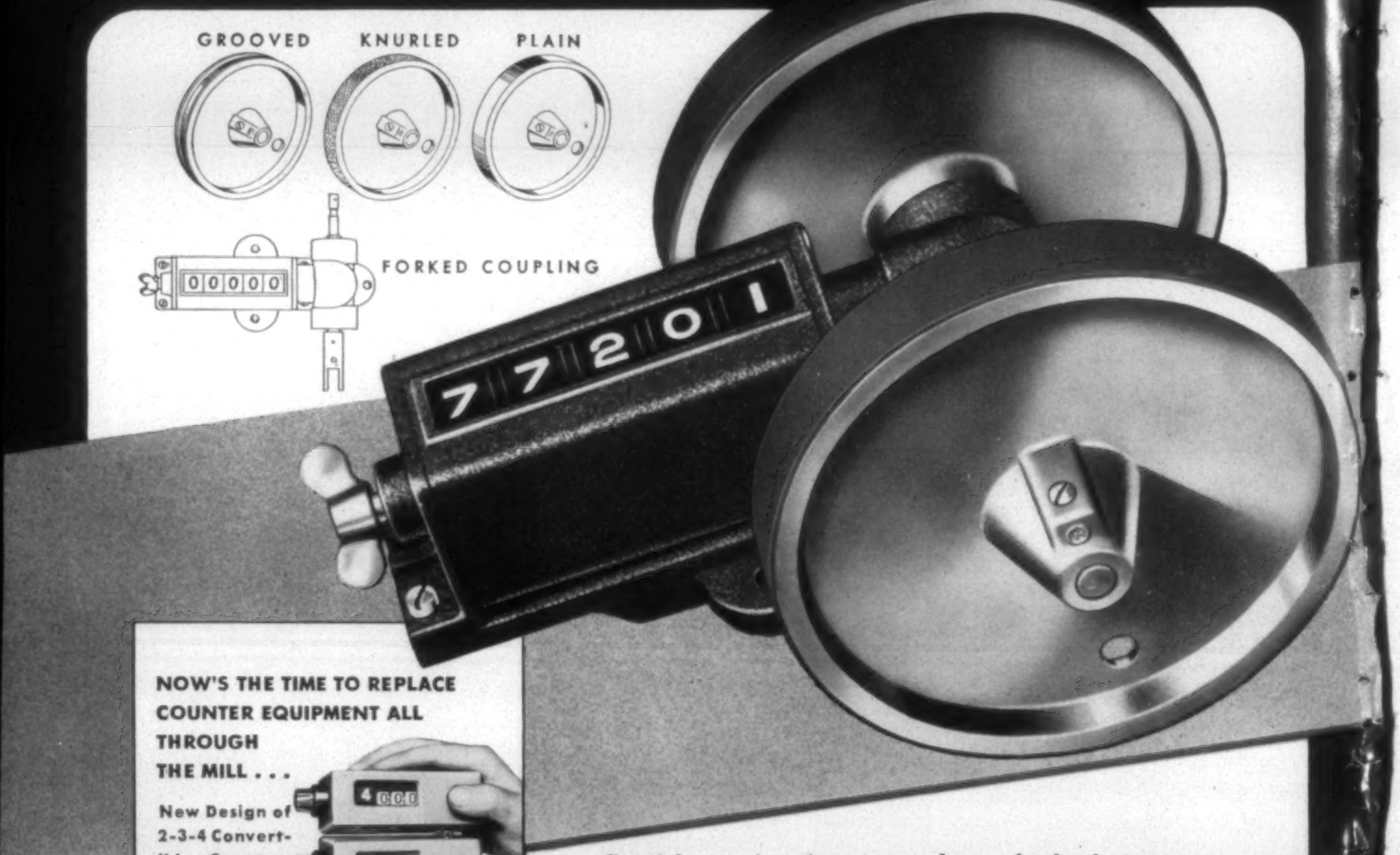
SOUTHERN DIVISION
Charlotte, N. C.

NORTHERN DIVISION
Danielson, Conn.

Here's the Rugged [illegible]

Wheel-Driven Counter

you need for your mill



NOW'S THE TIME TO REPLACE COUNTER EQUIPMENT ALL THROUGH THE MILL . . .

New Design of 2-3-4 Convertible Counters . . . Pick, Hank, Yardage or Knitting . . . are easier to read and reset . . . give you a new lease on long counter life. Replace your obsolete counters with new and improved V-R Convertibles.

Loom Cut Meters are your best assurance of *uniform cut lengths of cloth.* Send for new bulletin showing how a modern mill makes Cut Meters count for greater profit.

Special care is taken to produce wheels that are accurately made, precision-ground, and properly balanced to run lightly and evenly over the cloth. That's one good reason why Veeder-Root Wheel-Driven Counters can always be counted on for years of accurate service.

Wheels may be rubber-covered, plain-surfaced, grooved or knurled . . . or the drive shaft may be fitted with a forked coupling. Counter is geared as specified to indicate in terms of yards, yards and eighths, feet, meters or other units. Get in touch with your nearest Veeder-Root office for the Wheel-Driven Counters you need for *your* equipment.

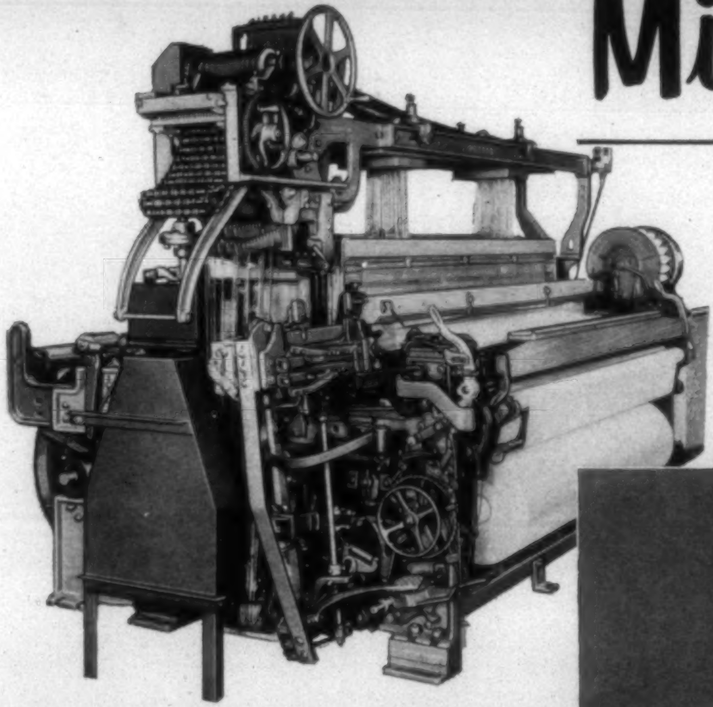
BOOTHS 264-265, American Textile Machinery Exhibition
Atlantic City, April 26-30

VEEDER-ROOT

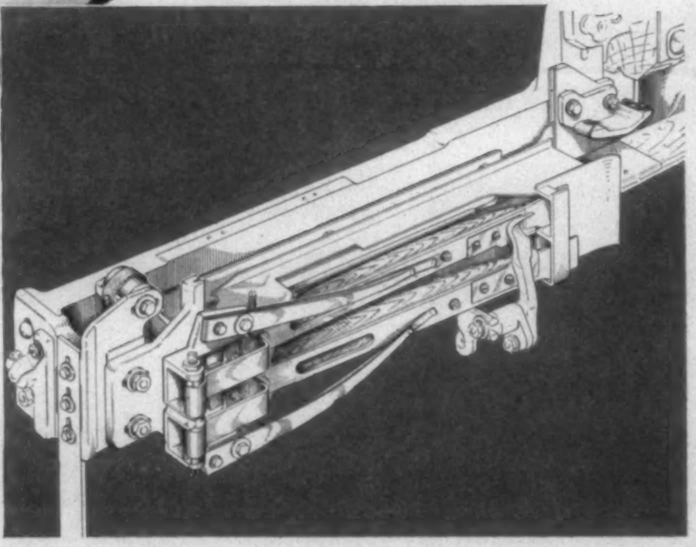
Developments

are proven by

Mill Trial



XD with 2x1
BOX MOTION
with the New
PIVOTING BINDER



Every new development of Draper products requires thorough field trial before it is offered for mill use. The 2x1 Box Motion with the easy-to-adjust Pivoting Binder is an example.

Major developments, which have met rigid requirements will be seen at the Atlantic City Exhibition April 26-30. Don't miss this great show.

AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION
ATLANTIC CITY APRIL 26-30 1954

"Retaining Leadership through Research"

DRAPER CORPORATION

HOPEDALE, MASS.

ATLANTA, GA. GREENSBORO, N.C. SPARTANBURG, S.C.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF AUTOMATIC LOOMS

LEESONA® REPORTER

Waumbec Standardizes on Uniflex Spindles

Complete Switch-Over After Test Shows 33⅓% Increase in Spindle Speed

Among the best boosters for new Uniflex Roller Bearing Spindles are textile men who have tested this outstanding Universal advancement in their own plants, and beyond any doubt they've found a way to cut production costs.

To conduct a test, Waumbec Mills, Inc., of Manchester, N. H., decided on a trial installation of Uniflex Roller Bearing Spindles on their uptwisters. Following the test, Waumbec reported that uptwister speed was increased from 10,500 to 14,000 rpm — a rise of 33⅓%. Which means, of course, a sizable production increase in the same length of time from the same number of spindles, and the same amount of floor space.

Waumbec further stated that, together with the installation of Universal grease-sealed ball bearing idlers on their uptwisters, the Uniflex Spindles helped cut down oiling maintenance by 50% — since both these Universal units are lubricated only once a year. As a result, Waumbec Mills made a complete change-over to Uniflex Spindles on its uptwisters.

Other mills also have discovered the advantages of replacing obsolete spindles with Uniflex spindles. These include savings in power consumption (from 10% to 36% with comparable spindle speeds), more production without any increase in floor space requirements, and drastic reductions in maintenance. Replacing obsolete spindles with Uniflex spindles as the old ones wear out brings the same worthwhile economy, because every one starts cutting costs the moment it goes to work.

Some of the uptwisters at the Waumbec Mills, Incorporated, Manchester, N. H. These machines have now been completely modernized with Uniflex Roller Bearing Spindles.

Uniflex Savings Result From Greatly Advanced Design

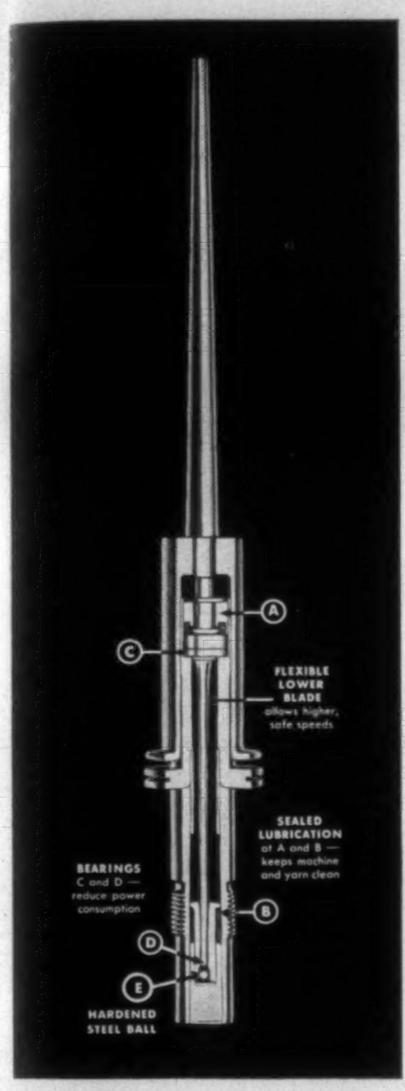
In the Uniflex Spindle the high-speed flexible lower blade and unique bearing construction reduce bearing loads and vibration. Under satisfactory conditions these features permit safe spindle speeds up to 16,000 rpm, and cut spindle power consumption to an all-time low. Other performance-improving Uniflex features, as shown in the cut-a-way illustration, include:

C. Upper Bearing has short rollers which decrease the tendency of the blade to cramp during flexing.

D. Lower Bearing Journal has such a small diameter that its surface speed is always low. At equal spindle speeds, its surface speed is only half that of a lower journal with ¼ inch diameter. This reduced speed means reduced power consumption.

Advanced Unirail® Uptwister Features Assure Cleaner, Faster Yarn-Handling

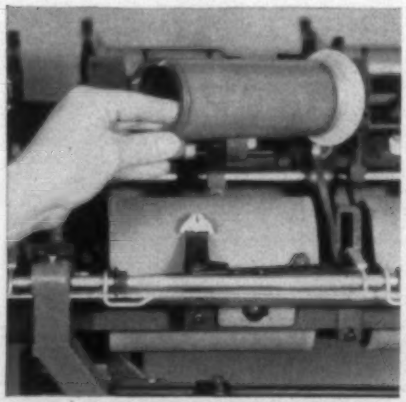
Headless Package Arbor and Automatic Tailing Device Save Time, Guard Quality


A
C
FLEXIBLE LOWER BLADE allows higher, safe speeds
SEALED LUBRICATION at A and B — keeps machine and yarn clean
BEARINGS C and D — reduce power consumption
B
D
E
HARDENED STEEL BALL

E. Hardened Steel Ball takes the entire thrust load on a small contact area, requiring much less power than the larger cone bearings commonly used in other spindles.

No free oil in the spindle — and consequently no yarn-contaminating oil splash — is another big Uniflex advantage. The porous bronze bushings (***A*** and ***B***) admit only enough oil to the bearings to form a thin film, and the needle-injected oil supply lasts a year. This new freedom from oil spray cuts down lint accumulation and greatly reduces the cleaning cycle.

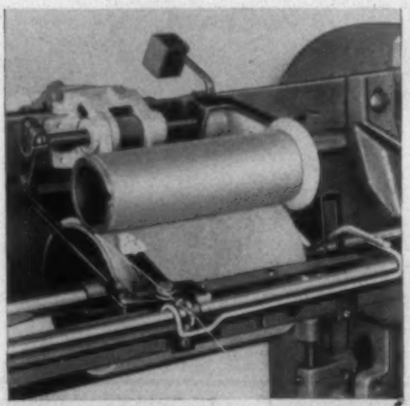
Over-all performance in the Universal Unirail Uptwister reaches peak efficiency through revolutionary new features. Two of the most important of these are the Built-In Headless Package Arbor and the Automatic Tailing Device, which combine to cut yarn-handling time drastically, while safeguarding product quality.



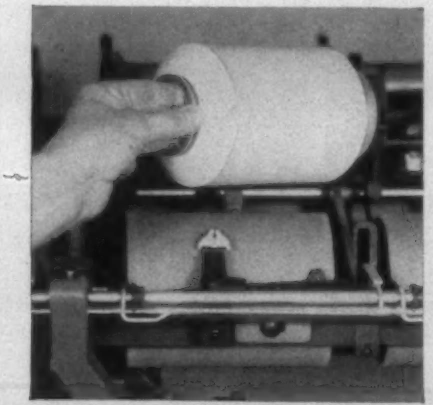
Headless Package Arbor on the Unirail Uptwister makes donning a faster, easier job. Swung out, the arbor contracts to take the tube. Swung into operating position, it expands within the tube to hold it firmly.

By eliminating the need of a separate tube mandrel, and the motions necessary for removing it, the Headless Package Arbor makes a much simpler, quicker job out of the donning operation. Then, with the Automatic Tailing Device, new ends are started in the shortest possible time. After starting the spindle, you trap the end in the leading end of the take-up tube in one quick, easy upward motion, by placing the yarn against the tailing guide wheel. Automatically the transfer tail is wound, the yarn drops out of the tailing wheel and the self-threading guide picks up the yarn — and you're in production.

Doffing time is shortened, thanks again to the Headless Package Arbor. Comparative tests prove that this feature reduces both donning and doffing time over 30% — with the additional big advantage that the operator doesn't have to touch the yarn while doffing; thereby assuring a cleaner, more waste-free product.



Automatic Tailing Device with self-threading guide cuts operator's handling time to a new money-saving low.



Yarn Is Untouched by operator when doffed from the Unirail's quick-doffing Headless Package Arbor.

23.3.16

AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY ASSOCIATION
EXHIBITION
ATLANTIC CITY
APRIL 26-30
1954

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
P. O. Box 1605, Providence 1, Rhode Island

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, UTICA, CHARLOTTE, ATLANTA, LOS ANGELES; MONTREAL, HAMILTON, CANADA; MANCHESTER, ENGLAND; PARIS, FRANCE; BASLE, SWITZERLAND

Agents in every principal textile center throughout the world

Winding and Twisting Machinery for Natural and Synthetic Yarns

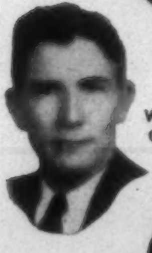
Southern Office and Stockroom, 914-16 East Franklin Avenue, Gastonia

NEW, LARGER SOUTHERN SUPPLY CENTER KEE

Traveler stocks doubled—service facilities streamlined to me

F. P. BODENHEIMER
Granite Falls, N. C.

C. H. GREEN
Lanett, Ala.



W. L. HUDSON
Columbus, Ga.

C. W. WILBANKS
Laurens, S. C.

W. T. HORTON
Belmont, N. C.

In line with its well-known slogan, "Keep a step ahead," Victor Ring Traveler Company planned its new supply center in Gastonia to provide a supply service carefully matched to the expanding needs of Victor's many Southern customers.

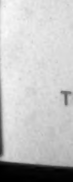
- Twice the supply of Travelers formerly stocked at the old Gastonia headquarters will provide thousands of styles and sizes in ample volume to fill all average orders.
- Victor's experienced staff of local people, who know local needs and conditions, have all modern facilities to handle your orders with promptness and efficiency.
- Victor's Southern sales representatives operating from these headquarters are now even better equipped to provide the friendly Victor service that keeps production costs down and yarn quality up.

While Victor moves forward with the progress of the textile South, it offers the same high standard of service in any textile area—North, East, West. Make Victor *your* partner in progress.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R. I. • 20 Mathewson Street • DExter 1-0737
GASTONIA, N. C. • 914-16 E. Franklin Avenue • GAstonia 5-0891

Victor Sales Representatives who travel the Southern textile area are now better prepared than ever to help you with problems of Traveler selection and procurement.



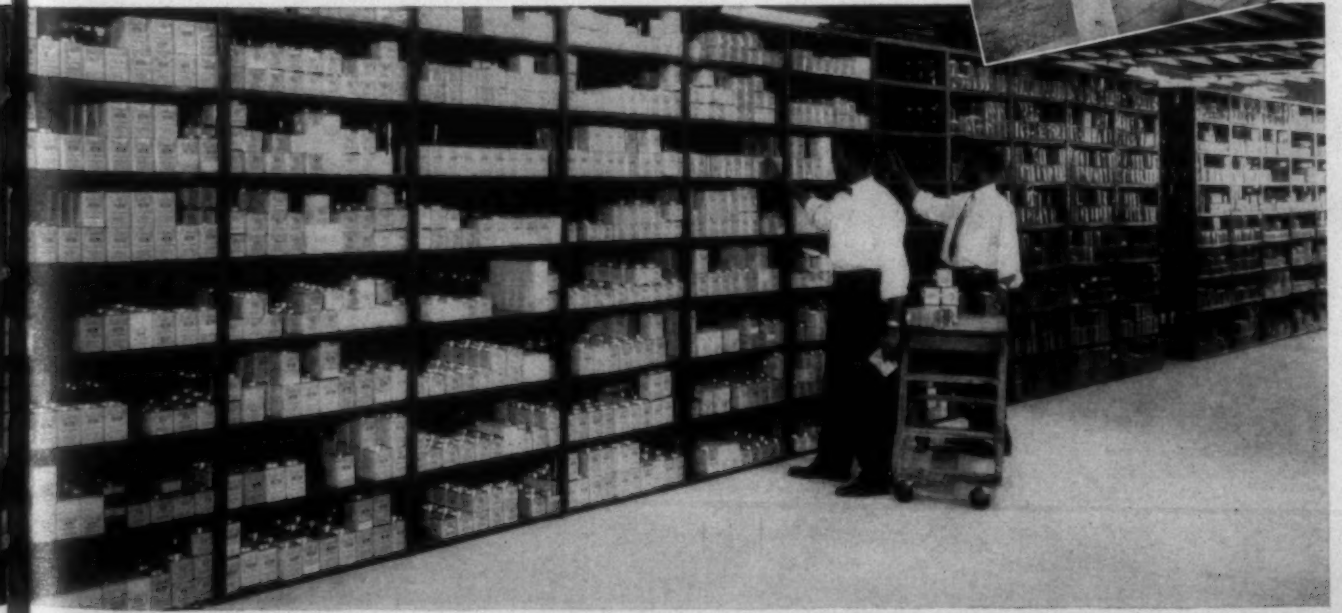
SERVICE SPECIALIST—well-known to Victor's Southern customers by telephone contact, if not by sight, is Leona Brabham, able manager of Victor's new Southern supply center, continuing her 21 year experience as head of Victor's former sales office. Her "traveler-wise" understanding of mill operations is often a pleasant revelation to new customers.

TRAVELERS TRAVEL FAST when your orders are filled at Victor's new Gastonia supply center, because everything was planned for "streamlined" service. The small illustration shows a Victor truck being loaded with shipments of orders received earlier in the day.

"SUPERMARKET" STOCKS That's the impression you get when you look down the long rack illustrated—one of five equally large. They will be even more fully loaded when stocking-up the new supply center is completed.

KEEPS VICTOR A STEP AHEAD

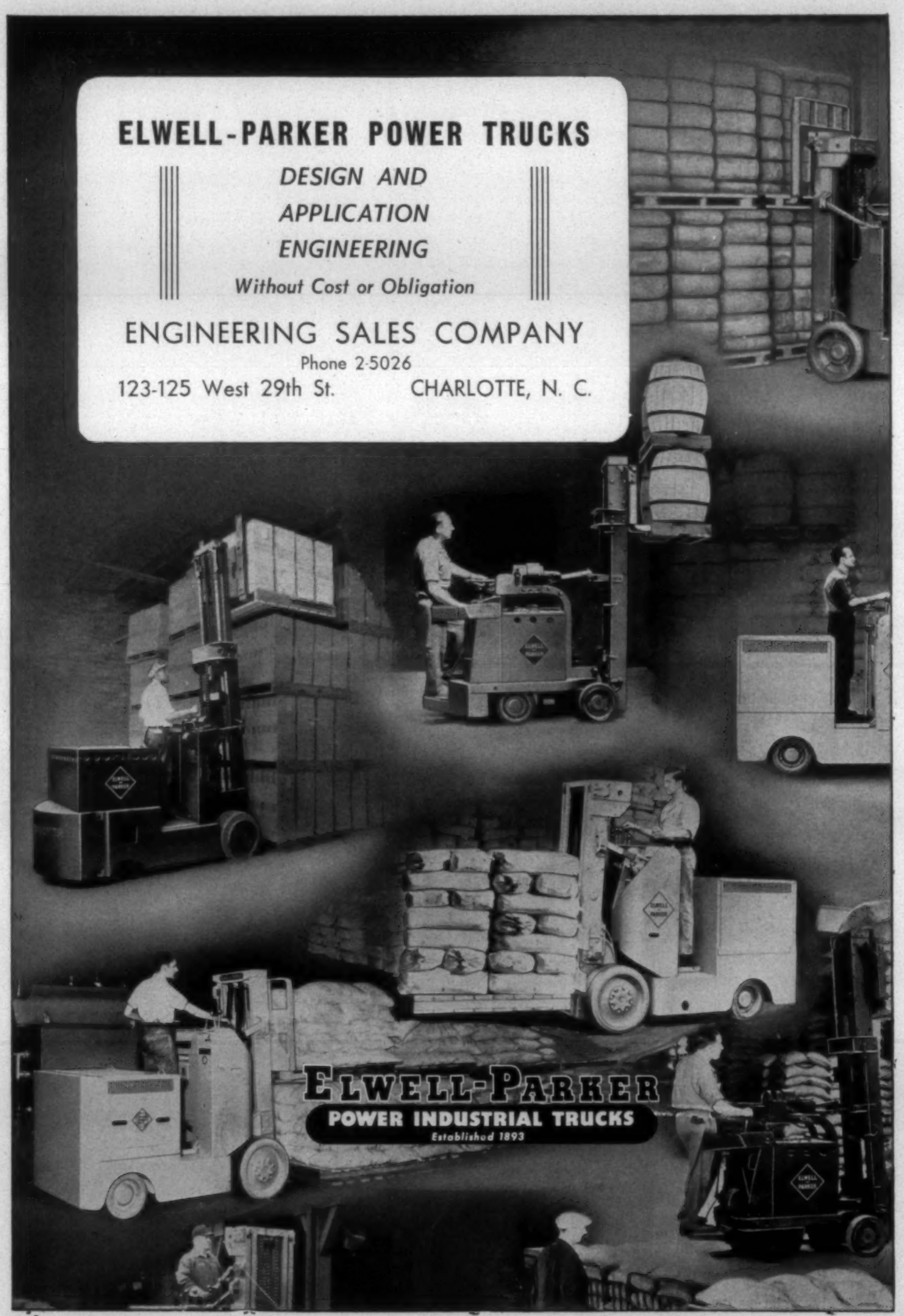
o meet expanding needs of the Textile South



***Keep a step ahead with* VICTOR RING TRAVELERS**

Stop in and relax at Victor Booth 254-255
ATMA EXHIBITION • ATLANTIC CITY • APRIL 26—MAY 1

TEXTILE MACHINERY
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
EXHIBITION
ATLANTIC CITY
APRIL 26-30
1954



ELWELL-PARKER POWER TRUCKS

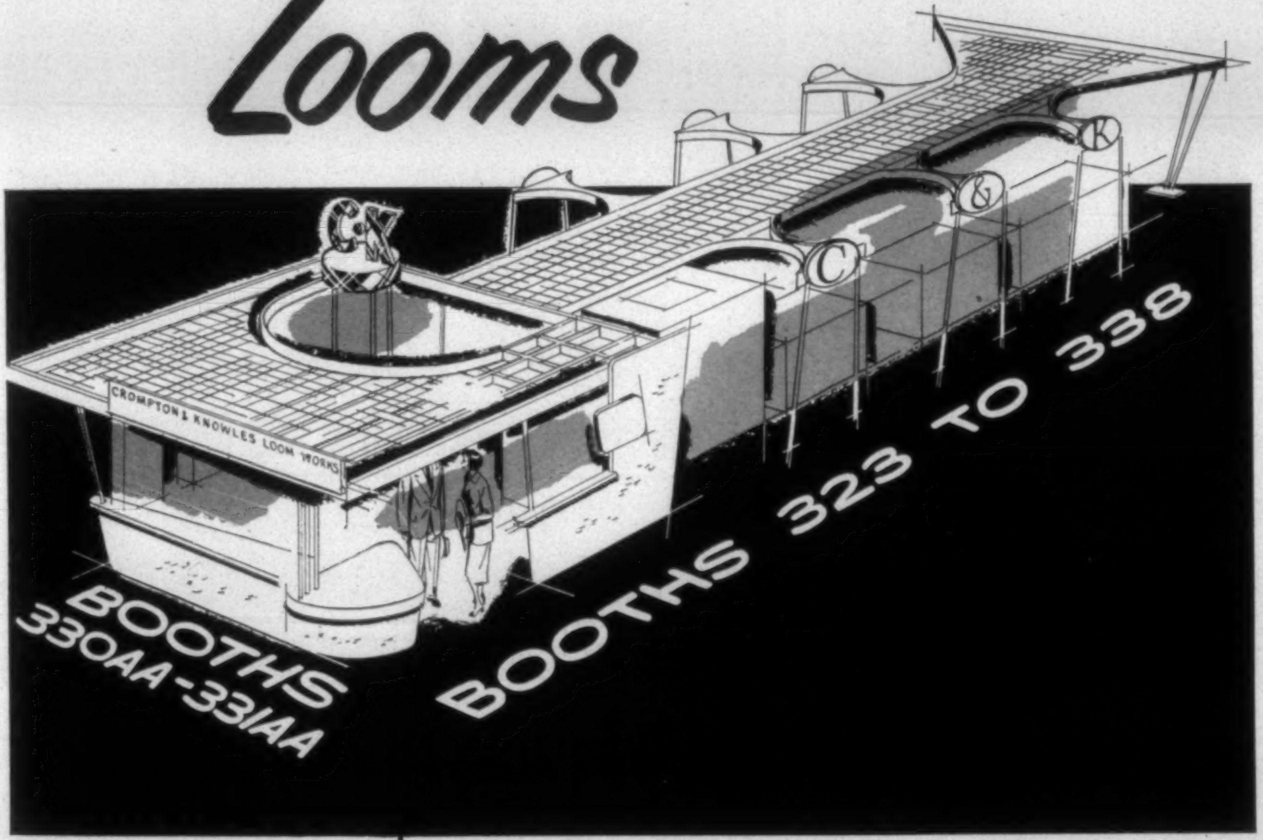
DESIGN AND
APPLICATION
ENGINEERING
Without Cost or Obligation

ENGINEERING SALES COMPANY
Phone 2-5026
123-125 West 29th St. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ELWELL-PARKER
POWER INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS
Established 1893

Here's Where to See

C&K's 7 New Looms



TEXTILE MACHINERY
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
ATLANTIC CITY APRIL 26-30 1954
EXHIBITION

Booths 323 to 338
330AA to 331AA

One of the largest and most easily distinguished exhibits at the Atlantic City Show, C&K's *Pavilion of Progress for the Weaving Industries* will feature 5 new looms never shown before:

1. Weaving gray flannel filling mix.
2. Weaving 2-color denim automatically.
3. Weaving 4 x 1 filament dress goods automatically.
4. Weaving 4 x 1 spun rayon blends.
5. Weaving 2 x 1 upholstery fabrics.

Also a new Narrow Fabric Loom . . . a new W-3A Loom automatically producing many pick-and-pick weaves . . . and one of C&K's latest Jacquards. So get the biggest news of the show as soon as you get there . . . at the modern C&K exhibit shown above.

Crompton & Knowles LOOM WORKS

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
Philadelphia, Pa. • Charlotte, N. C. • Allentown, Pa.
Crompton & Knowles Jacquard & Supply Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

C&K
Loom for Every Woven Fabric

This "Invisible Trademark" Stands Back of the Trademarks of the World's Finest Fabrics . . which are **WOVEN** Fabrics.

Just because they're your SMALLEST supply item . . .

. . . don't underestimate the importance of

TRAVELERS

Because the smallest supply item affects every spindle it offers widespread opportunities . . . to improve spinning, lower end breakage, reduce waste and to upgrade quality. Worn rings as well as new rings, larger packages, higher speeds, new fibres, blends — changes like these are usually the signal for traveler changes.

Here is where Service and Quality come before price considerations. U. S. representatives possess the know-how and mill background to be of real, constructive assistance in helping you run good spinning.

Finding just the right traveler for every need is not always easy. But the millions of spindles running U. S. Travelers are good proof of the fact that we stick with the problem until our customers are happy with their results.

Can we be of assistance? Call on us, count on us.

We welcome the opportunity to serve, and we appreciate your goodwill.

U. S. Representatives are at your service.

W. P. Vaughan, W. H. Rose
Greenville, S. C. — Box 1048 — Phone 3-0915

O. B. Land
Athens, Ga. — Box 1187 — Phone 478

L. H. Mellor, Jr.
Mid-Atlantic States, 123 Treaty Rd.
Drexel Hill, Pa. — Phone Hilltop 6-1563

H. R. Fisher
Concord, N. C. — Box 83 — Phone 2-8930

H. J. Smith
Providence — Box 1167 — Phone Gaspee 1-0100

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I.
Southern Warehouse: Greenville, S. C.

A Style and Size for Every Yarn and Fibre

Packaged to Arrive **and Keep Perfectly**

10,000 Bales Saved Last Year!

Pneumafil* Saves Waste

Pneumafil Equipment operating on spinning, last year literally plucked 10,000 bales of spinnable fibers out of the air.

Studies made by mills themselves reveal that Pneumafil Equipment collects from the air an average of 575 pounds of spinnable fiber per frame per year . . . excluding the material recovered from ends down. This fiber is not down-graded but is re-used by mills in their regular mix.

With this much fiber removed from the air, naturally there is less cleaning. Yes, Pneumafil* equipped frames are cleaner frames . . . and Pneumafil* equipped mills are cleaner mills . . . because Pneumafil* saves cleaning *a bale of fiber from each spinning frame each year.*

Add to this the normally expected labor savings of 33% . . . and the resultant improvement in quality and there is only one conclusion . . .

Pneumafil* is the best investment you can make.

*Trade Mark

PNEUMAFIL CORPORATION • Charlotte 8, North Carolina

Sales Offices: Needham Hts., Mass.—Atlanta

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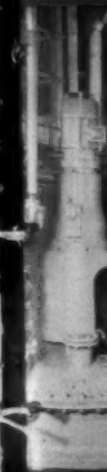
A great name for the best →

Cib

. . . and for the BEST of reasons →

PRODUCTS OF **CIBA**



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prod
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VAT FAST VAT FAST VAT FAST VAT FAST VAT FAST VAT FAST VAT FAST

anone

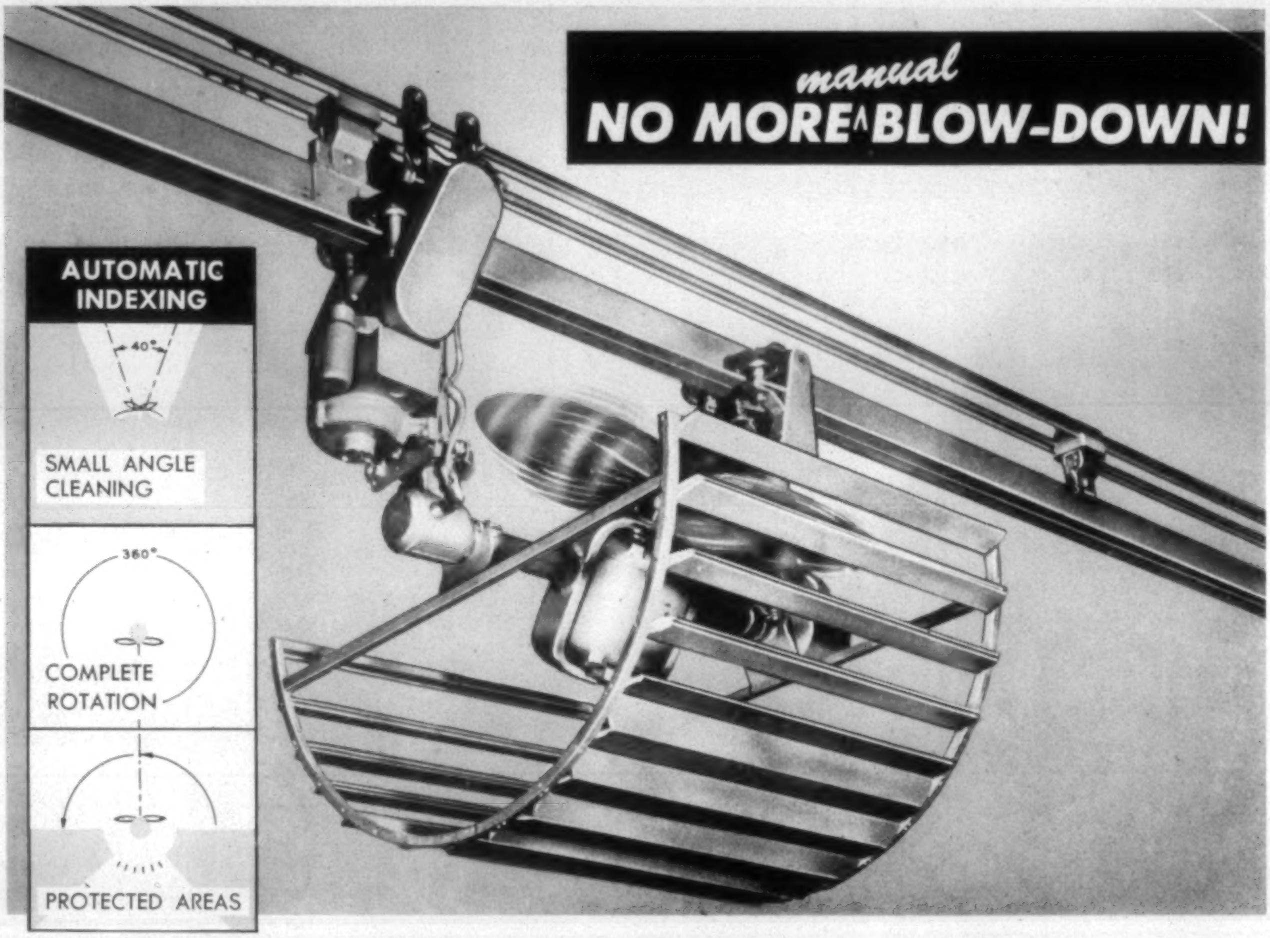
VAT DYES

For more than half a century Ciba has played a leading part in pioneering the development and manufacture of vat dyes derived from anthraquinone.

The benefits of scientific experience and achievement that emanate from the internationally-renowned research and manufacturing organization of Ciba were extended still further in the American market when the great, new vat dye plant at Toms River, New Jersey, was established.

At Toms River, Ciba is determined to bring further honor to the famous Cibanone name which will carry with it the assurance of high quality products accompanied by the most advanced technical services available anywhere. Thus will Ciba assist American dyers to achieve the results they seek to meet ever-increasing consumer demands for the highest fastness.

The name Cibanone is associated with vat dyes of the finest quality produced in Ciba's new plant at Toms River, New Jersey . . . the most modern and efficient installation of its kind.



Bahnson's New ALLRED Traveling Cleaner Cleans Anywhere—or Everywhere—*Automatically!*

Forget those weekly shutdowns for cleaning walls, ceilings, overhead equipment! Reduce maintenance costs, improve yarn quality and achieve fulltime operation with Allred Traveling Cleaners—newest development textile-engineered by Bahnson.

The *only* traveling cleaner that blows perpendicular to its track, the Allred cleans walls, *both* sides of ceiling beams, sash openings—thoroughly blows-down *every* surface within its predetermined cleaning pattern.

Completely automatic indexing sets the Allred Cleaner to blow at one angle for a complete circuit of its ceiling-suspended track, then rotate its airflow direction for its next circuit.

Adjustable for any cleaning angle from 40° to 360°, this is the only cleaner that can be set to provide complete cleaning from floor to ceiling with a single unit. If needed, U-Shield blades cut off any portion of airblast to protect card web or other critical areas.

Since it prevents the accumulation of lint, the Allred Cleaner increases the quality of your yarn and cloth by eliminating slubs and gouts.

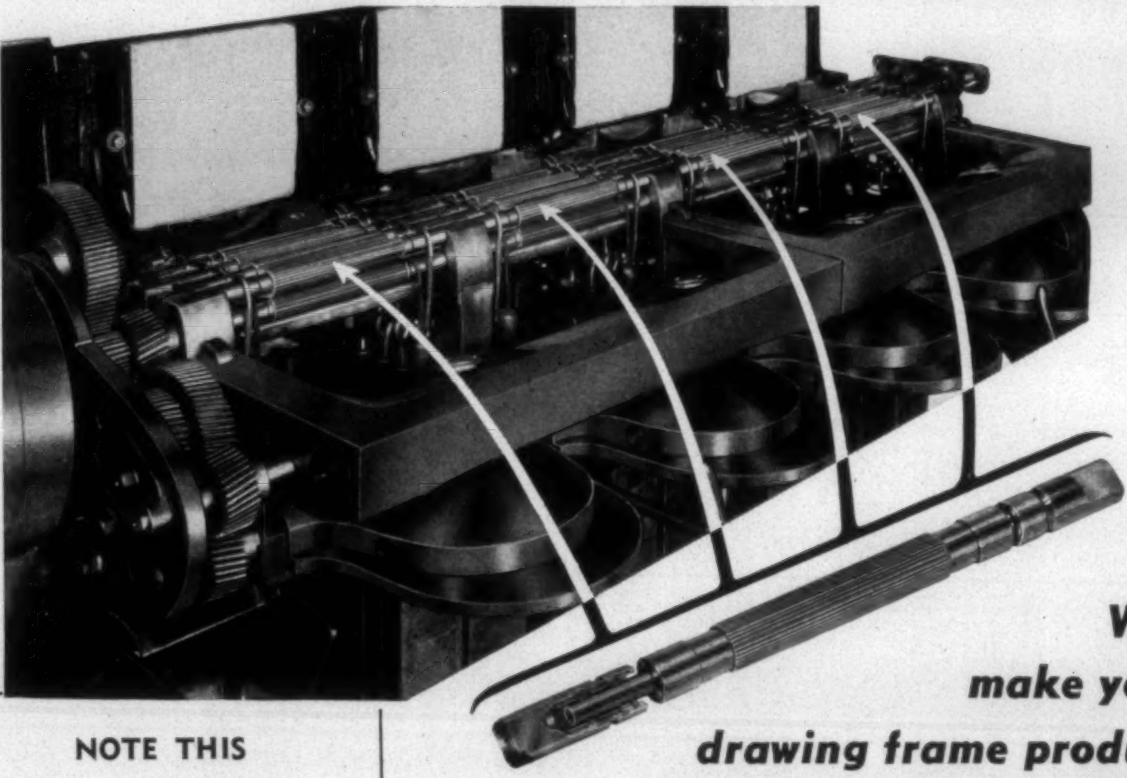
See this new time-saving, money-saving Allred Cleaner in operation at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition in Atlantic City, April 26-30. But first—get the full story... write for Bulletin 21-A.

Bahnson
COMPANY
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

AIR CONDITIONING • HUMIDIFICATION • CLEANING

At Last!

A NEW METALLIC DRAWING FRAME ROLL



Will make your drawing frame produce a far better grade of sliver

NOTE THIS

The collars and necks on the new GOSSETT metallic roll are thoroughly hardened and then scientifically tested. The tolerance on the flutes, collars, and neck is plus or minus one-half of one thousandth of an inch. The run-out of straightness will not exceed plus or minus one thousandth of an inch. GOSSETT also manufactures common or cushion type drawing rolls with the same tolerance as mentioned above.

In the mills now using their old drawing frames that were recently re-built by GOSSETT technicians who installed the new GOSSETT metallic drawing roll, the results have been amazing!

It required months and months of research and designing to develop the new GOSSETT metallic drawing roll. The flutes on this new roll are so designed that it is now possible to produce cotton or synthetic drawing sliver that is far superior in quality to anything known in the past. And, as most everybody knows, quality counts more today than ever.

Find out for yourself what a difference quality makes. Let GOSSETT re-build your drawing frames and you, too, will get better quality sliver than ever before.

Write for full particulars and estimated cost

Here's what you get when Gossett re-builds your drawing frame!

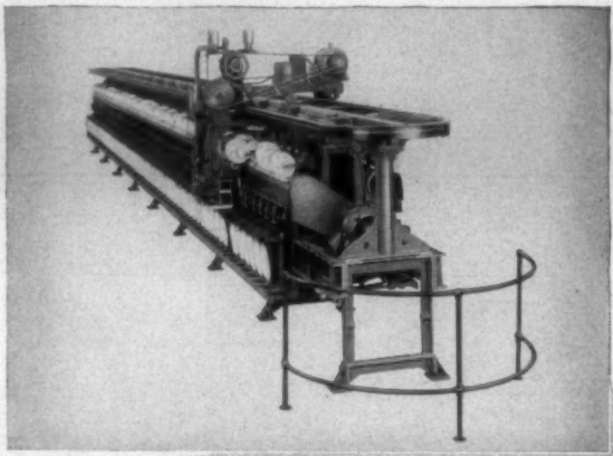
In addition to installing the new GOSSETT metallic roll, the top rolls are equipped with GOSSETT roller bearing shells (there are none better); new stands, new calender rolls, new tension train of spiral gears and studs, new drafting gears and studs, and new trumpets are installed; and the coilers and can tables are re-built. You get back an old drawing frame better than when new.

GOSSETT will also re-build drawing frames with the 5-roll system in the same manner.

B. W. GOSSETT, President
E. C. MASON, Sales Manager
D. W. SMITH, N. C.-Va. Representative

GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

BARBER-



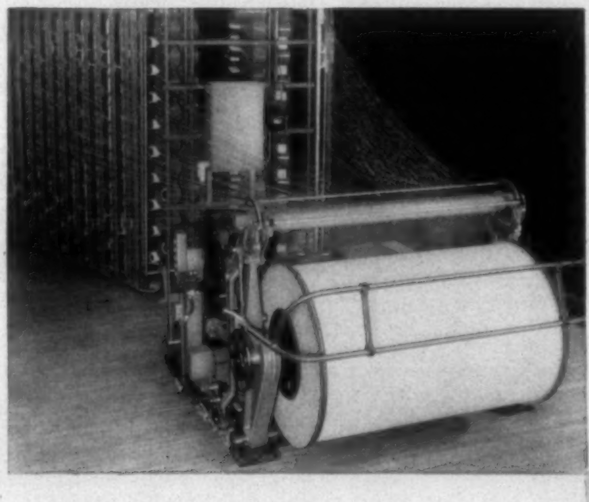
New

LARGE-PACKAGE AUTOMATIC SPOOLER

This new Type "D" machine has been developed to take advantage of the trend toward larger bobbins in the spinning. It will produce packages weighing up to 6 lbs. While the machine resembles the familiar Type "C" in many respects, it has a number of new, outstanding, and distinctive features that contribute to greater production at lower cost.

TEXTILE MACHINERY
ATLANTIC CITY
APRIL 26-30
1954
AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION
EXHIBITION

ATLANTIC CITY



New

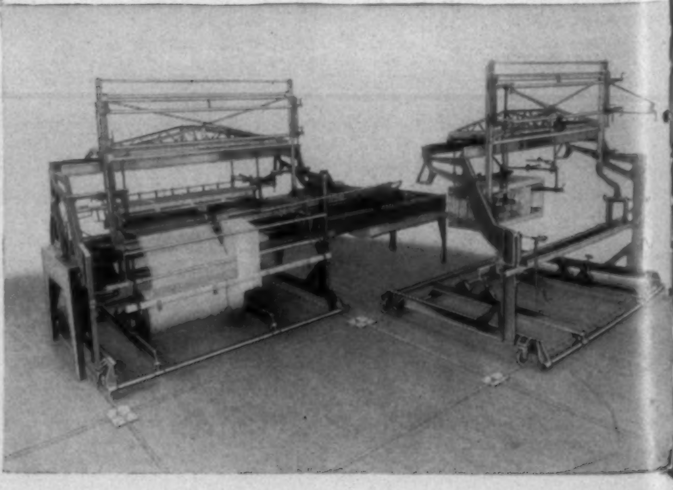
SUPER-SPEED WARPER AND CREEL

A new Warper capable of winding big beams up to 40″ head diameter, and a new V-type inside-loading Creel capable of accommodating the 6-lb. Type "D" packages, have been developed as companion units to the new Spooler. This new Warper can also be used with standard-package Creels.

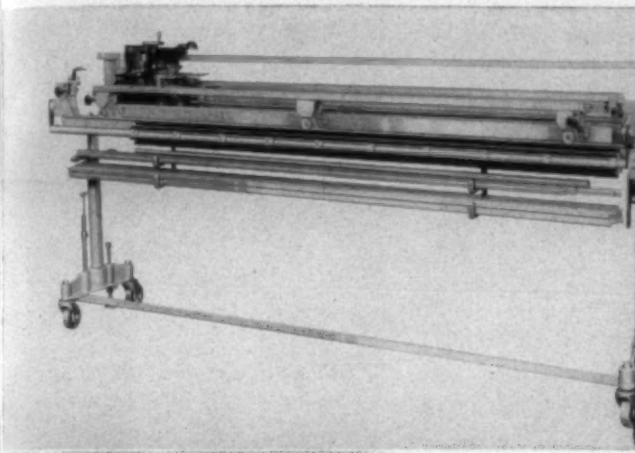
VERSATILE

WARP DRAWING MACHINE

This interesting machine is typical of a number now available to handle a wide variety of work. It will be demonstrated on a complicated stripe beam warp. Reports from all over the world indicate substantial savings that can be obtained from use of these machines.



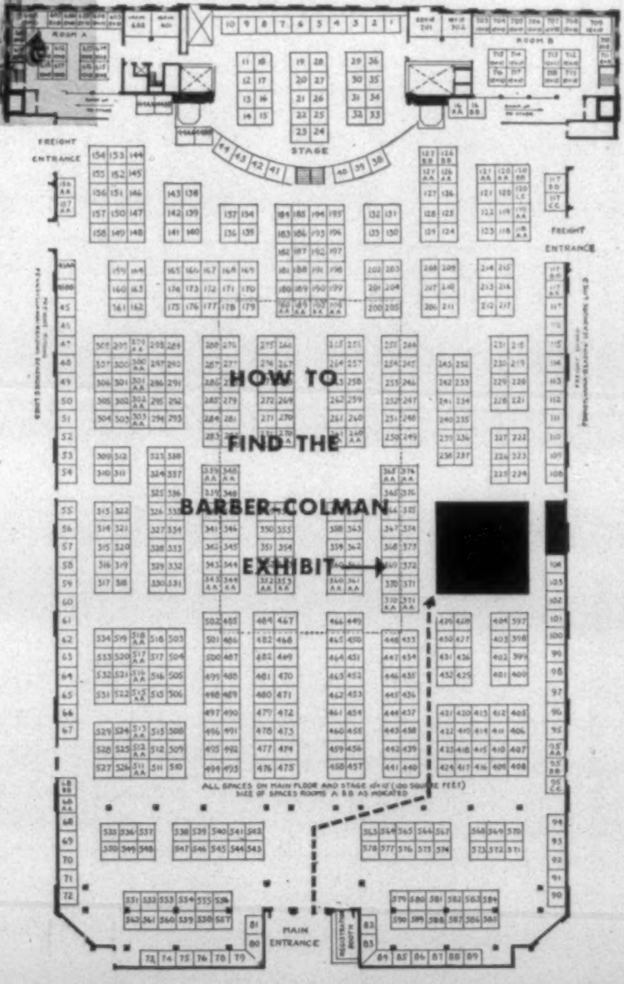
COLMAN



New

PORTABLE WARP TYING MACHINE

Here you will find a great improvement in the method of tying-in new warps *at the loom.* This machine, made in 46", 56", and 66" lengths (or longer to order), ties-in full width warps in a single operation and has a removable knotter unit. Three models are available for a wide variety of work.


ROOM A
ROOM B
STAGE
FREIGHT ENTRANCE
FREIGHT ENTRANCE
HOW TO FIND THE BARBER-COLMAN EXHIBIT
ALL SPACES ON MAIN FLOOR AND STAGE 10x10 (100 SQUARE FEET) SIZE OF SPACES ROOMS A & B AS INDICATED
MAIN ENTRANCE

APRIL 26-30

1954

AMERICAN

TEXTILE MACHINERY

EXHIBITION

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • WARP DRAWING MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

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American Textile Machinery Exposition
BOOTHS 339 — 340

Atlantic City, New Jersey

APRIL 26 - 30, 1954

Tuffer TRADE MARK CARD CLOTHING

HOWARD BROS.

WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., and Gastonia, N. C.

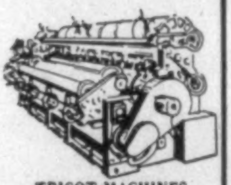
Direct Representation in Philadelphia, Pa., and in Canada

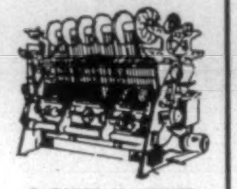
TUFFER PRODUCTS

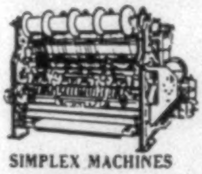
Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos and Silk Cards • Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets. Top Flats Re-covered and extra sets loaned at all plants. Lickerins and Garnet Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metalic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plants • Midgley Patented, and Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards • Top Flat Chains.

B-6

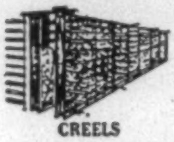
THE REINER LINE:

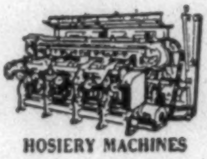

TRICOT MACHINES

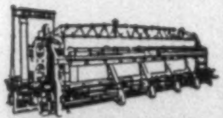

RASCHEL MACHINES


SIMPLEX MACHINES

WARPERS

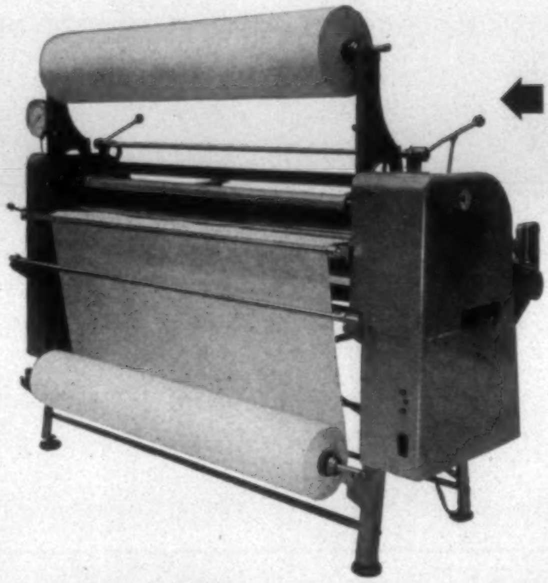

CREELS


HOSIERY MACHINES


EMBROIDERY MACHINES

Ready spare part service for all Reiner equipment.

MACHINES Well Worth Seeing!

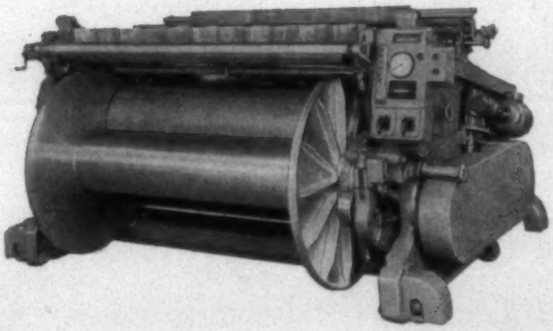


The Rabo 54 Permanent Pleating Machine

(working width 59½ inches) for processing woven and knitted fabrics of synthetic or natural fibers. Specially developed to produce wash-proof flat, knifed and box pleats in a limitless variety of patterns and designs. Among its many features are sliding guides for pleating several narrow strips simultaneously—temperature control by patented thermionic system—automatic rewind of pleated fabrics—automatic paper feed—water cooled outlet table and many other features. Also available is a twenty-inch crystal-pleater, with or without bow attachment.

Further details upon request.

The Reiner Heavy Duty Beamer



has found ready and widest acceptance by many mills. It is ruggedly built, takes highest speeds and has many features and exclusives.

This is a machine a mill man must see to be up-to-date on the very latest Heavy Duty Beamers. Also see our Creel demonstration section, plus a scale model of the sensational Famatex-Reiner Tenter Frame.

These are only a few units of the world famous Reiner line. Others are: Tricot—Simplex and Raschel Machines—Warpers and Creels for all needs—Full Fashioned Hosiery Machines up to 75 gauge—Full Fashioned Sweater Machines—10 and 15 yard Automatic Schiffli Embroidery Machines—Multihead Automatic Embroidery Machines—Bobbin Winding Machines for quilting and stitching—Famatex Tenters.

Whatever your problem, come and see us at our Booth Nos. 45AA—45BB—45—46—47, AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION, Atlantic City, N. J., April 26 to 30.

ROBERT REINER INCORPORATED

10 MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE

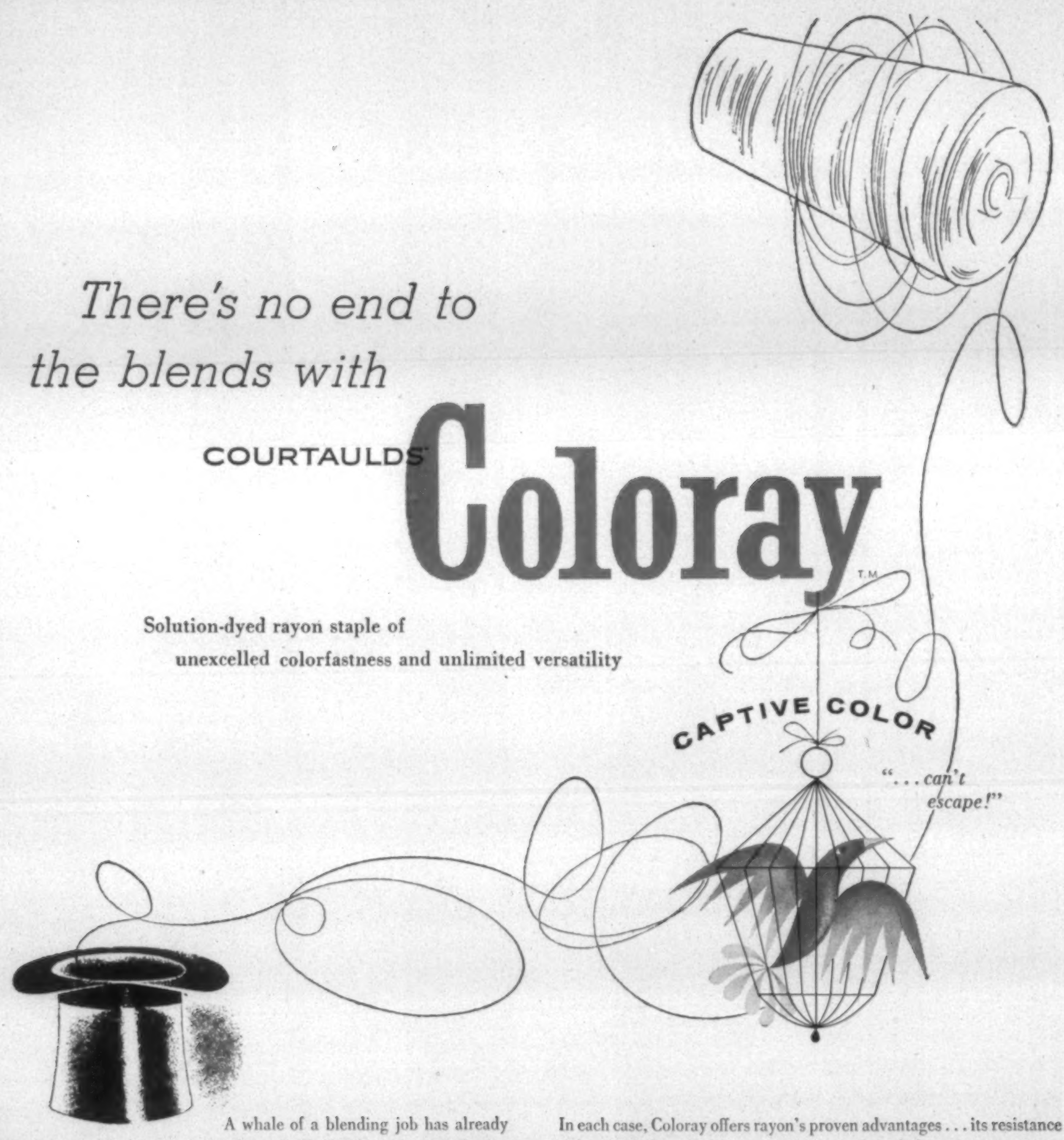
Take Bus Nos. 61 or 67, from Platform No. 60, Port Authority Bus Terminal, 41st Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. Get off at Pleasant Avenue, Weehawken, New Jersey. From there turn left and walk through the underpass up to Gregory Avenue . . . TELEPHONE: UNION 7-0502, 0503, 0504, and 0505. From New York City call LONGACRE 4-6882.

FOUNDED IN 1903 **550-564 GREGORY AVENUE, WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY**

There's no end to the blends with

COURTAULDS' Coloray T.M.

Solution-dyed rayon staple of unexcelled colorfastness and unlimited versatility



A whale of a blending job has already been done with this wonderful fiber. In England—since '38. In this country—since '46. Over 2,000 colorfast colors already blended. And that's only the beginning.

You can do almost anything in color—starting with the basic range in Coloray. You can get more and more solid colors—delicate, dynamic or deep. You can get subtle near-solids and rich heather mixtures. Colored nubs. Irregular slub yarns—in multicolor! Not only color variety, but texture variety.

And still that's only the beginning! You can get marvelous new hybrids by blending Coloray with other fibers . . . cotton, wool, silk, acetate, nylon, the new synthetics like the polyesters and the acrylics.

In each case, Coloray offers rayon's proven advantages . . . its resistance to heat and abrasion . . . its tensile strength and absorptive power.

And Coloray offers a *low-cost* solution to tough dyeing problems. Dollar for dollar, it's less expensive than stock, yarn or piece dyeing. All in addition to Coloray's vital color advantages—amazing fastness, richness, uniformity; color remarkably unaffected by standard finishes; color that protects yarn quality.

How can you use Coloray to your benefit? Ask Courtaulds, the company that developed the viscose process and originated solution-dyeing.

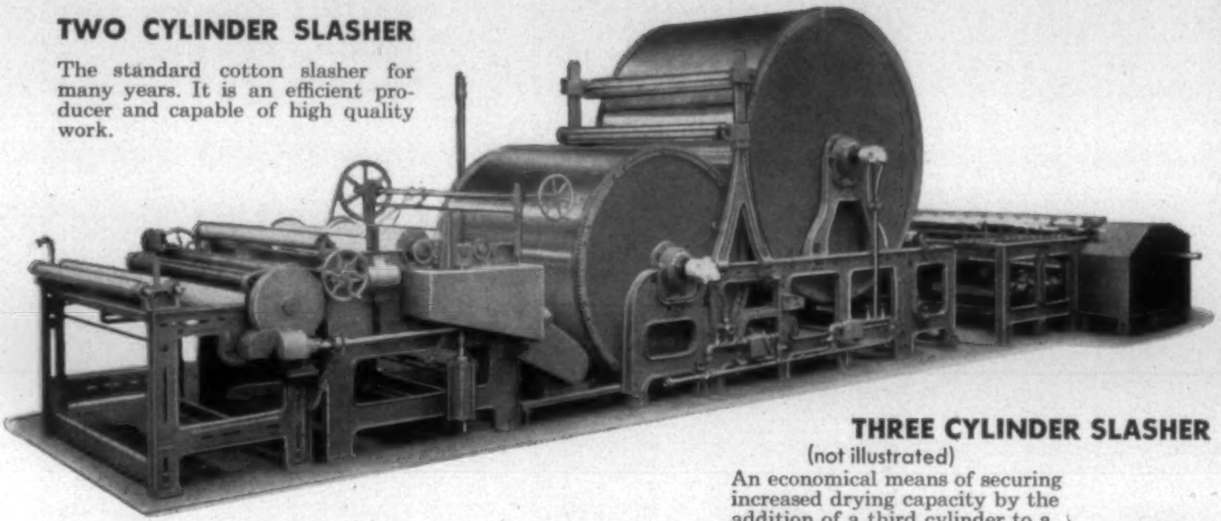
Coloray and white rayon staple are produced in Courtaulds' new plant at LeMoyne, Alabama. 13 basic colors are available in these deniers and staple lengths: 1½ *denier*-1 9/16" *staple,* 3 *denier*-2" *staple.*

For further information, write Fabric Development Dept.

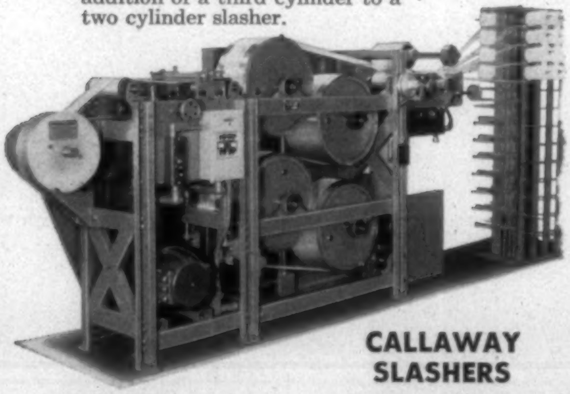
COURTAULDS, INC., *first name in man-made fibers, first name in solution-dyeing*
600 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y. • GREENSBORO, N. C. • LE MOYNE, ALA.

TWO CYLINDER SLASHER

The standard cotton slasher for many years. It is an efficient producer and capable of high quality work.



THREE CYLINDER SLASHER
(not illustrated)
An economical means of securing increased drying capacity by the addition of a third cylinder to a two cylinder slasher.



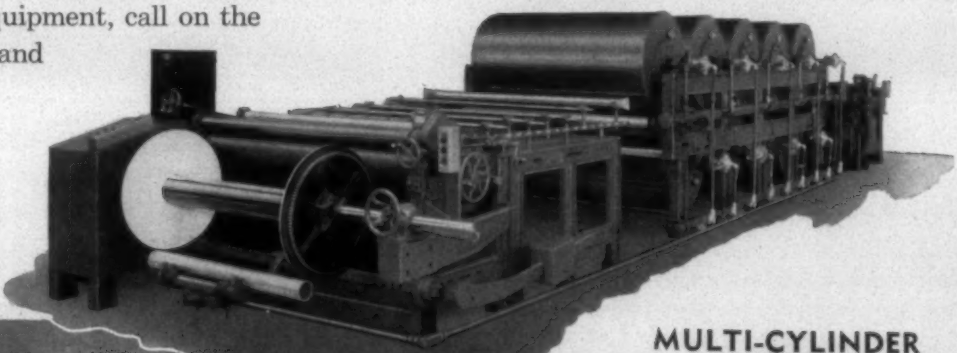
A Slasher To Fit Every Requirement

There's a WPF&M slasher for virtually every slasher room requirement . . . sample slashing or full production . . . the lightest gauze or the heaviest sheeting . . . natural fibers or synthetics. Whether you require a complete slasher installation, from size preparation to the finished warp, or modernization of your present equipment, call on the West Point Foundry and Machine Company—specialist in slasher room machinery.

CALLAWAY SLASHERS

Model 50 **Model 51** (illustrated)

Small, narrow-width machines capable of making full width warps for samples, testing, etc., using small amounts of yarn.



MULTI-CYLINDER SLASHER

(30" DIA.)

A versatile machine suitable for cut staple and filament yarns. Can also be used for cotton.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY
WEST POINT, GEORGIA

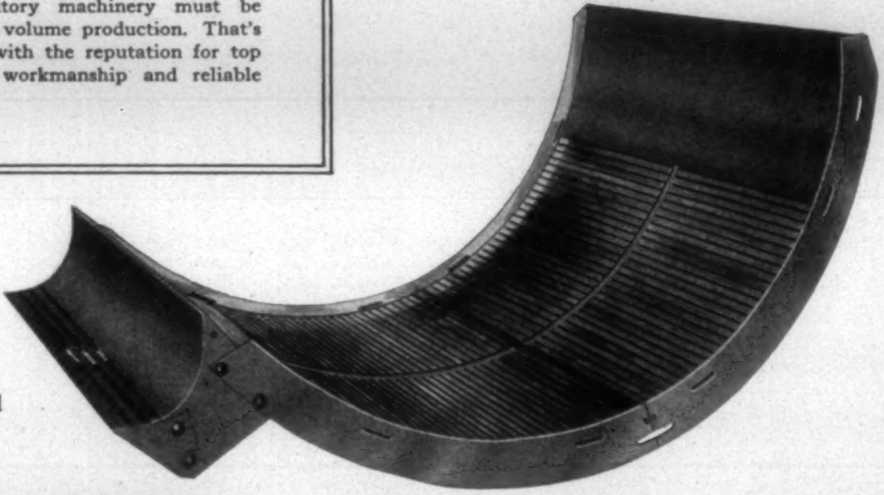
WRITE for SPECIFICATIONS

We will be glad to send you additional information on the 3 slasher units featured above and detail on the WPF&M Air-Dri, Cyl-Air, and Hi-Speed Slashers, without obligation.

MORE PRODUCTION AT LOWER COSTS with GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL PARTS

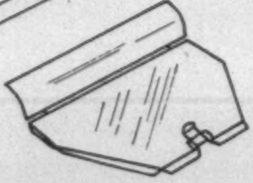
The quality and the profit of your end product starts at the beginning—where preparatory machinery must be geared for efficient, economical volume production. That's our job—a job for specialists with the reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service.

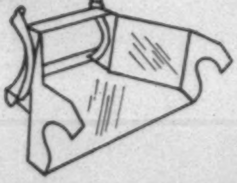
Standard type rib or perforated Card Screens are precision built on special jigs. Every screen is inspected and double checked for accuracy and tolerance.

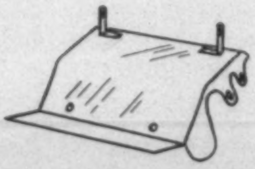


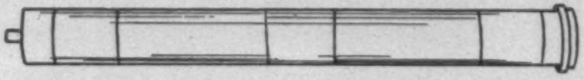
Picker, Condenser and Waste Machine Screens of maximum strength and durability are constructed of the best materials available.

New and rebuilt Cylinders are dynamically balanced to reduce vibration to an absolute minimum.









Years of practical experience —the finest of raw materials —and precision machinery in the hands of skilled workmen go into every product.

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, Inc.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA
A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS

quick as a wink!

duofol

duofol

fastest wetting-out agent on the market

Here's a synthetic surface-active compound whose outstanding wetting and re-wetting properties afford real economies. DUOFOL dissolves immediately in hot or cold water and may be used in acid baths. It is stable and shows its exceptional wetting power in water as hard as 500ppm.

DUOFOL is recommended for vat or pad dyeing, package dyeing and for dyeing operations in general to give greater uniformity of shade. Where wetting back effects are required, DUOFOL renders fabrics highly absorbent and imparts a soft, desirable hand. Concentrations of from 2 to 7 ounces per 100 gallons are sufficient for most applications.

Hartex Products:

Rayon Oils & Sizes
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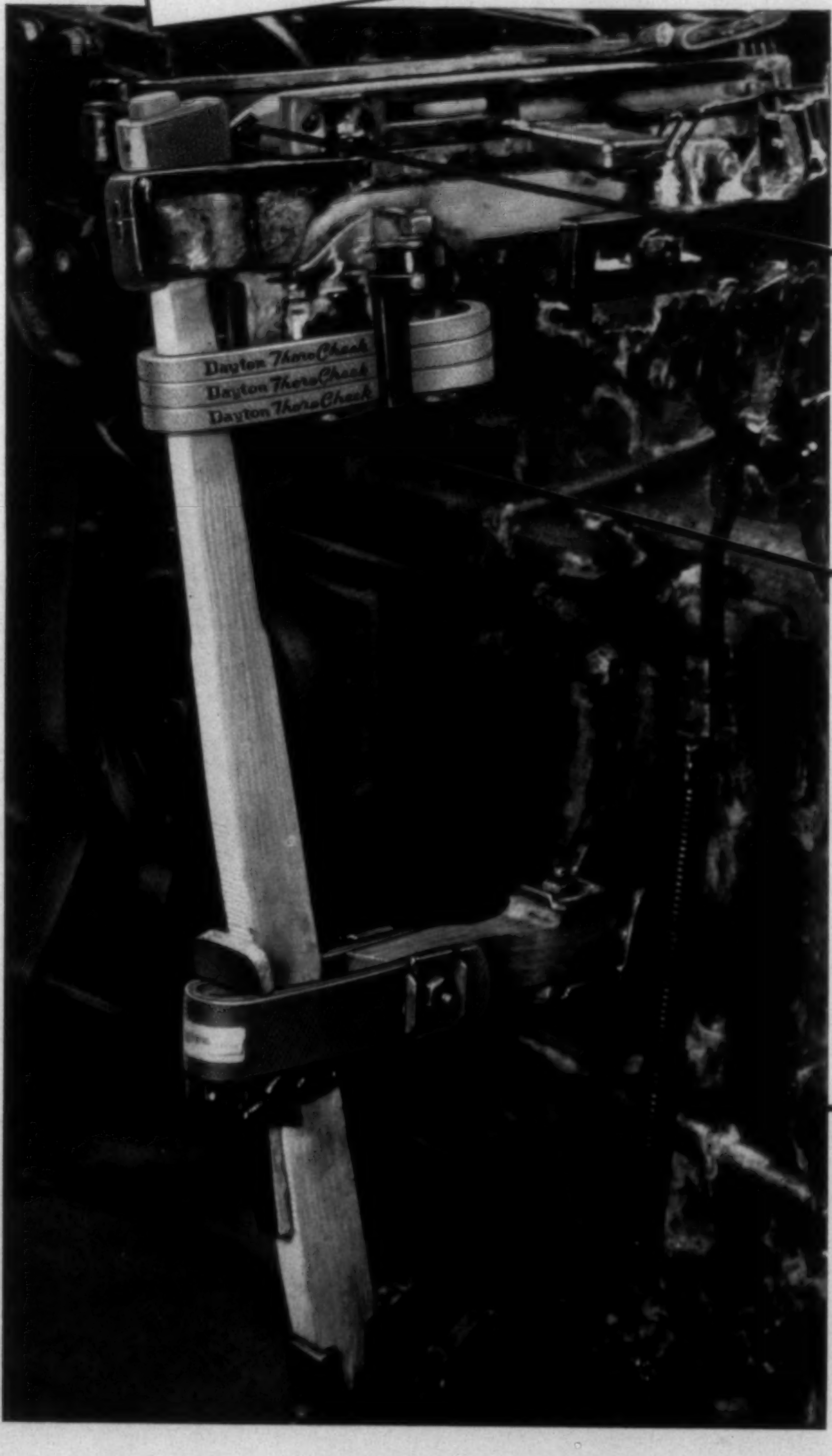
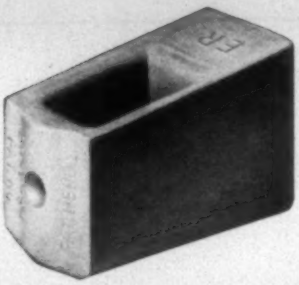
MILL PROVED

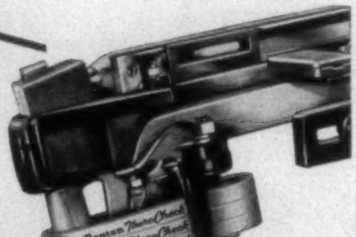
Dayton

Cut

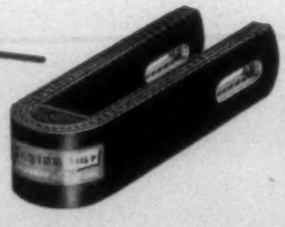




Dayton Thorobred Loop Pickers often last twice as long as other pickers because of scientific design which increases efficiency, reduces wear. Will outpick any ordinary picker on the market.



Dayton ThoroCheck Endless Check Straps save time and money in spinning operation—outlast old style check straps 2 and 3 to 1. Need little or no adjustment.



Dayton Thorobred Deluxe Lug Straps with built-in cushions, save wear and tear throughout entire loom by more effectively absorbing shock of picker stick thrusts—keep maintenance costs low.

Textile Products

Weaving Room Costs

The proof is on the loom—and that's where Dayton ThoroChecks, Thorobred Lug Straps and Thorobred Loop Pickers are cutting maintenance costs, reducing down-time and increasing production every day!

In the search for new economies, you can be *assured* of savings with Dayton "mill-proved" products. Look at the results actual mill installations are producing:

One eastern mill* installed Dayton ThoroCheck Endless check straps, ran them at 182 picks per minute. After *14 months*, they were still going strong—no signs of wear, no adjustment needed. The savings in replacement costs, time and labor have paid for the installation and change-over time and again.

Mill case histories such as this clearly illustrate how Dayton ThoroChecks are forcing costs down through longer, trouble-free service. Many mills report as much as 25% to 50% savings upon conversion to Dayton ThoroChecks.

Intensive research and development have made this outstanding performance possible. Daytons give you a safer endless strap that checks more smoothly, eliminates drag over the stick, stops it with less impact on each strap, and functions efficiently at highest speeds. Result—less wear and longer life with every set of Dayton ThoroChecks. Unaffected by temperature or humidity, ThoroChecks give fast, efficient starts after week-end shutdowns, making possible sizeable increases in production.

For *complete* control of picking motion costs, back up ThoroChecks with Dayton Thorobred Lug Straps. The built-in cushion feature absorbs the terrific thrusts of quick starts and stops and saves wear generally throughout the loom. Proper "give" and immediate "recovery" effect longer life and lower replacement costs.

Dayton specially designed Loop Pickers compound your savings because they're built to stand up for long periods under the pounding of high-speed shuttles, give perfect shuttle contact because of the slightly tilted construction. They stay put on the stick, keep their shape, and practically eliminate jerked-in fillings. Rounded front edges prevent hanging-filling; narrow back permits free non-wear on lay in strap. Last twice as long as other types of pickers.

No other combination can guarantee the efficiency and economy of this mill-proved Dayton trio. Get complete details, mail coupon today!

**Name on request*

Dayton
Rubber

Since 1905

Textile Products for Better Spinning and Weaving

Dayton Rubber Co., Textile Division,
Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

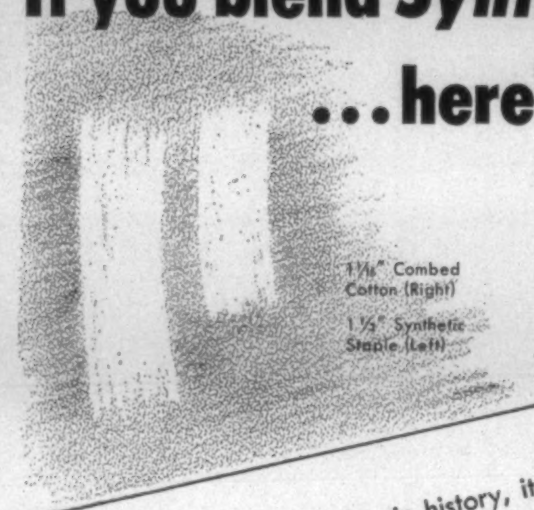
Dayton Rubber Co., Textile Division, Dept. 303
Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C.

Yes, I'd like to reduce operating costs on my looms.
Send additional cost-free information on:

- ☐ Dayton ThoroCheck Endless Check Straps
- ☐ Dayton Thorobred Deluxe Lug Straps
- ☐ Dayton Thorobred Loop Pickers

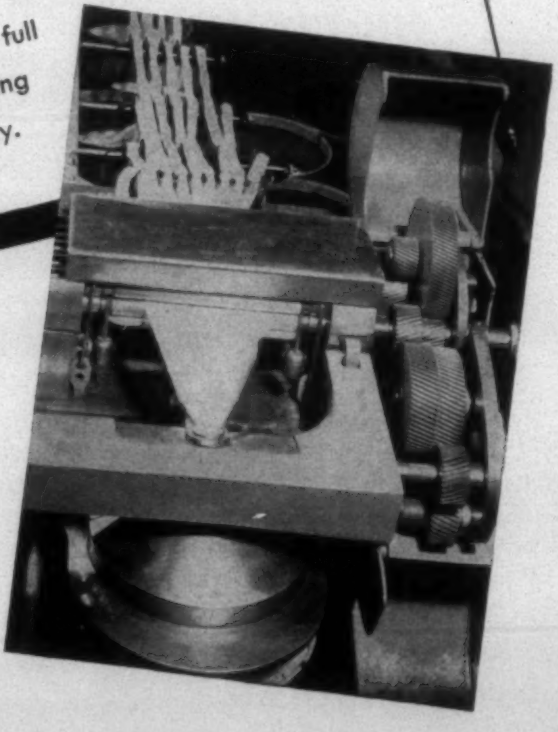
*Name*________________________
*Mill Name*________________________
*Address*________________________
*City*____________ *Zone*____ *State*________

If you blend *Synthetics* and *Combed Stock* ...here's valuable news for you



Now, for the first time in history, it is possible for you to satisfactorily blend synthetic staple and combed cotton of varying lengths on your drawing frames. Mills report the blending of 1 1/16" combed cotton and 1 1/2" synthetic staple without any evidence of shearing or "cockling".

Now, for the first time, you can combine less expensive staple combed cotton and longer staple synthetics and get a far stronger and far better yarn in addition. If you blend synthetics and combed cotton you'll be delighted when you get the full facts on the Ideal High Speed Ball Bearing Drawing Rolls.* Write, wire, or call today.



Ideal Rolls practically eliminate static on synthetics and they produce far more high-quality drawing per delivery . . . excellent reasons for investigating fully no matter what type fibers you spin.

*Patent Nos. 2,610,363; 2,490,544; 2,412,357. Other patents pending.

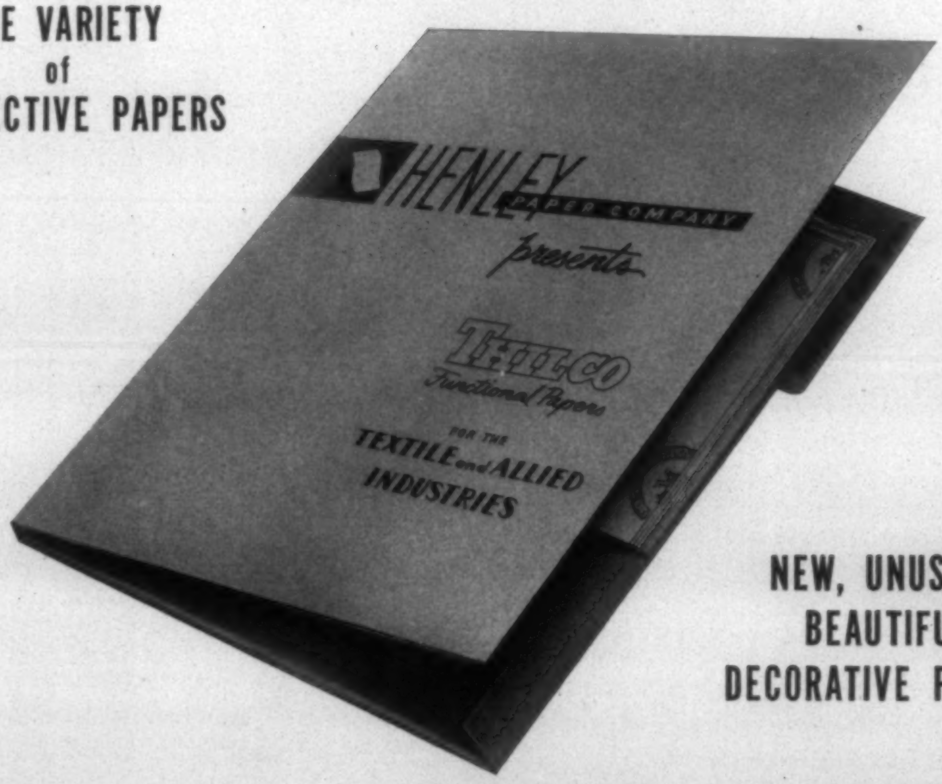
TEXTILE MACHINERY
ATLANTIC CITY APRIL 26-30 1954
AMERICAN EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

Ideal Industries, Inc.
Bessemer City, N. C.

Every Purchasing Agent,
Every Mill Superintendent
Should have his free copy on his desk

It's loaded with ideas in the form of actual samples of the latest thing in general utility wrapping, protective and decorative papers.

A WIDE VARIETY
of
PROTECTIVE PAPERS



NEW, UNUSUAL
BEAUTIFUL
DECORATIVE PAPERS

This new, file size folder contains printed and plain samples of the most modern wrapping, protective and decorative papers made today. Complete construction details and suggested uses are included. It's yours for the asking. Request your copy on your company letterhead from our nearest branch office.

HENLEY PAPER COMPANY

HIGH POINT	CHARLOTTE	GASTONIA	ASHEVILLE	ATLANTA
125 South Hamilton St.	1900 South Boulevard	400 West Main St.	745 Biltmore Ave.	10 Produce Row

Now! Medley's Adjustable Guage Twister
for LARGER PACKAGES...
KNOT-FREE YARNS *at higher speeds*

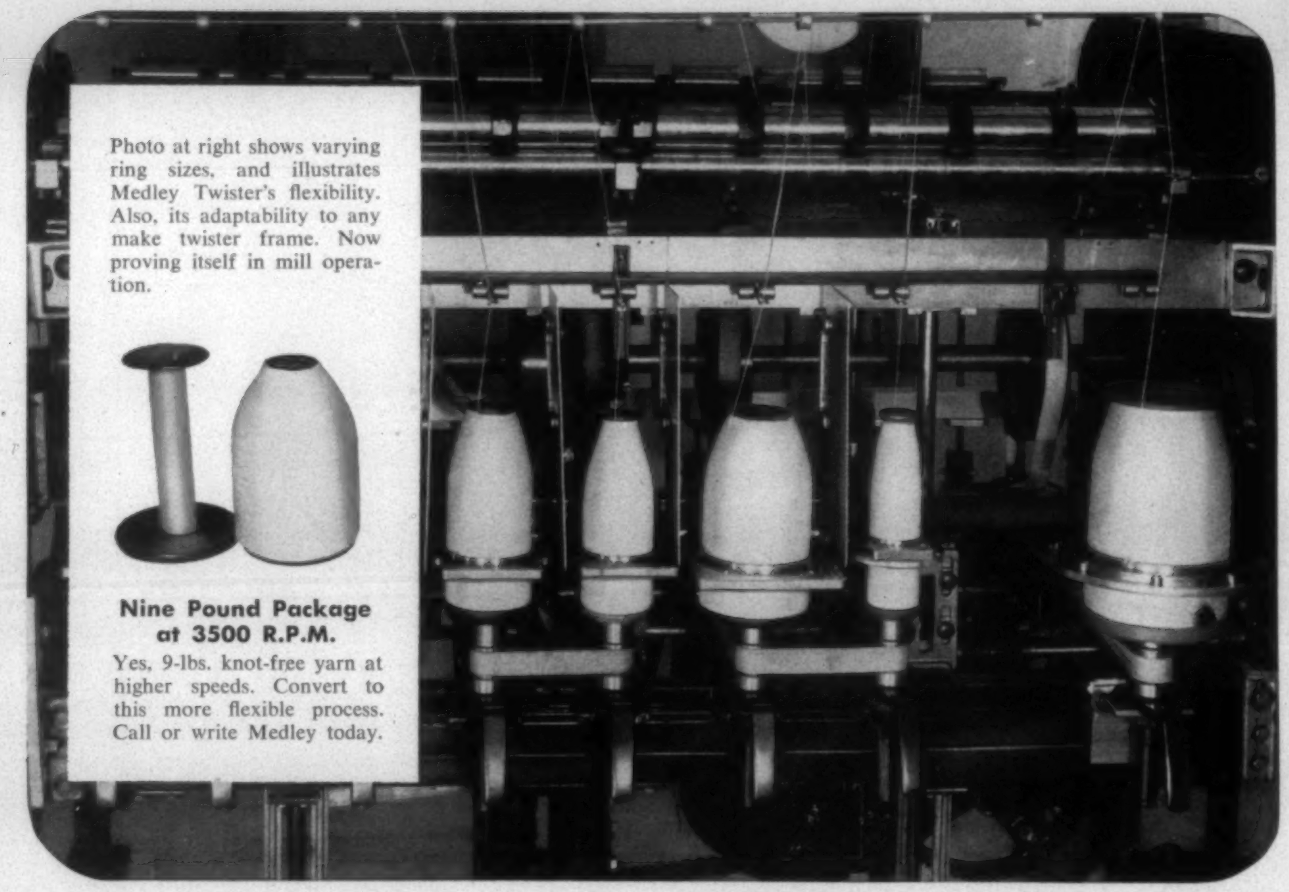


Photo at right shows varying ring sizes, and illustrates Medley Twister's flexibility. Also, its adaptability to any make twister frame. Now proving itself in mill operation.

Nine Pound Package at 3500 R.P.M.

Yes, 9-lbs. knot-free yarn at higher speeds. Convert to this more flexible process. Call or write Medley today.

- **Adjustable Guage**
- **Adjustable Traverse—eight to 12 inches maximum**
- **Exact ring concentricity improves quality**
- **Amazing reduction in doffing and donning costs**
- **Reduces winding costs**
- **Adaptable to your frames, regardless of make**
- **Highly competitive with latest model twisters—some features that newest models lack**

NOW, WITHIN REASONABLE LIMITS, you can produce a size yarn package to your customer's specifications at speeds never before attained (up to 50% higher Traveler speeds). Adjustable guage features allow twisting elements to be positioned lengthwise of the frame at any point. Moveable spindle rail allows adjustment to any popular traverse. New design, high strength side rails provide adequate rigidity. And the simple adjustment to exact ring-to-spindle concentricity assures smooth yarn flow and an improved quality. Full length separators are adjustable to suit traverse required.

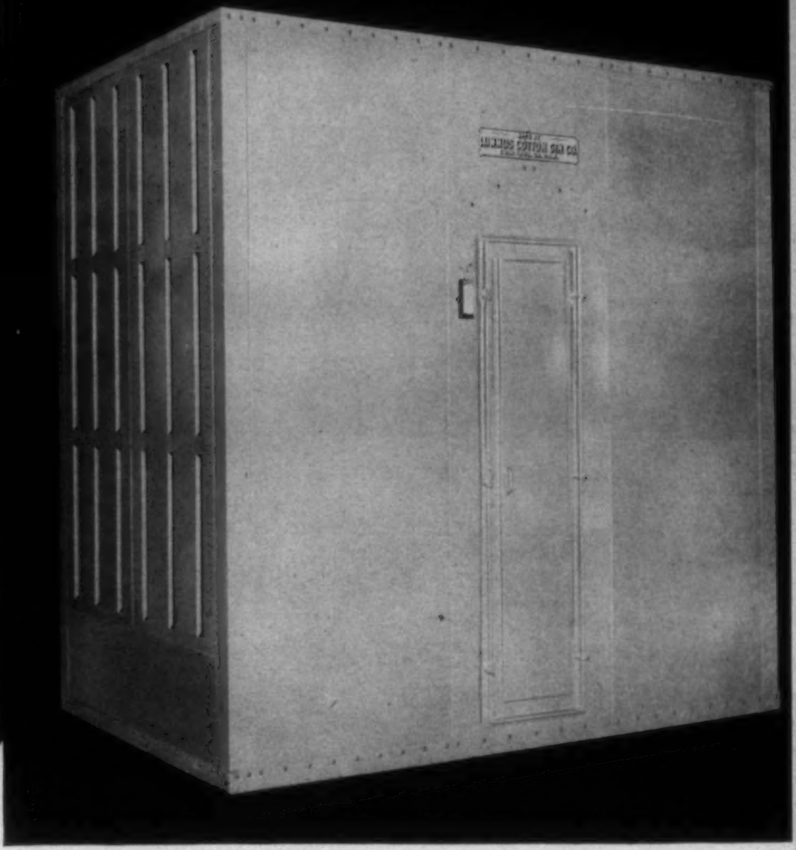
You need no longer be confined to a fixed guage, or size and type of yarn. The Medley Twister will adapt your frames to twist yarns of various types and sizes, producing a package to any reasonable weight specification. Proved in mill operation.

Investigate today. Write or call Medley. See this *newest* innovation in twisters.

MEDLEY Manufacturing Co.

400 32nd Street, Columbus, Georgia

A FILTER that *Really* cleans dusty air!



THE LUMMUS AIR FILTER FOR TEXTILE MILLS

This filter has no moving parts, and separates the dust from the air by passing it through a non-woven fabric which is highly porous, but of such fine texture that it traps not only the lint, but all of the dust. The filter illustrated is 9′ x 5′6″, and 8′11″ high. Pipes may be brought into it either from the top or the bottom.

It is suitable for handling the air exhaust from opening machinery, pickers, cloth brushers, cloth shearers, or any other machinery discharging air containing foreign matter which needs to be separated from the air.

In cold weather it will save its cost in a short while by returning warm air to the mill instead of blowing it outdoors.

. . . with National Travelers!

Get maximum spindle speeds in your mill by specifying NATIONAL RING TRAVELERS. There's a National Ring Traveler for every spinning and twisting requirement — available at a moment's notice from our full stocks in Pawtucket and Charlotte: U. S. Standard (American, Hicks, Wilson, Elliptic) and Wentworth (Double Duty or P.B., Gravity, Gravity Express, Bal-Ellipsoid).
National Ring Traveler Co. and Sterling Division,
Pawtucket, R. I. and Charlotte, N. C.

See us at
Booths 31-32

TEXTILE MACHINERY
AMERICAN EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION
ATLANTIC CITY APRIL 26-30 1954

NATIONAL
Sterling
RING TRAVELERS

F. L. Chase, Jr., Pres. and Treas. • R. V. Borden, Plant Mgr. • L. E. Taylor, So. Mgr.

OLDEST AND LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF RING SPINNING AND TWISTING TRAVELERS IN THE UNITED STATES

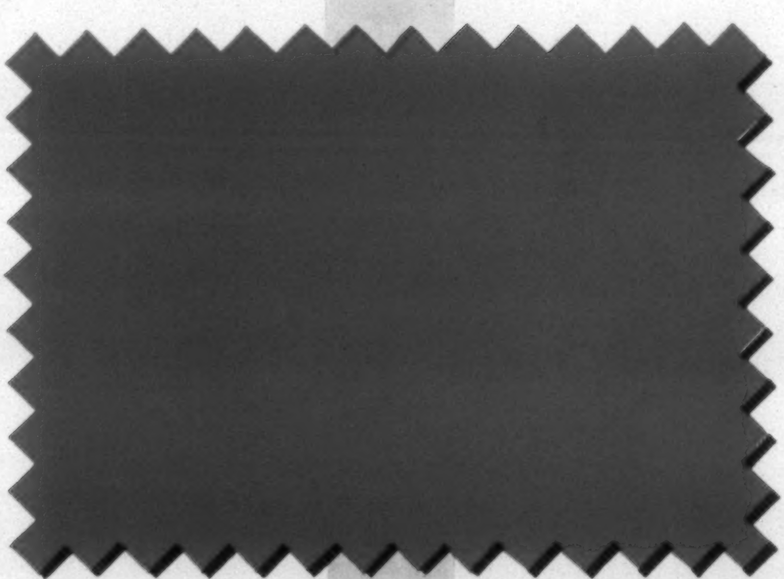
A National Aniline Exclusive

CARBANTHRENE ORANGE F3R DOUBLE PASTE

for fast, bright pastels

Bright, fast orange pastels dependably available from domestic production are few and far between. That is why we are doubly pleased to commend to your attention Carbanthrene Orange F3R.

This exclusive National vat has very good light fastness combined with above average brightness—*both of which it retains in pastel shades.* With other desirable vat dye properties for any type of cotton or viscose dyeing, it is especially recommended for yarns that are subsequently to be mercerized, cross-dyed or bleached.

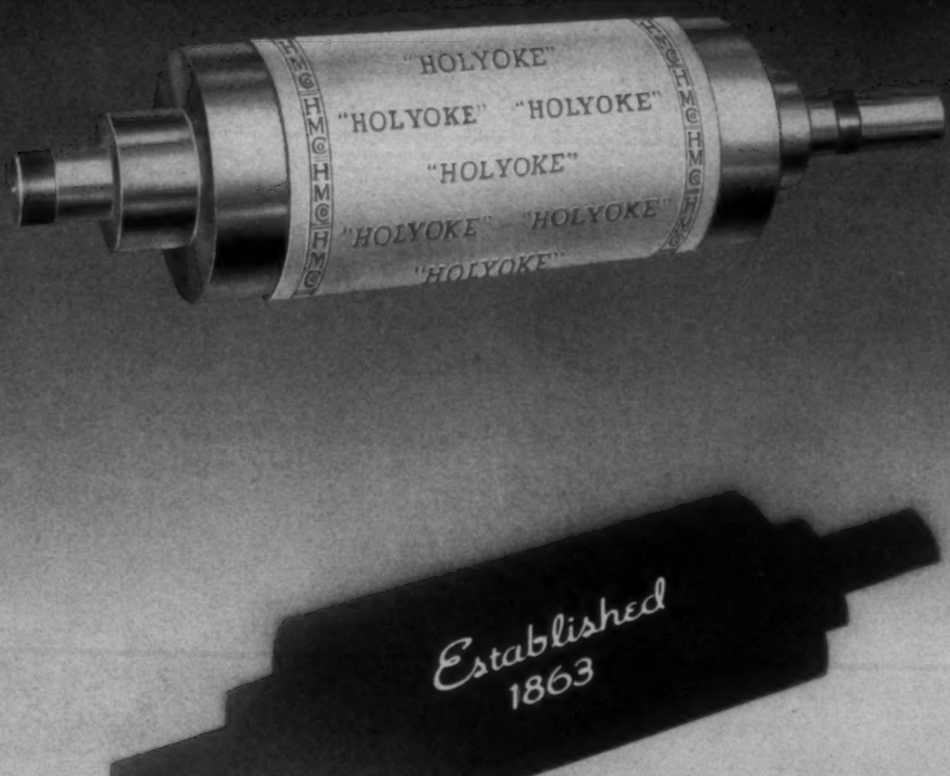


Contact the nearest National Aniline office for working samples, complete properties and dyeings of Carbanthrene Orange F3R. And for prompt service on your everyday dyestuffs needs, always phone National Aniline *first.*

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
Boston Providence Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Portland, Ore. Greensboro Charlotte Richmond Atlanta
Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Toronto

Allied Chemical

"HOLYOKE" EMBOSSING ROLLS



HOLYOKE MACHINE COMPANY

EMBOSSING ROLLS for the PAPER and TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
WATER FILTRATION EQUIPMENT
HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

Attention:

QUALITY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Are you having yarn variation caused by crooked rolls?

If so, here is the answer

NEW MODERN METHODS OF MANUFACTURING—
CASE HARDENED DRAFTING ROLLS THAT ARE STRAIGHT—
RUNOUT NOT TO EXCEED .003=NO PATTERN IN YARNS—
ALL DIAMETERS HELD TO .0015=CONSTANT NUMBERS

High standards of today require quality yarns. Quality yarns require precision drafting rolls. With over 500 frames of N/Y rolls in operation, mills report up to 40% less variation.

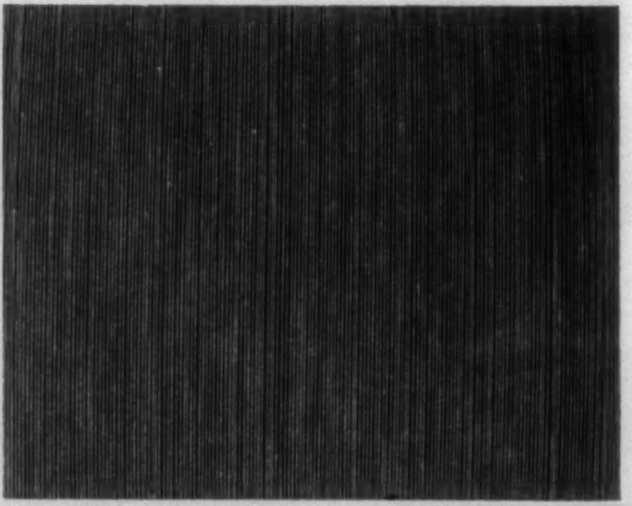
SOUNDS FANTASTIC—

HERE IS THE PROOF!

CROOKED ROLL PATTERN

Order a frame and make your own test.
You will be amazed at the difference.

WITH N/Y ROLLS—NO PATTERN



ROLLS FOR—Spinning-Flyer Frames—
Combers—Drawing and Lap Machines.

NORLANDER-YOUNG MACHINE CO.

York Road GASTONIA, N. C. Telephone 8556

THE SYMBOL OF N/Y QUALITY AND SERVICE

NOW

the cheapest tallow-based synthetic detergent on the market

ANTARA is now offering a slurry-form IGEPON, a heavy duty detergent based on tallow that features outstanding detergency at lowest possible cost. For warm or hot water washing of wool, cotton and synthetic fibers, try this new "work-horse" IGEPON.

IGEPON TE-42, like other IGEPON T brands, possesses excellent stability to acid, alkali and hard water and has the same wide range of applications.

IGEPON TE-42 is especially recommended for kier boiling of cotton, soaping of vats and naphthols, print washing, wool scouring, hosiery boil-offs, one-bath dyeing and washing, scouring of woolens after fulling, and in any operation where high detergency is required.

Write today for technical data and a sample of IGEPON TE-42.

IGEPON TE-42

AVAILABLE IN
BULK QUANTITIES

YOU CAN DO IT BETTER WITH AN IGEPON

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Please send me technical data and a sample of **IGEPON TE-42**

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COMPANY ____________________
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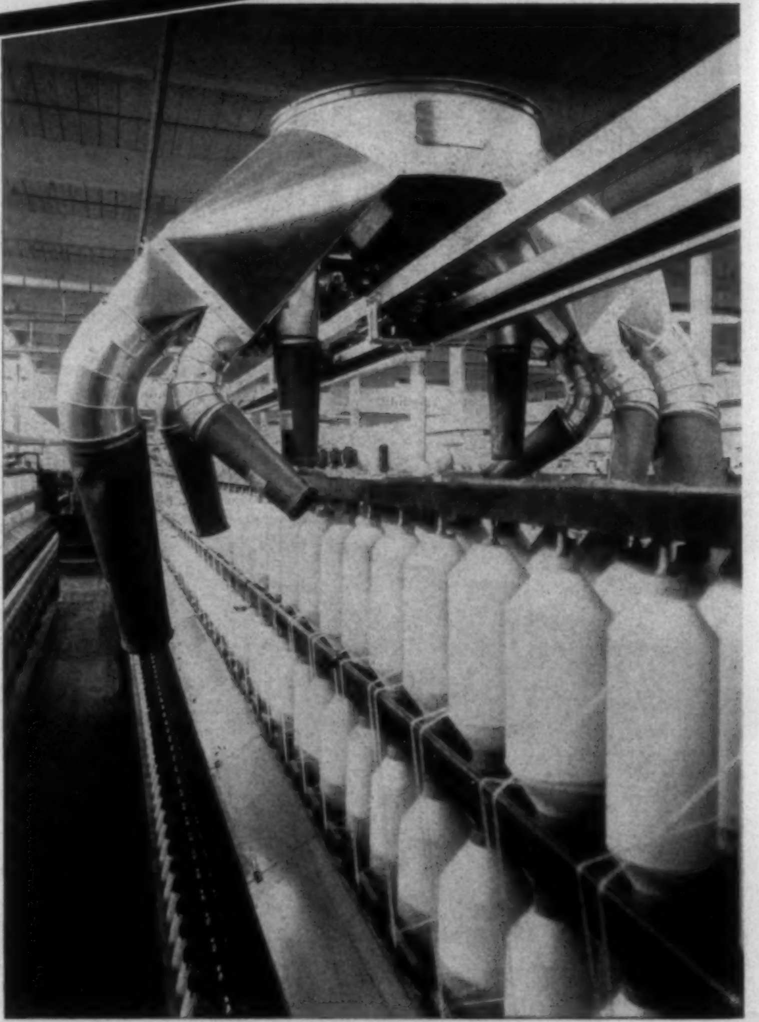
Announcing

. . . a new line of Parks-Cramer FRAME CLEANERS

TYPE CTF-5



Type CTF-5 Cleaner with style 137 air distributor. Long outlets for spindle rail, ring rail, thread board (whether stationary or traversing), weight hook area, back guides, and creel. Short outlets for stored roving and track.

For more effective and more thorough automatic cleaning of spinning frames, winders, twisters, and other textile machines.

* * * *

More outlets—and at various angles. Individual adjustments for both air velocity and direction.

All outlets below head height have flexible cuffs of soft, impregnated fabric.

Versatile. Different air distributors available. Air currents suited to your particular cleaning requirements.

Other features: pressure type fan, stabilizer wheels and guide rolls, ball-bearing mountings, rigid track and track supports. Electric conductors and contacts shielded for safety in protective casing.

For new installations over conventional or large package frames, narrow or wide creels, in tandem with Up-draft Cleaners.

For improving existing Parks-Cramer traveling cleaner systems. Let us suggest needed modifications.

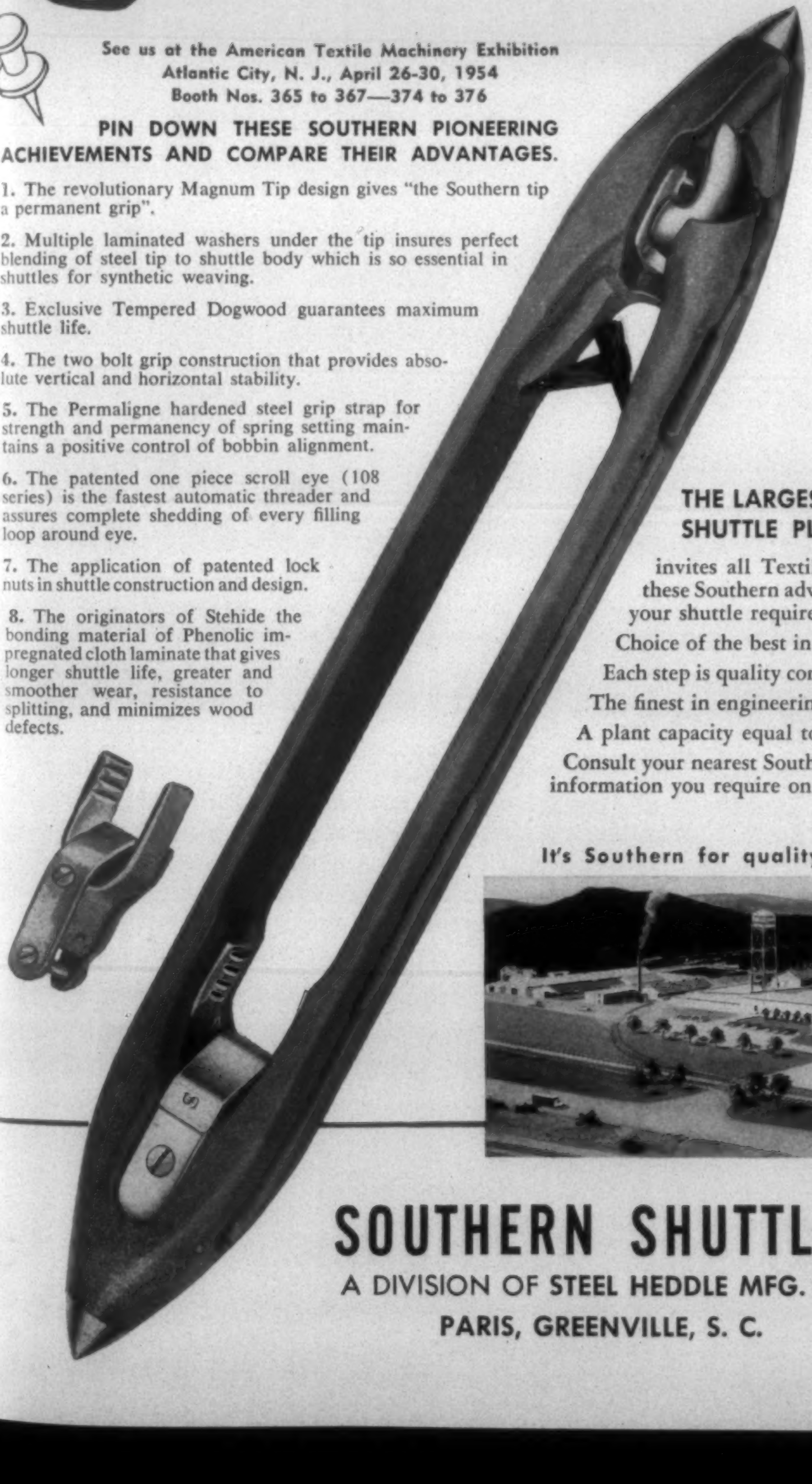
Parks-Cramer Company

FITCHBURG, MASS.   CHARLOTTE, N. C.   ATLANTA, GA.

395

Comparisons

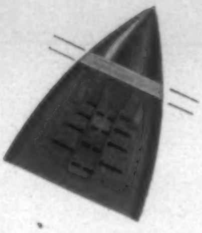
MADE THEM WORLD FAMOUS!



See us at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition
Atlantic City, N. J., April 26-30, 1954
Booth Nos. 365 to 367—374 to 376

PIN DOWN THESE SOUTHERN PIONEERING ACHIEVEMENTS AND COMPARE THEIR ADVANTAGES.

1. The revolutionary Magnum Tip design gives "the Southern tip a permanent grip".
2. Multiple laminated washers under the tip insures perfect blending of steel tip to shuttle body which is so essential in shuttles for synthetic weaving.
3. Exclusive Tempered Dogwood guarantees maximum shuttle life.
4. The two bolt grip construction that provides absolute vertical and horizontal stability.
5. The Permaligne hardened steel grip strap for strength and permanency of spring setting maintains a positive control of bobbin alignment.
6. The patented one piece scroll eye (108 series) is the fastest automatic threader and assures complete shedding of every filling loop around eye.
7. The application of patented lock nuts in shuttle construction and design.
8. The originators of Stehide the bonding material of Phenolic impregnated cloth laminate that gives longer shuttle life, greater and smoother wear, resistance to splitting, and minimizes wood defects.



THE LARGEST AND FINEST SINGLE UNIT SHUTTLE PLANT IN THE WORLD - - -

invites all Textile Mills to consider and compare these Southern advantages with others when ordering your shuttle requirements.

Choice of the best in raw materials.

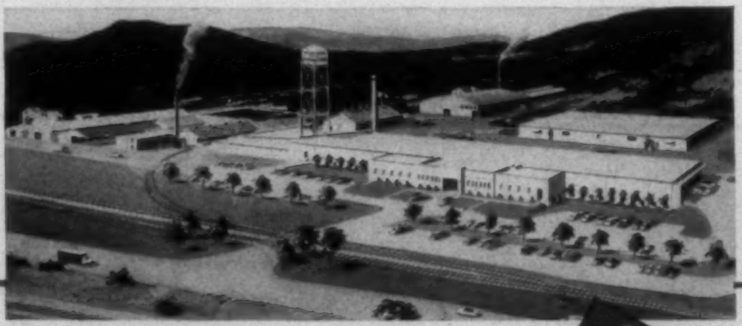
Each step is quality controlled.

The finest in engineering and research facilities.

A plant capacity equal to any demands.

Consult your nearest Southern Shuttle Field Engineer for the information you require on all types of Southern Shuttles.

It's Southern for quality, service and delivery.



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A DIVISION OF **STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**

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- Mullen Testers

B. F. PERKINS & SON, INC. • HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

"We beat this bearing problem... and saved them money too!"

One of the largest textile mills in Georgia had a problem with the lubrication of its slasher bearings. This trouble finally reached such proportions that Lubrication Engineers were called upon for their recommendations.

Sinclair Industrial Lubrication Engineer, Horace Lane, reports, "The grease being used in those bearings just wouldn't stay put. It was constantly thrown off onto the floor. In fact, to keep the bearings properly lubricated, *it was necessary to set up a 24-hour schedule.*

Mr. Lane continues, "After examining the conditions around the slasher bearings I discussed the problem with the Maintenance Superintendent and recommended Sinclair LITHOLINE® Multi-Purpose Grease. The bearings definitely called for a high temperature grease — and LITHOLINE, with its high melting point, stability and lubricating qualities seemed to be the perfect solution to the problem involved. *Tests proved the choice was right.* LITHOLINE *stayed in the bearings* and lubrication is now necessary *only once every three weeks.* As a result of LITHOLINE's proved superiority on this application, the mill now uses this multi-purpose grease in all other grease lubricated points. One grease does the job where formerly three were required."

Why not give a Sinclair Lubrication Engineer the chance to help solve *your* lubrication problem. *There's no obligation.* Contact your local Sinclair office or write Sinclair Refining Company, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

SINCLAIR LUBRICANTS

Custom-made
SHUTTLES

Shown below are Watson-Williams shuttles for Draper Looms

Watson-Williams specializes in custom-made shuttles, manufactured to your exact requirements, both for C & K and Draper Looms. Among the scores of shuttle improvements by the Shuttle People, one of the most important to your weaving today is the Blanchard Quarter Turn Tension Eye Locked Adjusting Screw.

Your visit will be welcomed at our Booths 582, 583, 584 and 584AA American Textile Machinery Exhibition, Atlantic City, April 26 - 30.

SINCE 1830
The Shuttle People

Southern Representatives:

Watson & Desmond, Box 1954, Charlotte, N. C.

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AHCOVEL SUBSTANTIVE SOFTENERS PRESENT

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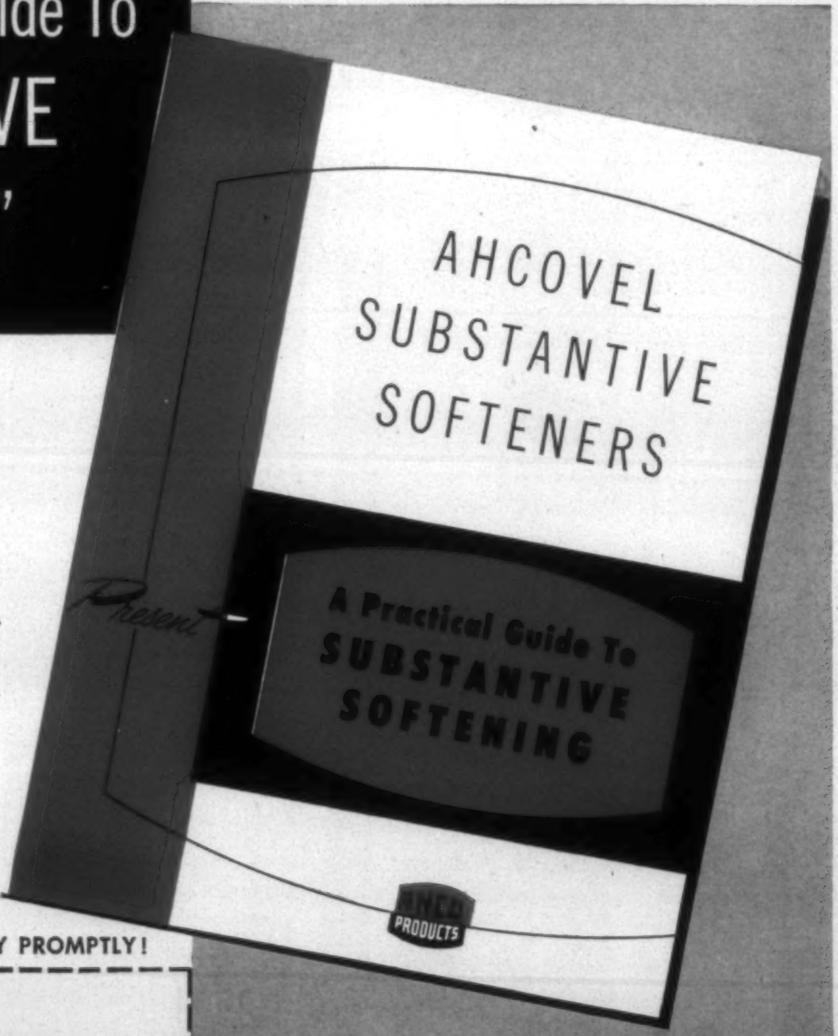

A new, practical, "show-how" booklet that belongs in every finishers library. Discover the amazing versatility of the full range of AHCOVEL SUBSTANTIVE SOFTENERS.

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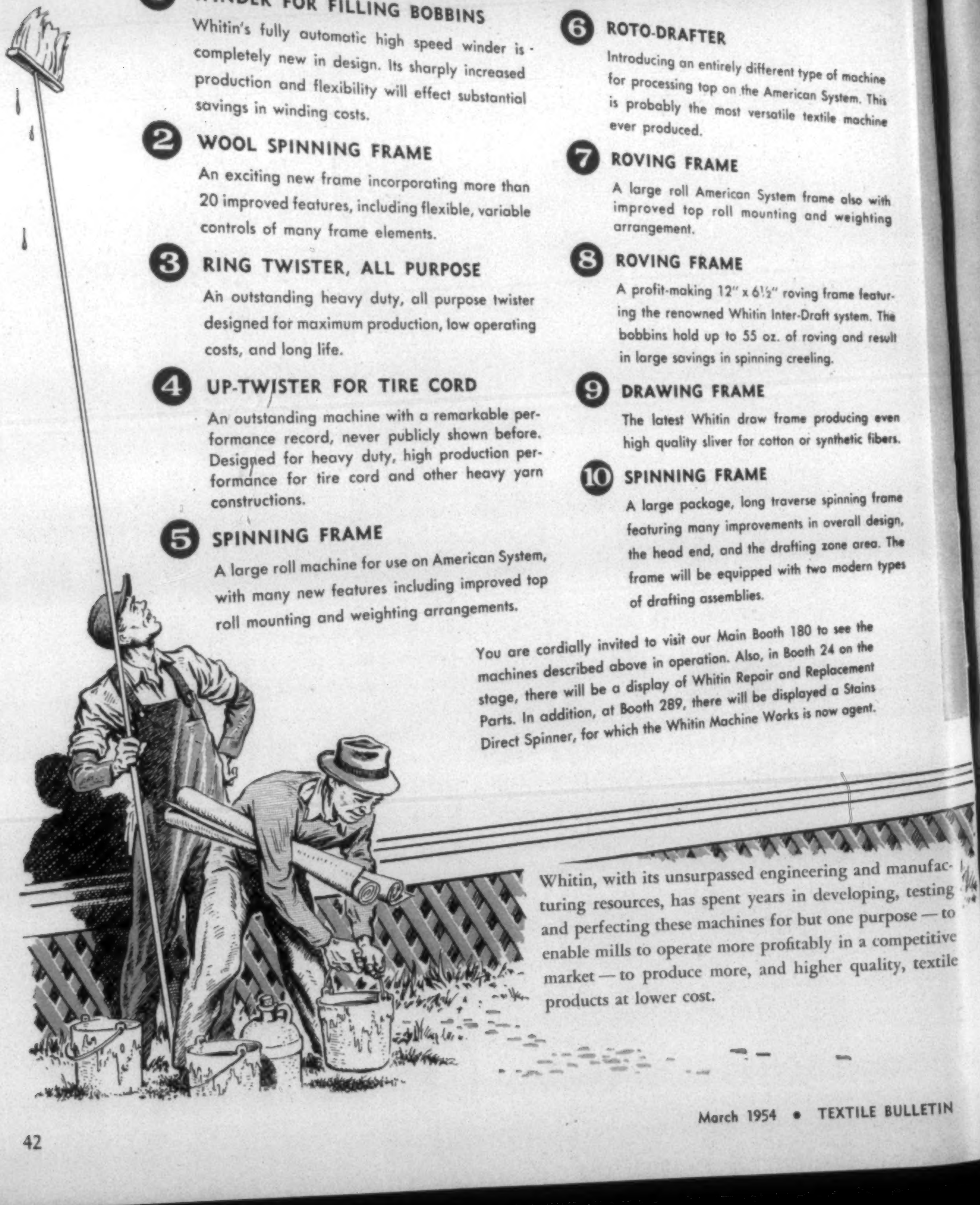
No longer under wraps...WHITIN'S "BIG 10"

You'll see them all in operation at the "show"



❶ **WINDER FOR FILLING BOBBINS**

Whitin's fully automatic high speed winder is completely new in design. Its sharply increased production and flexibility will effect substantial savings in winding costs.

❷ **WOOL SPINNING FRAME**

An exciting new frame incorporating more than 20 improved features, including flexible, variable controls of many frame elements.

❸ **RING TWISTER, ALL PURPOSE**

An outstanding heavy duty, all purpose twister designed for maximum production, low operating costs, and long life.

❹ **UP-TWISTER FOR TIRE CORD**

An outstanding machine with a remarkable performance record, never publicly shown before. Designed for heavy duty, high production performance for tire cord and other heavy yarn constructions.

❺ **SPINNING FRAME**

A large roll machine for use on American System, with many new features including improved top roll mounting and weighting arrangements.

❻ **ROTO-DRAFTER**

Introducing an entirely different type of machine for processing top on the American System. This is probably the most versatile textile machine ever produced.

❼ **ROVING FRAME**

A large roll American System frame also with improved top roll mounting and weighting arrangement.

❽ **ROVING FRAME**

A profit-making 12" x 6½" roving frame featuring the renowned Whitin Inter-Draft system. The bobbins hold up to 55 oz. of roving and result in large savings in spinning creeling.

❾ **DRAWING FRAME**

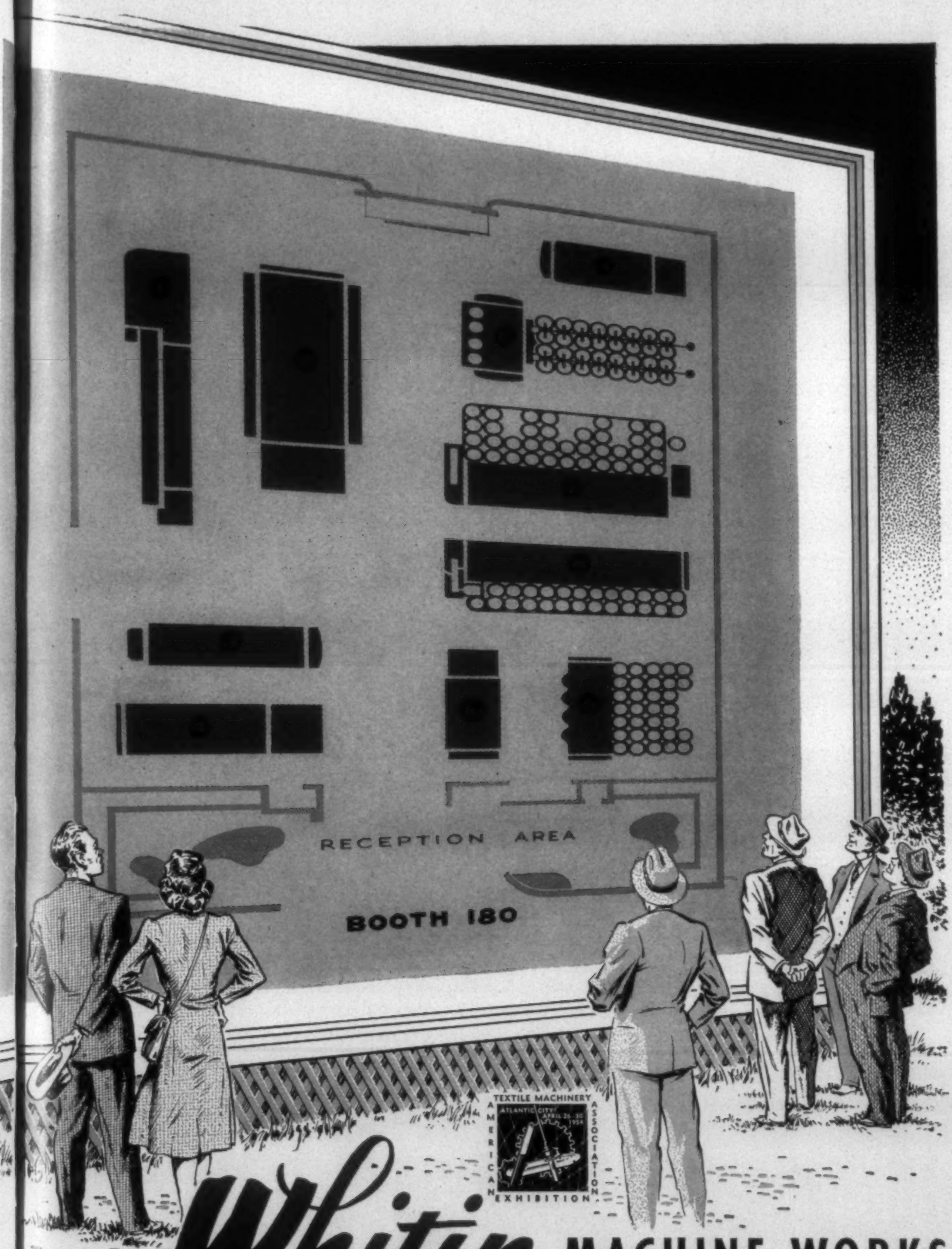
The latest Whitin draw frame producing even high quality sliver for cotton or synthetic fibers.

❿ **SPINNING FRAME**

A large package, long traverse spinning frame featuring many improvements in overall design, the head end, and the drafting zone area. The frame will be equipped with two modern types of drafting assemblies.

You are cordially invited to visit our Main Booth 180 to see the machines described above in operation. Also, in Booth 24 on the stage, there will be a display of Whitin Repair and Replacement Parts. In addition, at Booth 289, there will be displayed a Stains Direct Spinner, for which the Whitin Machine Works is now agent.

Whitin, with its unsurpassed engineering and manufacturing resources, has spent years in developing, testing and perfecting these machines for but one purpose — to enable mills to operate more profitably in a competitive market — to produce more, and higher quality, textile products at lower cost.



Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA. • SPARTANBURG, S. C. • DEXTER, ME.

WHITIN-CLIMAX*
and
WHITIN-CLEANDRAFT**
TOP ROLLS

... pay for themselves *Quickly!*

The savings that you will make when you install Whitin-Climax Ball Bearing Top Rolls on the front line and Whitin-Cleandraft Non-lubricated Top Rolls on middle and back lines will enable you to recover your entire investment in a remarkably short time.

This combination virtually eliminates the need for top roll lubrication — practically banishes oil-stained yarn. It reduces picking and cleaning costs to levels never before possible with solid rolls . . . improves yarn quality . . . cuts maintenance costs to a new low.

Some idea of the savings to be made in your mill by installing these rolls — the speed with which you can expect the return of your entire top roll investment — can be seen by examining the chart below. (The figures are from actual mill cost analyses from satisfied users).

	Total Number of Spindles	Yarn Count	Investment for Whitin-Climax and Whitin Cleandraft Rolls	Annual Savings* (Picking, Cleaning, Oiling, Buffing)	Investment Returned (Years)
MILL A	12,592	21's	$28,967.76	$10,859.58	2.6
MILL B	20,192	36's	57,016.40	14,712.27	3.9
MILL C	8,160	50's	20,070.24	7,492.72	2.8
MILL D	10,032	12's	26,233.68	9,407.48	2.8

**Disregarding additional tax savings*

**Manufactured by*
MACHINECRAFT, INC.
WHITMAN, MASS.

***Manufactured by*
INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS, INC.
WHITMAN, MASS.

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA. • SPARTANBURG, S. C. • DEXTER, ME.

Wide range of fast colors for "DACRON"*

The eight "LATYL"* colors developed by Du Pont especially for "DACRON" polyester fiber are compatible with one another and with other disperse dyes in compound shades. They enable you to produce an unlimited range of colors.

The "LATYL" colors have a remarkable degree of resistance to light fading, atmospheric gas-fume fading and excellent fastness to washing. These dyes are suitable for dyeing materials made entirely of "DACRON" and for blends containing "DACRON" and other fibers. In addition, the "LATYL" colors are suitable for pale shades on acetate where they also show exceptional fastness to light and atmospheric fading.

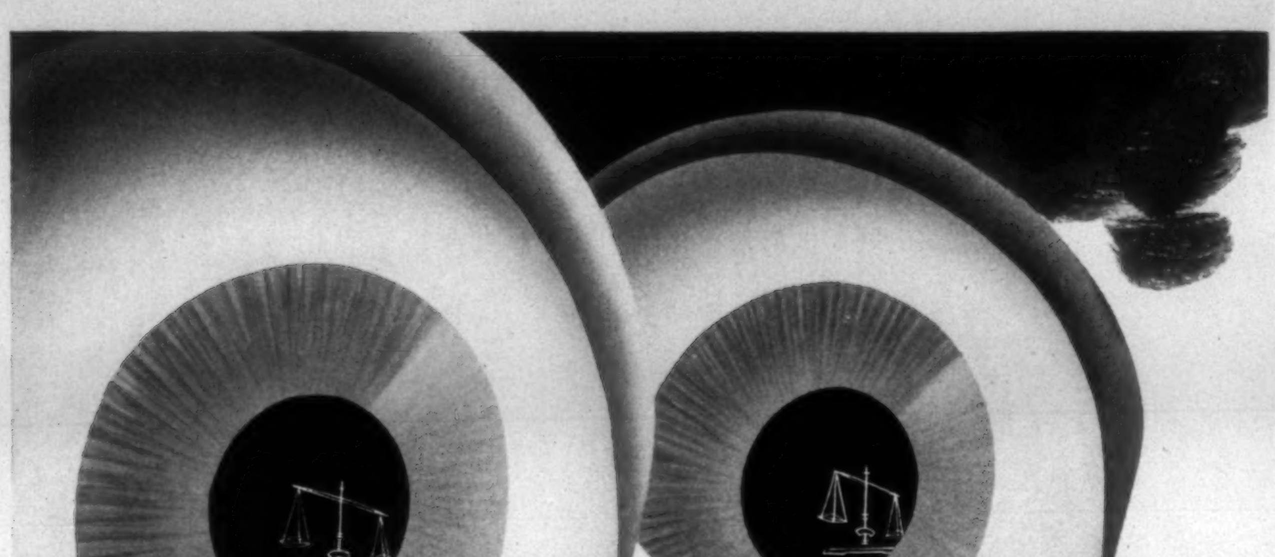
The Du Pont "LATYL" colors, as well as the conventional disperse dyes, can be applied to "DACRON" by the use of carriers, high-temperature dyeing without carriers, or by the Thermosol method. Du Pont's technical staff will be glad to help you in the choice and application of these new dyes . . . or on any coloring problem. Write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Dyes and Chemicals Division, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"LATYL" Yellow YL • "LATYL" Red B
"LATYL" Violet BN • "LATYL" Violet 2R
"LATYL" Brilliant Blue 2G • "LATYL" Blue FL
"LATYL" Blue B • "LATYL" Orange R

Du Pont Dyes DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

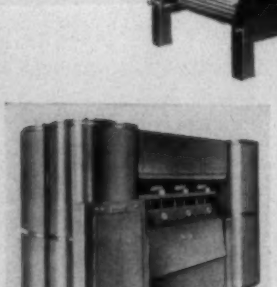
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*



ELECTRONIC EYES (SEEN AT ATLANTIC CITY) CONTROL THE BLENDING OF SYNTHETICS

World's first line of machinery designed for blending rayon and synthetics achieves 0.7% accuracy

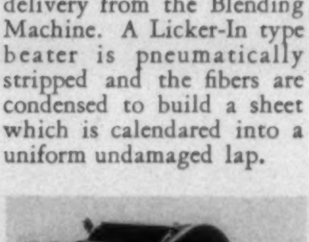
WITHOUT FIBER DAMAGE baled material is opened and combed on the high-speed spiked lattice of the Lattice Opener. The small tufts formed are pneumatically stripped and fed to the next machine on demand.



FOUR METERING CHUTES of the Blending Machine, with electronic eyes, control the feeding of the constituent fibers from each of the lattice openers. Delivery rollers on each chute meter the required amount of fibers to hold the blend constant in the next machine.

INTENSIVE OPENER'S electronic eye controls the delivery from the Blending Machine. A Licker-In type beater is pneumatically stripped and the fibers are condensed to build a sheet which is calendared into a uniform undamaged lap.

PARALLELIZED SLIVER, appearing to have already been once through a drawing frame, is formed by the unique carding action of the Lap Converter. Final blending accuracy is 0.7% with a waste loss of apx. 0.25%. Full data is available.



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blankets...

VISQUEEN protects from dust and dirt—won't puncture easily—doesn't tear, split, shatter or run. Increases display life.

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VISQUEEN doesn't get brittle, won't curl, break or dry out under case lights. Outlasts the product it protects. Eliminates soilage.

sheets...

VISQUEEN "C", the polyethylene created for permanent ink adhesion, not only protects, but solves the problem of printing on poly. Costs no more.

This is a FINE QUALITY ALL WOOL BLANKET
Springfield
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$3.99
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Fine Combed Percale Sheets

no other film packages textiles as well as

VISQUEEN® film

Converters of VISQUEEN film are ready to help you to package better. Mail coupon for names of those who serve your territory.

VisQueen® film... a product of
THE VISKING CORPORATION
World's largest producers of polyethylene sheeting and tubing
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Important: VISQUEEN film is all polyethylene, but not all polyethylene is VISQUEEN. VISQUEEN film is produced by process of U. S. Patents No. 2461975 and 2632206. Only VISQUEEN has the benefit of research and technical experience of The VISKING Corporation, pioneers in the development of pure polyethylene film.

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THE VISKING CORPORATION, BOX TB3-1410, Plastics Division, Terre Haute, Indiana

Send me names of converters of VISQUEEN film serving my area.

Name________ Company________

Address________ City________ Zone____ State________

A Distinct Disservice

ON several different occasions we have stated that there were times during the past national administration when Senator McCarthy, by his methods and tactics which we do not normally approve, brought to the public situations about which the public needed some enlightenment. We did not believe and do not now believe that the public would have received enough information about Communist infiltration unless somebody had forced the issue such as McCarthy did. For his services in that respect we cannot help but say that he benefited the general welfare of the United States.

We have also stated that we definitely feel that Senator McCarthy is now rendering a distinct disservice to the United States and to the cause he professes to sponsor. There is certainly no rhyme or reason why his present tactics are necessary; in fact, they are not only most objectionable but are probably as dangerous as some of those that he himself loudly deplores.

We are now particularly concerned as to his treatment accorded to representatives of the United States Army. It is indeed unfortunate that a person with the stature of Robert T. Stevens should have to undergo the third degree, criminal type of browbeating that the Senator delights in imposing upon those who appear before him. The third degree lashes used in the past on criminals are more merciful than the type of treatment Senator McCarthy has inflicted at times.

We should not for one minute condone subversive activity in the Army; on the other hand, we know as a matter of fact that Army officers are restricted in their activity by laws and regulations, some of which are imposed by Congress itself. If it is the desire of the Senator and his colleagues that the Army use militant methods or any other type of procedure in ridding the Army of all men in question, then Congress itself has the power to so order. Until such time, those in charge of the administration of the Army must follow military regulations in performing their duties. If it is charged that they fail in doing this, then they should be accorded a proper type of hearing and a fair trial, but should definitely be spared the humiliation and abuse of McCarthyism.

We are now beginning to have great fear that McCarthyism is little different in its practices from the practices used so ruthlessly by the Communists.

We have now reached the point that McCarthyism must be curtailed. This country cannot afford to permit a continuation of the methods and procedures indulged in by McCarthy.

It is indeed unfortunate that the Senator has been permitted to carry on in such a nefarious manner for so long because his campaign has been identified primarily with the recent movement to ferret out Communism in government. We are now alarmed over the fact that because of the identity,

NON-FLUID OIL
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

UPS LOOM PRODUCTION!

Drip-proof, waste-proof NON-FLUID OIL, the leading lubricant in the textile field, *ups* loom production and outlasts ordinary oils 3 to 5 times. It remains *in* the bearings where it belongs—and off the goods and floor—providing *constant* lubrication, keeping machines in *steady* service, and holding *down* oil bills.

Dripping, leaking, ordinary oil lowers loom production because it won't stay in bearings but creeps and spatters on warps, goods, and floor, causing oil spot "seconds."

A-No. 00000 grade NON-FLUID OIL is recommended for general oiling of looms. Write for Bulletin T-20 together with a free testing sample and prove for yourself that NON-FLUID OIL provides cleaner and better loom lubrication at less cost than ordinary oils.

Visit us at Booths #41 and #42—American Textile Machinery Exhibition, Atlantic City, N. J.—April 26-30, 1954

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT COMPANY

Southern District Manager, Lewis W. Thomason, Jr.
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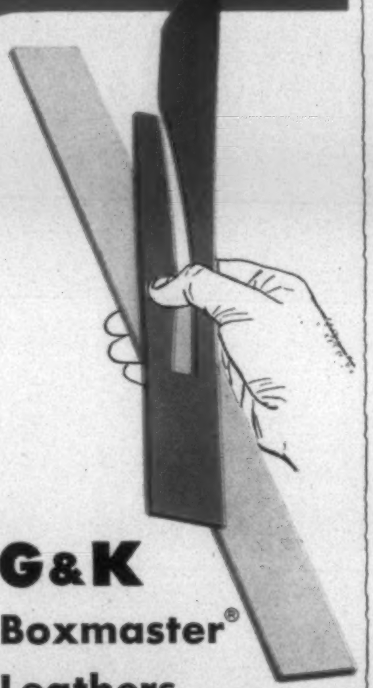
NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture.

the helping hand to better weaving



G&K Boxmaster® Leathers save money for you in the long run!

Hit! . . . and slide! That's what the shuttle does as it enters the box at 30 miles an hour! That's why binder and box plate leather must be tough and resilient to withstand the impact, with a deep velvety surface to bring the shuttle to a gentle stop.

Hairitan® Boxmaster Leathers *cut clean,* with smooth catch-free edges. The leathers need no waxes or fillers . . . do not bleed or discolor the filling yarn.

FREE CATALOG: Shows the great Orange Line of Textile Leathers for weaving — also Aprons and Tapes.

GRATON & KNIGHT COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts
DIXIE LEATHER CORPORATION
Albany, Georgia

GRATON AND KNIGHT® **Orange® Line**
Estab. 1851 T-1

TEXTILE LEATHERS

the proper type of campaign to accomplish the purpose will be seriously impaired.

It will be more difficult for intelligent, well-meaning citizens to properly plan to rid this country of Communistic influence because of the fact that efforts in that direction, even though properly promoted, are apt to be identified with McCarthyism.

It will require the best thinking and planning possible to conduct a proper program against Communism and at the same time put an end to the abominable McCarthyism.

—*The Textorian, Cone Mills Corp.*

Now Hear This, Too . . .

OUR recently activated Department of Naval Intelligence, Analysis and Opinion is working overtime, and we're grateful. Other day came a story from Pascagoula, Miss., reporting on the "Southern migration of the New England fishing fleet," and quick as a blinker we got a memo from the DNIAO's Confederate Navy Division (down the hall, turn right, up one ladder and just above the bulkhead) as follows:

"It'll serve them Yankees right.

"Hard astern of their textile plants that have moved South, come the Gloucester and New Bedford fishing fleets steaming into warm Dixie waters.

"It may be that the staunch Confederate, who grew cucumbers and shipped them North just to get even with the Yankees, is coming in for some assistance.

"With the fishermen plying their trade in the Gulf, it's not too much to contemplate that some day codfish cakes will be so scarce up New England way that grits will find its way to Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine breakfast tables.

"For those who contend the South came out ahead in the Late Unpleasantness, it may be these are the waning hours of the battle and victory is being sweetened with the Yankee dollar as the final spoils."

Condition noted, Jack. You may run up the meatball.

—*The Asheville* (N. C.) *Citizen.*

The only thing automatic about Grandma's kitchen was the way the children moved when she told them to do something. — *Ellaville* (Ga.) *Sun.*

PULLINGRIP

G&K Leather Belting "bear hugs" the pulleys for more production-power

It Grips — Leather's resilient, frictional surface "bear hugs" the pulley face, causing belt and pulley to move as one power unit.

It Pulls — Leather is strong, flexible, with controlled stretch—gives peak performance on *any* drive.

It's 3-Dimensional — Leather's millions of fibres are interlaced in all directions to form the tough *three-dimensional* structure so necessary for PULLINGRIP — *developed to the highest degree in G&K Leather Belting.*

Call your G&K Industrial Supplies Distributor for flat, round, link and V-belting, belt lacing, dressings, cements, packings and specialty leathers . . . made by Graton & Knight, the world's largest manufacturer of industrial leather products.

Catalog 101 shows RESEARCH®, HEART OAK and SPARTAN® Leather Belting — also special belting for Stripper, Spindle and Universal Winders. It's free.

GRATON & KNIGHT *Company*
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

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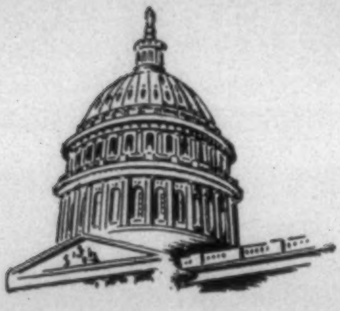
B-4 Estab. 1851

LEATHER BELTING



WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

The House is coming to a bitter show-down with the Administration on what kind of changes shall be written into the Taft-Hartley Law. Control is in the hands of a coalition of conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats. The President is personally taking a hand in the matter, and is faced with open rebellion in the House Labor Committee. He has demanded that the subcommittees of this committee be changed, and that subservient Republicans be put at the head of them.

Nub of the situation is that the President's chief aide, Sherman Adams, has passed along word that the big unions must be mollified. The President's 14 initial points for revision did not meet approval of either management or labor. In this knowledge Mr. Adams decided to shift toward the unions, and to revise the law as they want it.

As a gesture, the House committee began hearings on the President's 14 points. At the same time it became known that informally the committee stands about two to one in opposition to the President's proposals. A bill covering them in the form asked by the President is unlikely.

Some labor committee members look upon Mr. Adams' move as a political gesture to improve relations between the unions and the Administration. They call it a political football that disregards the interests of both management and rank-and-file workers and moves back definitely to the framework of the old Wagner Law.

The evidence is clear, however, that unions are in no stronger position politically than they were two years ago. Nor do the Eisenhower accomplishments appear to be appealing to rank-and-file workers.

The House Labor Committee voted 14 to 13 to report out a bill overhauling N.L.R.B., and stripping its power to handle unfair labor charges. The following day it refused 14 to 14 to reconsider this vote. The bill would give full authority to federal district courts to handle these complaints, and wipe out virtually all N.L.R.B. judicial functions.

Perhaps the most serious mistake the President has made is in being maneuvered into trying to shape and control revision of the labor law. There is preponderant sentiment in the House for tightening up the present law, and there is no likelihood that anything less will be passed in the House. Recommittal to the committee of such a bill would seem certain.

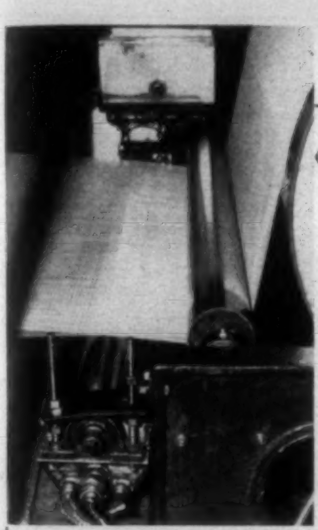
The no-raiding agreement entered into by the C.I.O. and A.F.L. last Winter is coming to the end of the road. C.I.O. unions are ready to repudiate it, and may do so any day. They charge that the A.F.L. teamsters union, in setting up its own machinery to handle jurisdictional disputes, has violated the pact and made it void. The teamsters have been most often charged with raiding other unions, both C.I.O. and A.F.L.

C.I.O. officials say that craft unions of the A.F.L. have given no heed to the no-raiding pact, and are raiding where C.I.O. wage pacts exist. C.I.O.

NOW! weave DACRON easier

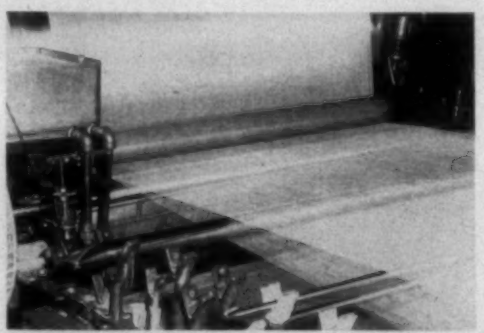
the 3rd step makes the difference!

SIZE the warp - DRY the warp



O-W Lubekote Applicator* installation on slasher of a well-known North Carolina mill. The Applicator is placed *between* the drying cylinder and the split rods. The sized and dried yarn passes over the driven roller which picks up O-W Lubekote in a melted state and transfers it to the warp. In the background is the melting pot reservoir feeding the trough through which the roller revolves. In the foreground are cables supplying automatic speed and temperature control.

In this photograph, the positioning of the Applicator between the slasher cylinder and the split rods can be easily seen. The box-type apparatus in the foreground is the melting pot reservoir feeding melted O-W Lubekote into the Applicator trough.



This mill subjected O-W Lubekote to exhaustive production tests for six months. The results obtained were highly satisfactory and proved beyond doubt that O-W Lubekote processing effected considerable savings in both time and money. For a year now the application of O-W Lubekote has been standardized procedure on all slashers in this mill.

Patent pending

then use O-W LUBEKOTE

on top of the sizing!

For Dacron and other "miracle" yarns, cotton too, the third step . . . **O-W Lubekote processing** . . . makes weaving easier and improves the quality of the finished fabric.

After the warp is sized and dried—apply O-W Lubekote, a self-drying, plastic, wax-like substance which forms a uniform, smooth, lubricous coating on top of the size. Improves flexibility of the yarn.

Actual mill production tests prove that yarn coated with O-W Lubekote weaves better because it has far greater resistance to abrasion by the harness, reed and shuttle.

Many large mills have standardized on O-W Lubekote processing.

There's less hanging and breaking, less fly and shedding because O-W Lubekote completely covers the dry, flaky, sizing film and makes the yarn smooth.

O-W Lubekote is applied on top of the sizing — ***after the size is dried*** — by means of the O-W Applicator* installed right on the slasher.

Use it over any sizing on cotton and synthetic spuns, synthetic filament yarns—without sizing on the higher twist filament yarns.

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General Counsel Goldberg implied that a no-raiding pact is "almost meaningless" without the signature and acceptance of the teamsters union.

White House interference in Congress, and commands on legislation, has reached the point of open denunciation by conservatives. Some committees are in open revolt, and most of the President's legislative proposals are in trouble. Conservatives would like to continue to clean up the Truman "mess," but White House aides want such activity dropped.

Defeat of his amendment by one vote, said Senator Bricker, is attributable to opposition of the President and the State Department. He asserted that neither of them had a vital intrest in the matter, but that it was a question for Congress and the 48 state legislatures to decide. He said it was "proper for them to express their views, but not to lobby for or against it."

Statehood for Hawaii is sharply divided on the issue of Communist control of the islands, and their influence in government. Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) said "not one valid reason has been offered why statehood should be granted." He said Communists control the economic life of Hawaii, and the islands are rapidly becoming "a Kremlin station in the Pacific."

In a free swinging press conference, Defense Secretary Wilson cleared away a lot of fog about Communists in the Army. He admitted the Army has them. He said he ordered the courts martial of 21 G.I.s who refused repatriation in Korea, and he does not need legislation to prevent officers' commissions, or dishonorable discharges, being given to Reds.

Balancing the budget and permanent reduction in over-all taxation is more distant than is revealed in optimistic statements. The budget is still heavily pock-marked with boondoggling and wasteful spending. There is a definite unwillingness on the part of Republican leaders to eliminate these items because of dreaded political reactions.

As the balance sheet stands, the Administration has brought the level of general spending down by more than $12 billion This is a comparison with the figures of the Truman budget for this year. If there are only scheduled tax reductions this year the prospective deficit will be about $3 billion.

A bickering Senate Agriculture Committee is considering the Eisenhower farm price support program. The drive for flexible price supports "based on a modernized parity formula" is having rough sledding. Democrats intend to make a major issue of the matter, and farm-state Republicans generally agree with them. Indication is that rigid supports will be written into the measure.

It may be a long time before the real reason for the retirement of Roger Kyes as Deputy Defense Secretary becomes fully known. Kyes had been chafing under what he considered unwarranted meddling by White House aides, and his own authority whittled down under instructions which he felt had a definite political slant.

Dissatisfaction with N.L.R.B. and its methods in the past is one of the first things to be corrected, said Chairman McConnell of the House Labor Committee. Management and labor spokesmen are both vocal in condemning them, he said. He said it would be futile to amend the labor law without providing safeguards for fair and impartial administration.

N.L.R.B. Chairman Farmer has launched a complete reorganization of policy-making procedures and staff jobs. He said a review is being made to satisfy the board that its staff jobs are held by persons who "believe in our program, and will devote themselves to its achievement."

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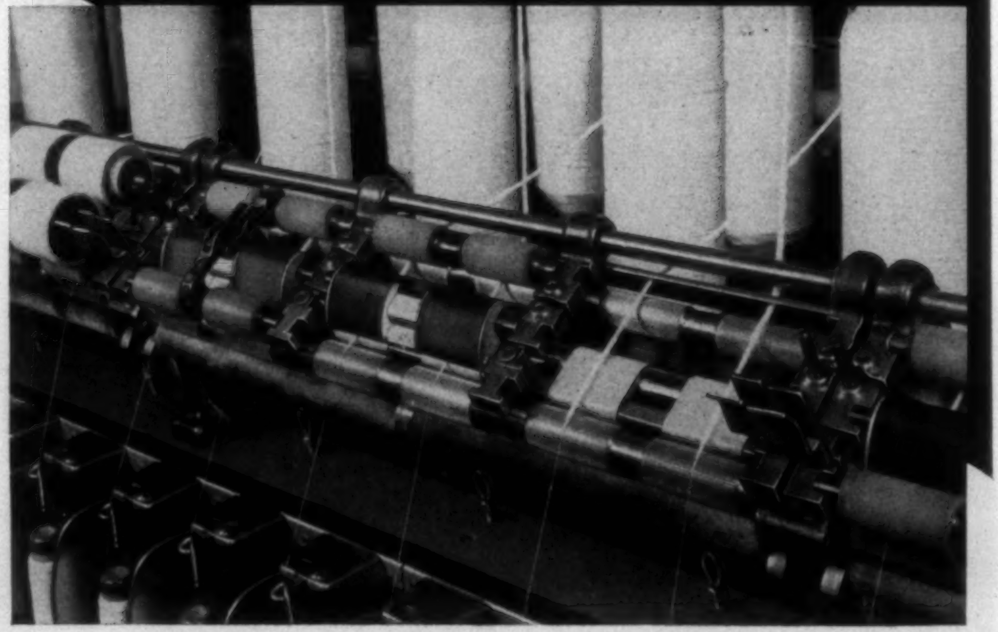
2. Without exception, mills using the Duo-Roth System have increased their drafts as much as 50 to 100 per cent, and at the same time have produced a yarn of greater strength and evenness.

3. The greater strength and evenness is vividly shown in a Duo-Roth installation producing 21's yarn from .75 hank single roving, employing a 4.52 twist multiple—the break factor secured is 2339. Previously, the same frames running regular drafting were producing 21's yarn from 1.50 hank single. With same twist multiple highest break factor obtainable was 2104.



4. Duo-Roth is cleaner; there is a reduction in clearer waste as the shorter fibres are efficiently controlled. After raising the draft from 19 on Roth to 33 on the Duo-Roth, one mill was able to extend the top roll cleaning period from 24 hours to 48 hours, on a three-shift basis. Another mill, with a 50 per cent increase in draft after changing to Duo-Roth, also extended the top roll cleaning period from 24 hours to 48 hours.

5. Duo-Roth was engineered to be a simple, quickly applied change-over to existing Roth installations. Mills having Roth frames in good condition will find that Duo-Roth will pay for itself in savings resulting from increased draft, reduced cleaning, improved operating conditions and smoother, stronger yarns.

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7. The knurled and polished surface of the Saco-Lowell Duo-Roth middle top roll creates a positive and uniform drive for the aprons. Since both of the driving bosses are tied together, there is no variation in the speed of the top roll aprons regardless of the bulk of the strand being drafted. There is no slip or hesitation to create unfavorable conditions in the principal drafting zone.

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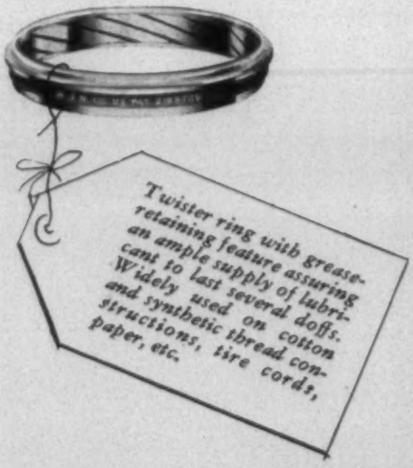

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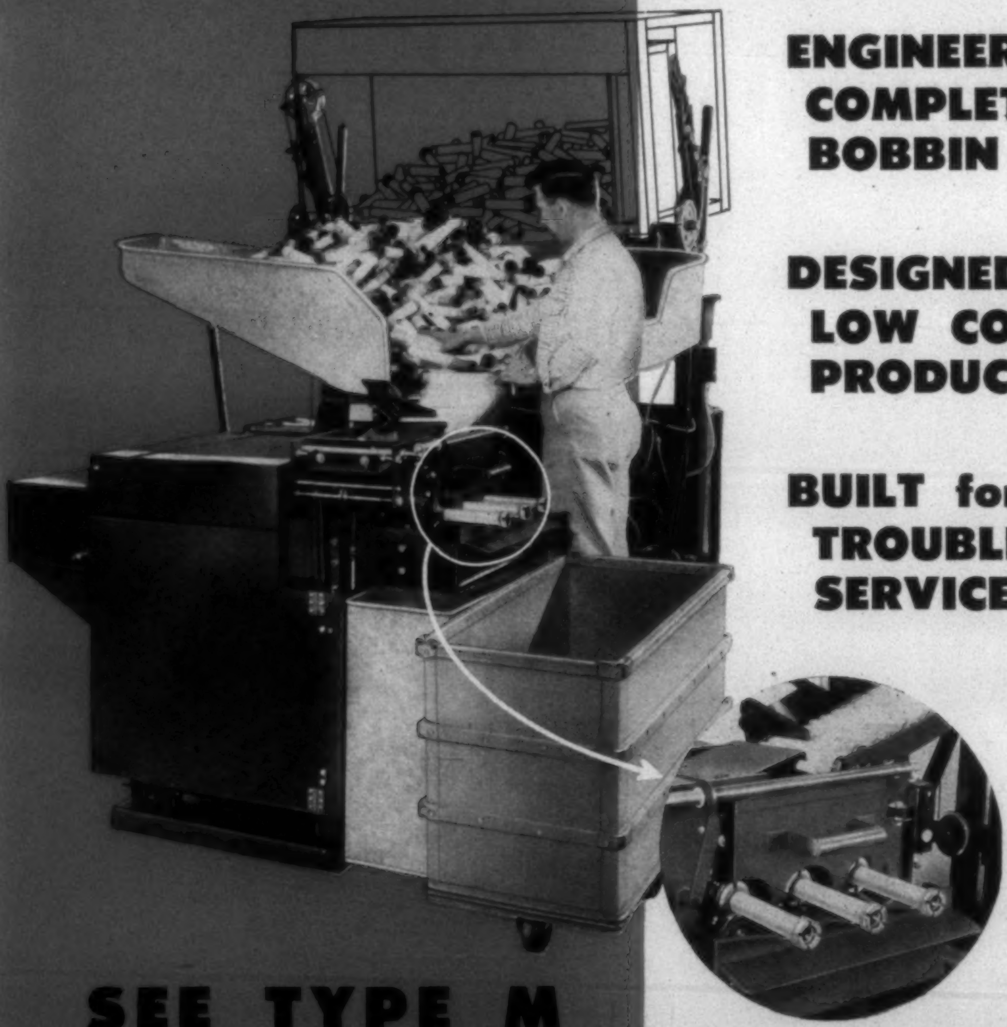

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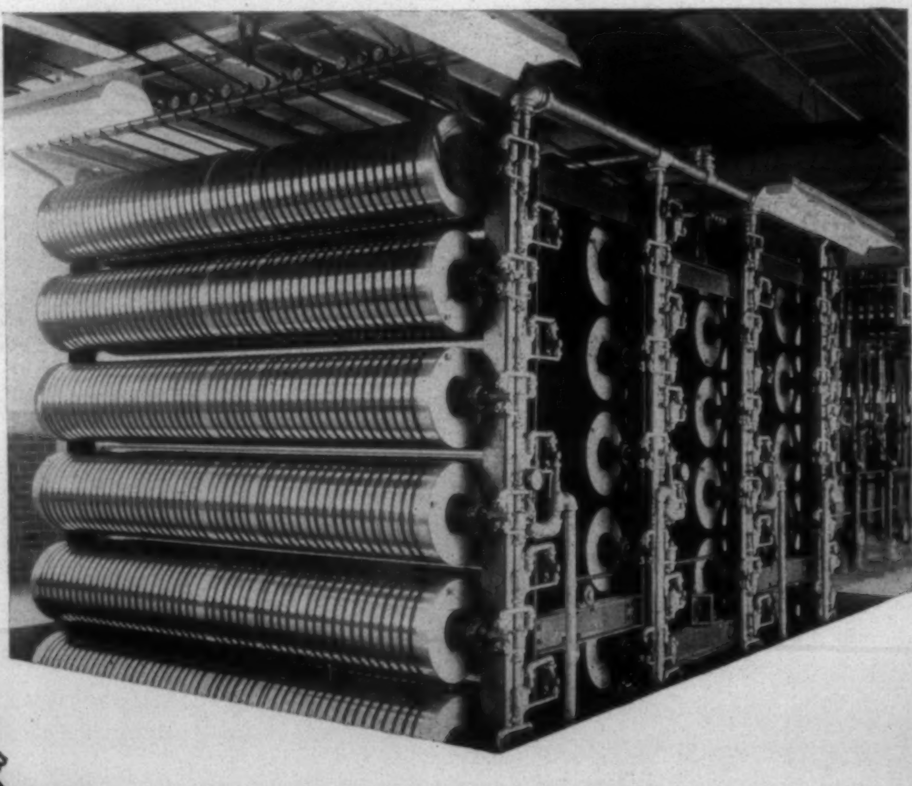

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Vol. 80 March 1954 No. 3

textile bulletin

Editor . . . . JAMES McADEN JR.

R. J. KISSIAH *Field Editor* ANDREW HEWITT *Associate Editor* ERVIN DICKSON *Assistant Editor*

TEXTILE BULLETIN is devoted to the dissemination of information and the exchange of opinion relative to the spinning and weaving phases of the textile industry, as well as the dyeing and finishing of yarns and woven fabrics. Appropriate material, technical and otherwise, is solicited and paid for at regular rates. Opinions expressed by contributors are theirs and not necessarily those of the editors and publishers. ¶ Circulation rates are: one year payable in advance, $1.50; three years payable in advance, $3.00; one year, Canada, $3.00; one year, other countries in Postal Union, $5.00; single copies, 25 cents. ¶ A companion monthly journal, THE KNITTER, is published by Clark Publishing Co. and devoted to the interests of the knitgoods manufacturing industry.

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Not A Miss America Contest, But . . .

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That could be one of the first exclamations you'll hear when you arrive at Convention Hall, Atlantic City, for the 1954 American Textile Machinery Exhibition. From then on the superlatives will be hauled out to describe the enormity and variety of the exhibits on display. You'll be impressed with the fact that almost 300 firms are displaying their products for you to see. There'll be 500 machines to inspect. There'll be manufacturers' representatives to ask questions of, other textile men to rub elbows with, and experts from a number of other fields serving the textile industry. All within one hall, under one roof and with one purpose—to keep going in a progressive direction toward lower costs and better products.

Some of the machinery, supplies, accessories, et al, will not be as interesting to you as others. But the variety will be so complete that you should be able to get contentedly "lost" in only that phase of textile manufacturing under your hat. And regardless of your position in your organization, you'll find your equal or counterpart in the crowd. There'll be owners, presidents, treasurers, superintendents, overseers, purchasing agents and what-have-you at the show. There'll be men of research to exchange ideas with you; there'll be bank presidents to talk money with you; there'll be competition staring you in the face. All for your benefit.

We intend no rudeness when we say you owe it to yourself to attend and that you'll be hurting no one but yourself if you stay away. As a publication we will do our utmost to bring the exhibition to those who cannot possibly attend. But, as words will be, we can only report with adjectives, nouns, etc. We can schedule no working demonstrations; we cannot answer that specific question you'd like to pose; we cannot go over that point again or give you advice on your particular situation. And if we could turn out such a volume you wouldn't have the time to read it or the available manpower to carry it around for you.

Judging from the reams of descriptive literature we have received and digested during the past few months, we feel that this exhibition will be the most practical opportunity you will have to find out what the textile machinery industry has been doing.

As noted, we have pored over reams of descriptive literature that has been provided us by the exhibitors and the exhibition management. It has given us a preview that has

JUNIUS M. SMITH, for many years vice-president and business manager of Clark Publishing Co., publisher of TEXTILE BULLETIN, has been elected president and general manager of the company. The new president of Clark Publishing Co. has been connected with the organization since 1923. He succeeds DAVID CLARK, who has headed the firm since its founding in 1911 and now becomes chairman of the board of directors. JAMES McADEN JR., editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN for the past year, has been elected a vice-president of Clark Publishing Co.

Junius M. Smith

David Clark

James McAden Jr.

F. ROY CAREY of Providence, R. I., continues as vice-president and Eastern manager of Clark Publishing Co., and MISS MARGARET L. ROBINSON continues as secretary-treasurer. Other executives are MRS. HENRIETTA Q. MONROE, circulation manager; MRS. MIRIAM SCRUGGS, production manager; and ROY M. ANGLIN, mechanical superintendent.

In addition to TEXTILE BULLETIN, the company also publishes *The Knitter,* devoted to the interests of the knitgoods manufacturing industry; *Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills; Buyers' Guide to Southern Hosiery and Knitwear Manufacturers;* and a number of textbooks.

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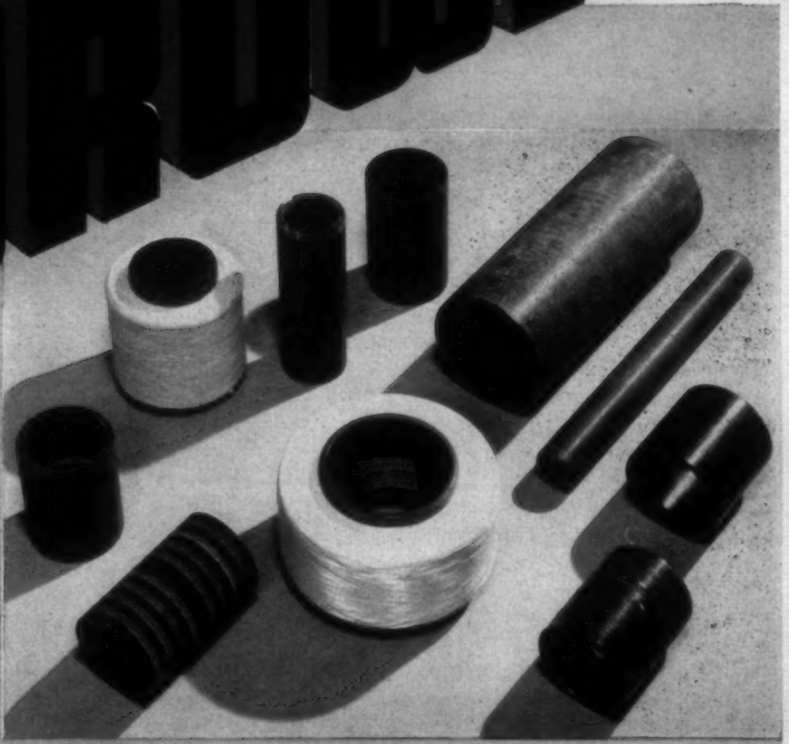

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convinced us that the American Textile Machinery Exhibition for 1954 will be a project and service for which its sponsors can be extremely proud. We feel somewhat qualified and sincerely obligated to urge you to attend.

That noise in the background? Presses—what else? Turn to the special section of this issue devoted to Atlantic City 1954. And, drop in to see us at Booth 88.

Some Questions, Answered And Unanswered

Earlier this year word was going around that the Textile Workers Union of America, C.I.O., had published a document consisting of "photographs and material used by Southern employers in their attempts to fend off organization by the union." That such a "document" existed was verified some weeks ago when a writer for the *New York World-Telegram* described it in a very biased news story. So, we sat ourselves down and wrote Mr. Kenneth Fiester, editor of the T.W.U.A.'s *Textile Labor,* and asked if we might have a copy of the "document." We did receive a polite reply to our letter, but it wound up with "Unfortunately this material is not for public distribution."

Simple curiosity motivated our request to Mr. Fiester for a copy of the "document." We suspected that the material in question, which we understand was distributed to a group of selected newspaper reporters and editors throughout the South, was merely an alibi for the failure of "Operation Dixie."

We still have that opinion, regardless of the content of said "document," since the T.W.U.A. seems somewhat bitter about its lack of success in organizing Southern textile workers. All in all, however, we still hold to our long-standing conclusion that any failure of T.W.U.A. or its A.F.L. counterpart is due to a patent dislike of labor unionism by the average Southern mill employee.

The T.W.U.A. has been involved in three representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board during the past month, and in each case this C.I.O. union has lost. On Feb. 16, employees of Stillwater Worsted Mills Inc., at Augusta Springs, Craigsville and Goshen, Va., voted 77 to 65 to oust the T.W.U.A. as their bargaining agent. On March 2, employees of Coats & Clark Inc. at Clarkdale, Ga., rejected the T.W.U.A. by a vote of 303 to 276. (The C.I.O. had previously filed a petition for an N.L.R.B. election at this company's Acworth, Ga., plant, but withdrew it as of March 3). On March 4, employees of the Hogansville, Ga., plant of United States Rubber Co. voted 740 to 407 against representation by the C.I.O. union. (The T.W.U.A. filed a similar petition at Hogansville in 1950, but the union withdrew after an election had been directed by the N.L.R.B.)

In these columns last month was mentioned an election at the Du Pont nylon plant in Chattanooga, Tenn.; T.W.U.A.-C.I.O. did not participate in this one, it being won with 1,583 votes by the Chattanooga Nylon Employees Council Corp. Other groups receiving votes, interestingly enough, were the A.F.L. automobile workers (don't ask us why) with 531, and the United Textile Workers of America, A.F.L., with 174.

Mention of this last-named union, the U.T.W.A., brings up an interesting point. It seems now that this A.F.L. group is falling on hard times, for the splitters are splitting, somewhat like Communism resulting in anti-Communism, and this in turn begetting anti-anti-Communism. Early this month Luther Carroll, joint board manager in the Greensboro-Burlington area of North Carolina for the U.T.W.A., was fired by Anthony Valente, president of this A.F.L. union. Mr. Carroll has refused to quit his job, and has been retained as manager by the seven locals in the area. He, if you remember, is the fellow who formerly worked for the T.W.U.A. and led a group of "splitters" out of the C.I.O. wilderness back in May of 1952. Down in Rockingham, N. C., workers at Aleo Mfg. Co., who made up the first T.W.U.A.-C.I.O. group to complete a switch to the U.T.W.A.-A.F.L., have quit the Valente organization. Of the approximately 700 workers at Aleo, some 200 have now voted to reaffiliate with the T.W.U.A., and have petitioned for an N.L.R.B. election.

All of the above despite a recent glorified "no-raiding" agreement between national officials of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. It is reported that virtually all of the C.I.O. unions have consented to the "no-raiding" pact, but less than half of the 110 A.F.L. unions have agreed to go along. Some conclusion must be drawn here; is it that a respected "no-raiding" agreement between the national labor organization would undoubtedly result in there being fewer jobs available to professional labor organizers? Doesn't it appear that the C.I.O. and A.F.L. are is fairly desperate frames of mind? The steel workers are just before pulling out of the C.I.O., and that might break the C.I.O. treasury. The T.W.U.A. talks out of one side of its collective mouth about "sweat-shop" Southern mills, but out of the other side of its mouth discusses pay cuts for workers in New England mills.

Labor organizers like to call "right-to-work" legislation "union-busting bills." State legislators, at least in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, seem to look upon "right-to-work" laws simply as guarantees that no person shall be denied employment because of his membership or non-membership in a union. The legislatures of South Carolina and Mississippi just last month passed such laws. Kentucky has had similar legislation under consideration. Undoubtedly there will ensue a hue-and-cry from other areas—areas where the state law-making bodies are controlled by labor unions—that the Solid South is now solidly anti-union. Nevertheless, a "right-to-work" law does not limit or restrict any unions in any proper activity or purpose. The only purpose and effect of a "right-to-work" law is to protect each employee against loss of his freedom through force or coercion of employers or of unions or of anyone else who would seek to deprive him of his right to work for whom he pleases.

In past issues we have made mention of what seems to be a new light dawning in respect to labor-management relations. The National Labor Relations Board, as presently operating, has ruled that where a union withdraws from an election proceeding after a hearing has been completed, the board will not entertain a petition from such union for an election among the same employees for a period of six months, unless good cause is shown for holding the election before the six months is up. In the case in point, the union petitioned for an election; a hearing was held and the board directed an election; then the union requested permission to withdraw its petition. The board issued an order permitting the withdrawal of the petition with prejudice.

N.L.R.B. then announced that the same rule will apply in two other types of cases. These are: (1) where a union disclaims any interest in representing the employees after a board hearing has been held on an employer's petition for an election and (2) where a union files such a disclaimer after a board hearing on a petition by a group of employees for an election to decertify the union.

At the same time, N.L.R.B. announced that instructions will be issued to its regional directors to apply the same rule to a union which withdraws an election petition, or which files a disclaimer of interest in representation rights after the union has executed a consent agreement or stipulation to hold an election.

The board's new policy undoubtedly will reduce its work load and apparently was aimed at stopping union abuses of N.L.R.B.'s election processes at the expense of taxpayers. According to its 1952 annual report, N.L.R.B. handled 10,603 representation cases, of which 2,622 were withdrawn. In 1951, it handled 8,350, with 2,466 withdrawals after some processing by the board.

The labor relations board also has reiterated previous rulings that, in the absence of a no-solicitation rule, an employee can make a pre-election speech on company time and property without granting a union the same privilege.

While there is current talk in Congress of doing away with most of the labor board's functions, we can see no point in destroying an organization which appears to be operated right now for the particular benefit of neither labor nor management. Why throw all labor policy questions into the federal courts when the same courts already are overburdened with cases? It used to be that many N.L.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1954 —

Apr. 2 (F)—Spring meeting, **TEXTILE DIV., A.S.Q.C.**, Clemson (S. C.) College.

Apr. 2-3 (F-Sa)—Annual convention, **DELTA KAPPA PHI TEXTILE FRATERNITY**, Raleigh, N. C.

Apr. 5-7 (M-W)—Packaging conference, **A.M.A.**, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.

Apr. 7-9 (W-F)—Annual convention, **COTTON MFRS. ASSN. OF GEORGIA**, Boca Raton (Fla.) Hotel and Club.

Apr. 10 (Sa)—**PIEDMONT SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Va.

Apr. 15 (Th. p.m.)—**SOUTH CAROLINA DIV., S.T.A.**, Ware Shoals.

*Apr. 15-16 (Th-F)—**TEXTILE INDUSTRY ELECTRICAL CONFERENCE**, Hightower Building, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

Apr. 22-24 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MFRS. INSTITUTE**, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Apr. 24 (Sa)—**NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIV., S.T.A.**, White Oak Y.M.C.A., Greensboro, N. C.

*Apr. 24 (Sa)—**SOUTH CENTRAL SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

*Apr. 26 (M)—General committee meeting, **TEXTILE ENGINEERING DIV., AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.

Apr. 26-28 (M-W)—Manufacturing conference, **A.M.A.**, Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio.

Apr. 26-30 (M-F)—**AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION** (sponsored by American Textile Machinery Assn.), Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.

Apr. 28 (W)—**BRAND NAMES DAY** (sponsored by Brand Names Foundation Inc.)

Apr. 28 (W)—Alumni meeting, **LOWELL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE**, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

*Apr. 30 (F)—Annual meeting, **ASSN. OF NARROW FABRIC MFRS.**, Hotel Warwick, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 4-6 (Tu-Th)—**NORTH CAROLINA STATEWIDE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE**, Hotel Sir Walter, Raleigh.

May 5-6 (W-Th)—Spring meeting, **THE FIBER SOCIETY** (Institute of Textile Technology as host), Monticello Hotel and Thomas Jefferson Inn, Charlottesville, Va.

†May 8 (Sa)—**PIEDMONT DIV., S.T.A.**, Catawba Country Club, Hickory, N. C.

May 8 (Sa)—Carding and spinning meeting, **TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES OF GEORGIA**, A. French Textile School, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

May 10-15 (M-Sa)—**NATIONAL COTTON WEEK** (sponsored by National Cotton Council of America).

May 13-15 (Th-Sa)—Annual outing, **CAROLINA YARN ASSN.**, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

May 14-15 (F-Sa)—Outing, **SOUTHEASTERN SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Radium Springs, Ga.

May 20-21 (Th-F)—Annual outing, **CHATTANOOGA YARN ASSN.**, Chattanooga (Tenn.) Golf and Country Club.

May 24-26 (M-W)—Insurance conference, **A.M.A.**, Hotel Statler, New York City.

May 27-29 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **SOUTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MFRS. ASSN.**, The Cloister, Sea Island, Ga.

*May 31-June 3 (M-Th)—**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MAN-MADE FIBERS**, Paris, France.

*June 4-5 (F-Sa)—Outing, **SOUTH CENTRAL SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Chattanooga (Tenn.) Golf and Country Club.

June 10-12 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **S.T.A.**, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 11 (F)—Reunion and outing, **PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE INSTITUTE ALUMNI ASSN.**, Manufacturers Golf and Country Club, Oreland, Pa.

June 11-12 (F-Sa)—Summer outing, **PIEDMONT SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

June 13-18 (Su-F)—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS** (with concurrent Exhibit of Testing and Scientific Apparatus), Sherman and Morrison Hotels, Chicago, Ill.

June 21-23 (M-W)—General management conference, **AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSN.**, Hotel Statler, New York City.

Sept. 11 (Sa)—Annual meeting, **PIEDMONT SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Barringer, Charlotte, N. C.

Sept. 13-14 (M-Tu)—Fall meeting, **THE FIBER SOCIETY** (Textile Technical Federation of Canada and Canadian Assn. of Textile Colourists and Chemists as hosts), McGill University, Montreal, Que., Canada.

Sept. 15-18 (W-Sa)—National convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Atlanta (Ga.) Biltmore Hotel.

Sept. 23-24 (Th-F)—Annual meeting, **COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSN.**, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

Sept. 28-30 (Tu-Th)—**INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING AND MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION**: concurrent short course Sept. 27-30 and competition Sept. 28-30 (sponsored by Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers), Chicago (Ill.) Coliseum.

Oct. 4-8 (M-F)—**SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION**, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 12-15 (Tu-F)—**NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION** (sponsored by American Chemical Society), Chicago (Ill.) Coliseum.

Oct. 14-15 (Th-F)—Convention, **THE QUARTERMASTER ASSN.**, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Oct. 14-15 (Th-F)—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MFRS. ASSN.**, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

*Dec. 4 (Sa)—**SOUTH CENTRAL SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dec. 11 (Sa)—**SOUTHEASTERN SEC., A.A.T.C.C.**, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

— 1955 —

Jan. 24-27 (M-Th)—**PLANT MAINTENANCE & ENGINEERING SHOW**, International Amphitheatre, and **CONFERENCE**, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

*Jan. 31-Feb. 1 (M-Tu)—Annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA**, Hotel Shamrock, Houston, Tex.

*Feb. 3-5 (Th-Sa)—Annual conference, **TEXTILE DIV., AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL**, Clemson (S. C.) College.

Mar. 31-Apr. 2 (Th-Sa)—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN COTTON MFRS. INSTITUTE**, Palm Beach (Fla.) Biltmore Hotel.

June 16-18 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSN.**, Mayview Manor and Green Park Hotel, Blowing Rock, N. C.

Sept. 21-23 (W-F)—National convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

— 1956 —

Sept. 10-12 (M-W)—National convention, **AMERICAN ASSN. OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS**, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

Listed for the first time this month. ***‡Tentative listing.*** ***†Changed or corrected from previous issue.***

(M) Monday; (Tu) Tuesday; (W) Wednesday; (Th) Thursday; (F) Friday; (Sa) Saturday; (Su) Sunday

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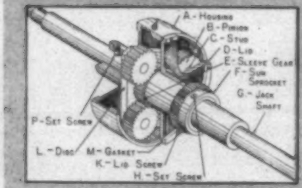

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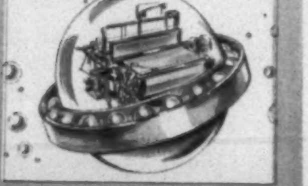

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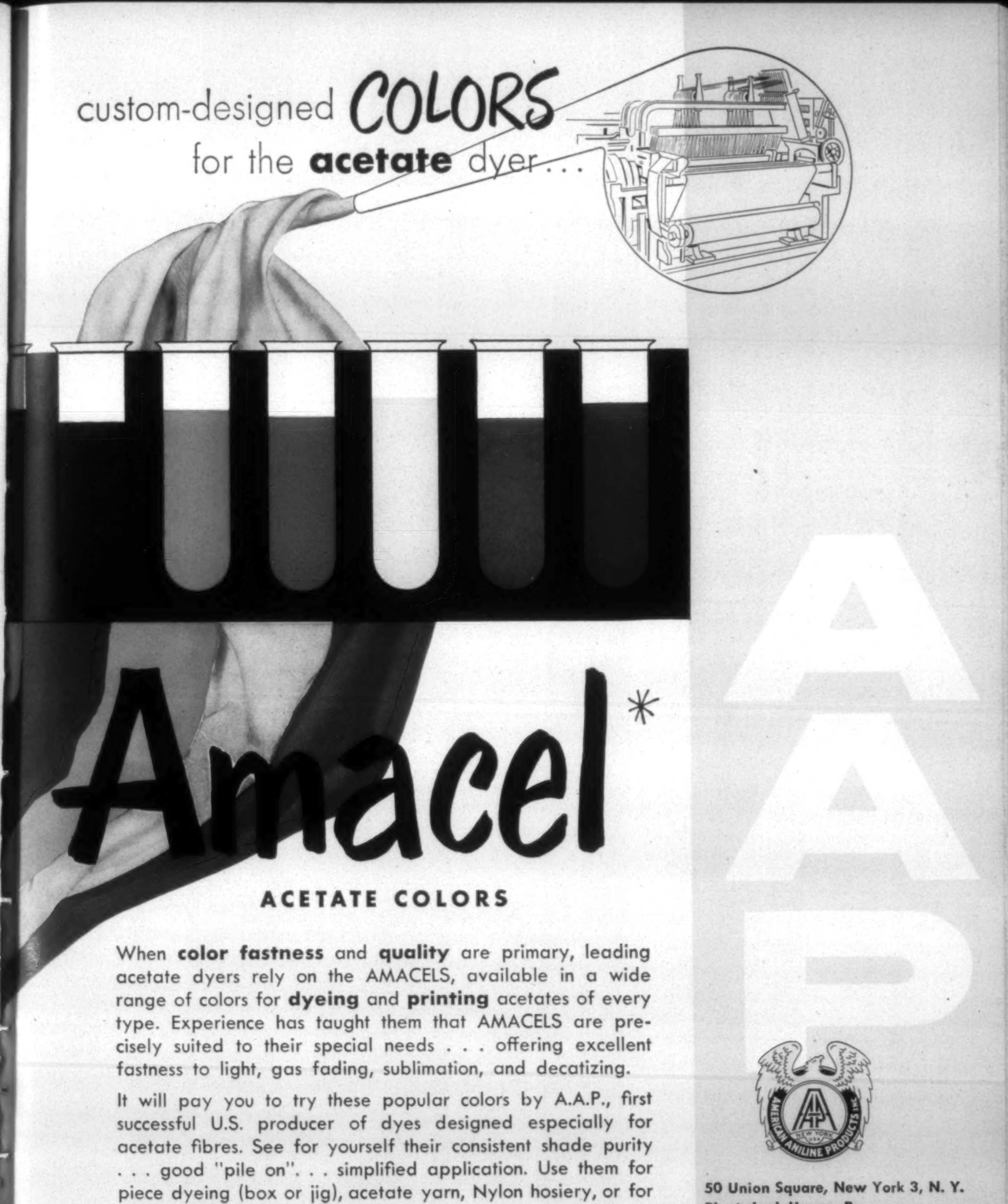
R.B. examiners and most of the national labor board members were obviously pro-labor and did everything possible to make management's row hard to hoe. Now, under the leadership of Guy Farmer, the board is trying to be fair to both parties.

Some textile cases decided upon by the N.L.R.B. when operating under the Truman Administration have been appealed to the federal judiciary, and the decisions of these federal courts would seem to bear out our opinion that the old N.L.R.B. handed down decisions of pro-labor rather than a factual nature. The Supreme Court recently ruled that unions violate the Taft-Hartley Law when they deny work to members as a means of union discipline. It also ruled that it would be an unfair labor practice for an employer, at the instigation of a union, to encourage or discourage union membership "by discrimination in regard to hire or any term or conditions of employment." In addition, the high court also found that a firm which grants benefits—such as wage increases—to union members but denies them to non-members, is violating Tart-Hartley.

At Richmond, Va., this month a federal appeals court overruled an N.L.R.B. order which would have bankrupted a textile firm which had moved from Massachusetts to North Carolina. The labor board had ordered Mount Hope Finishing Co., formerly of North Dighton, Mass., to offer employment to all of its employees who were discharged when the plant closed in October of 1951; to reimburse them for necessary moving expenses and dismiss, if necessary to give them jobs, all workers hired by the company at the new plant in Butner, N. C.; and pay the Massachusetts employees wages dating from Oct. 20, 1951, to the date of offer of reinstatement, less earnings during that period. The N.L.R.B. had ruled that the company had "moved the business to Butner for the purpose of evading their obligation to bargain collectively with the union." But the federal court said "prevailing economic conditions, which had caused the heart of the textile industry to seek locations in the South, were unfavorable" to the continuance of Mount Hope's business in Massachusetts.

At New Orleans, La., another federal appeals court reversed prior N.L.R.B. findings that American Thread Co., Tallapoosa, Ga., had violated the national labor relations act. The charges in this matter were filed in 1950, immediately following an election held at the Tallapoosa plant, in which the employees of that plant overwhelmingly rejected the C.I.O. Textile Workers Union of America. A hearing was held on the charges at Carrollton, Ga., before the labor board in November 1951 and February 1952. The N.L.R.B. found that the company had violated the national labor relations act in four particulars; the court's decision reversed the findings of the board that the company had violated the act by discharging an employee named Robinson for violating its rule against solicitation for the union during working hours. His discharge occurred immediately before the 1950 election. The court reversed the finding that was made by the board that the company violated the act by distributing letters to its employees during working hours, and at the same time, prohibited union solicitation during working hours. The court held this was not a disparate or illegal enforcement of the company's no-solicitation rule. A run-off election was held by the N.L.R.B. in the same plant in February 1953, and the employees again overwhelmingly rejected the C.I.O.



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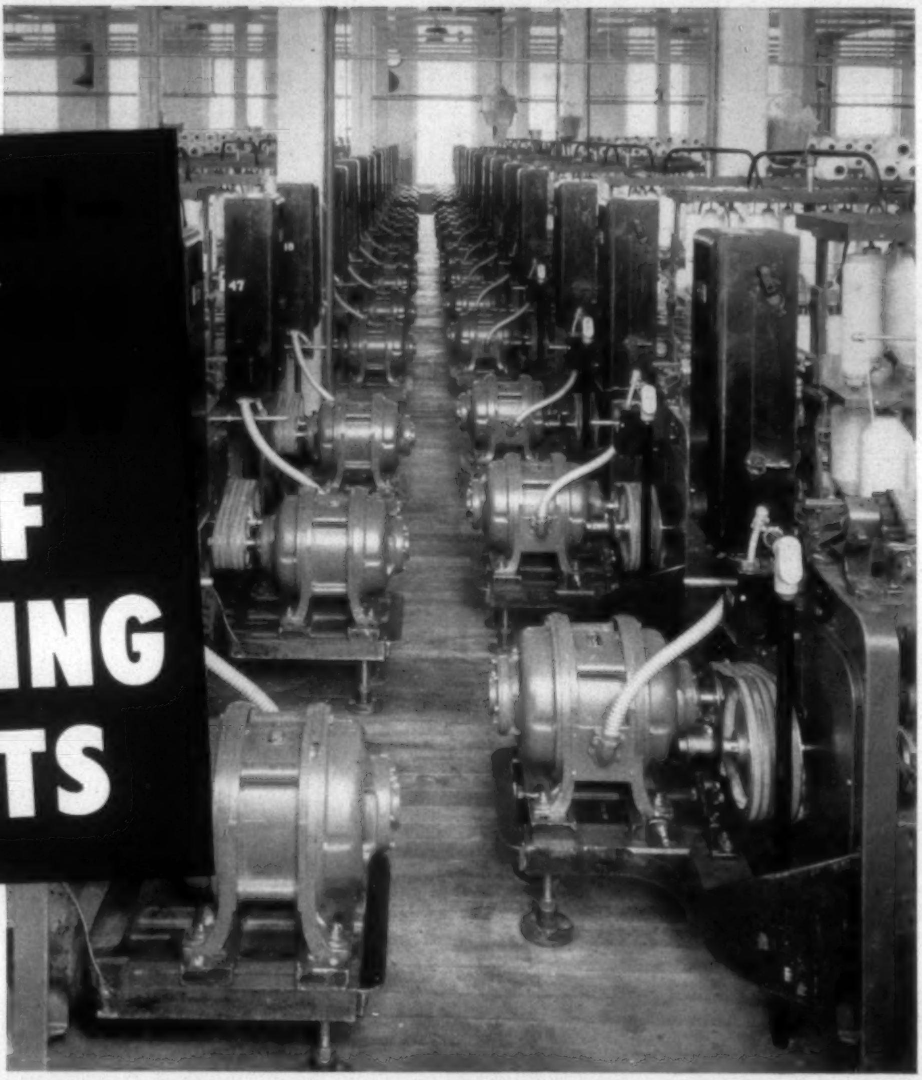

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VOL. 80 NO. 3
MARCH 1954

... *Invites You to Attend the* AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION

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CONVENTION HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
APRIL 26 - 30, 1954.

"SINCE earliest history . . . trade fairs have stirred the imagination of the civilized world. They have stimulated trade, instigated great exploration. They are big business in the modern world where businessmen find they save time and money because of the vast assemblage of equipment and supplies."

These are the words of Frederic W. Howe Jr., president of the American Textile Machinery Association, speaking before the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association at Biloxi, Miss., March 19, used in describing the 1954 American Textile Machinery Exhibition to be held at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Howe said, "Convention Hall, which is the largest in the world, will be turned into one gigantic pilot plant. Three hundred exhbitors, each carefully chosen on quality and performance of his products in relation to the textile industry, will display the most modern in equipment. Many exhibitors of capital equipment will show several machines. At this time we know some 500 machines will be on display—many for the first time. Spinning, weaving, dyeing, drying and finishing machines will be in operation."

That the show will be the largest and most varied exhibition of textile machinery, equipment, accessories, and supplies is evidenced by the fact that an average of $10,000 has been spent by each exhibiting firm for the building, shipping and erecting of the machinery to be displayed. It won't be any bigger simply because there is no more space available.

A study of the reservation list made by the exhibition committee of the American Textile Machinery Association shows that presidents, vice-presidents, treasurers and directors of mills large and small will attend. They will be accompanied in many instances by their directors of research, their engineers and their operating superintendents. There will also be large groups of top textile officials from Canada, England, France, Germany, Italy, Holland and other European countries, as well as those from Central and South America and Asiatic nations. Some American mills are planning to send as many as 50 of their top executives and operating personnel. Four years of planning have gone into the show, but the expected attendance will certainly justify the work and expense involved.

Convention Hall, as Atlantic City auditorium is popularly known, is an ideal location for so large an exhibition. Covering a city block and facing the beachfront, it is surrounded by hotels with excellent accommodations. Restaurants purveying to all tastes and pocketbooks are nearby. A five to ten-minute walk from the hotel area will put you in any part of the resort town.

Those attending the show will find a favorable April combination of Spring and Summer weather. Prevailing winds are off the ocean, giving a stroll along the boardwalk all the healthful qualities for which the resort is famed.

Reaching Atlantic City offers no transportation problem. Pennsylvania Railroad trains from South, North and West connect in Philadelphia with Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines trains bound direct for this resort. A few steps from one platform to another, or from one side of a platform to another, is all that is required to board an Atlantic City bound train. Eastern Air Lines also schedules direct flights into Atlantic City.

The show will open formally at 10 a. m. on Monday, April 26, and will end officially at 6 p. m. on Friday, April 30. Hours will be the same each day—10 to 6—with the exception of Wednesday, April 28, when the hall will remain open until 10 p. m.

The staff of the TEXTILE BULLETIN will again be in charge of the official registration of those attenting and a special booth will be set up for this purpose at the main entrance of the auditorium. It is hoped that those planning to attend will use the advance registration cards printed on the reverse side of invitations which have been distributed by A.T.M.E. exhibitors. Registration will be speeded up greatly if badges can be issued immediately to all visitors.

The following list of exhibtors is presented as a prevue of what may be seen when the doors of Convention Hall swing open. The exhibiting firms are listed alphabetically along with a brief description of what they plan to display. Booth numbers given are the lowest numbers only. In the hope of aiding the particular viewer, all listings are keyed with letters indicating which phases of textile manufacturing they are likely to appeal to most. Fields of interest were divided into five categories—"G," for general interest; "Y," for yarn manufacturers; "W," for weavers; "F," for finishers; and "PS," for those concerned with plant services.

It should be pointed out that these classifications overlap one another and although a booth is given a PS key, it also may be of interest to a finisher or yarn manufacturer. Those booths marked G are of equal interest to all in the opinion of this magazine's editorial staff. The general floor plan showing the floor position of the exhibitors' booths is also being reproduced on Pages 76, 77 and 78. All booths are marked with interest classification key letters to correspond with those following booth numbers in the index of exhibitors starting below.

Abbott Machine Co. Inc., Wilton, N. H. **485 (Y,W)**
Automatic traveling spindle cone winder; automatic traveling spindle quiller with boxing attachment; automatic radial quiller with pinboard attachment; and automatic radial quiller with measured yardage device.

Abington Textile Machinery Works, Boston, Mass. **202 (Y,W,F)**
__*Complete automatic vacuum card stripping equipment including revolving top flat card with automatic web and sliver device, piping, pump and bottom discharge receiver__; __*wool card vacuum stripping motion with tip-up nozzle__; automatic comber noil pick-up attachments on combers; weavers knotters.

Sumner Smith, Ernest Clark, Sumner Smith Jr., Walter W. Watt, Francis J. Richardson, Oliver H. Ramo, William W. Brame, M. R. Bradley.

Aetna Felt Co. Inc., New York City. **876 (G,F)**
__*Decating blankets__; vibration felt pads.

William P. Musselman, Carl T. Keppler, H. Clark Outcault, Frank Hickey.

Akers Motor Lines Inc., Gastonia, N. C. **1006 (G)**
Graphic exhibit of routes and motor freight service as it relates to textiles and textile machinery.

C. Scott Akers, Charles W. Akers, Walter H. Harris, George R. Fillion, A. J. Hinton, John W. Dear Jr.

Allen-Bradley Co., Milwaukee, Wis. **27 (G,PS)**
Motor controls which include across-the-line and reduced voltage starters for both manual and magnetic operation; a wide range of accessories such as pushbuttons, limit switches, relays, etc.

H. Rosenkranz.

The Allentown Bobbin Works Inc., Allentown, Pa. **567 (Y)**
Bobbins and spools for the throwing of fine denier yarns such as silk, rayon, nylon and combination yarns.

Henry W. Mack, Harold S. Barnes.

Allen Warper Co., Lowell, Mass. **244 (W)**
__*Model H-3 high-speed, heavy-duty beamer, which will handle one 18-foot beam of carpet yarn type or two or more smaller loom beams at the same time__; __*G-3 high-speed warper for all types of yarn, featuring new hydraulic method of finger-tip yarn density control__; Model C warper; warper creel.

R. Udell Thornton, William L. Peterson, Harold Barney, Donald Laffey, J. Edwin Jones, Woodrow Tinsley, Albert Hawkins, Joseph Bowler, Henry C. Nelson.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. **29 (Y,W,PS)**
Improved card drive with new 184-frame Quick-Clean motor; two types of loom motors—one with waste packed bearings and the other with ball bearings; a Quick-Clean motor (Type APQ) with normal torque and acceleration characteristics for roving frames; Texrope drives and control equipment.

The Louis Allis Co., Milwaukee, Wis. **22 (G,PS)**
A variety of special-purpose textile motors.

Louis Allis Jr., C. G. Skidmore, R. J. Weesner, W. J. Altschwager, H. L. Kelley, R. A. Zastrow, B. R. Becker, J. B. Munson, M. E. Weitekamp, R. J. Murphy, A. V. Barron, C. T. Nash, R. J. Overstreet, W. C. Conrad, C. O. Abrahamson.

*An asterisk preceding an item listed in **bold face** type denotes that this is the first showing of this particular product although some items so marked have been installed in various mills on a limited scale. Letters in **bold face** type and in parentheses following booth numbers are keyed to various phases of textile plant operation.

- (**G**) Of general interest or equal interest to all show visitors
- (**Y**) Of particular interest to yarn manufacturers (opening, picking, carding and spinning operations)
- (**W**) Of particular interest to fabric manufacturers (warp preparation and weaving operations)
- (**F**) Of particular interest to finishers (bleaching, dyeing, finishing and packaging operations)
- (**PS**) Of particular interest to those concerned with plant services (maintenance, engineering and materials handling operations)

Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh, Pa. **1 (G,PS)**
A selection of Alcoa aluminum mill products including extruded shapes, castings, forgings, tubing and others; illustrations of applications of aluminum alloys to various types of textile machinery; a large scale model of the aluminum clad Alcoa Building in Pittsburgh.

Howard H. Nuernberger, Charles Braglio, R. W. Irwin, J. B. West.

American Air Filter Co. Inc., Louisville, Ky. **843 (G,PS)**

American Dyestuff Reporter, New York City. **835 (G,F)**
Publication.

American Floor Products Co., Washington, D. C. **814 (G,PS)**
Variety of mats, stair treads and matting of rubber, wood and metal.

Everett C. Bentley, E. T. De Vore,

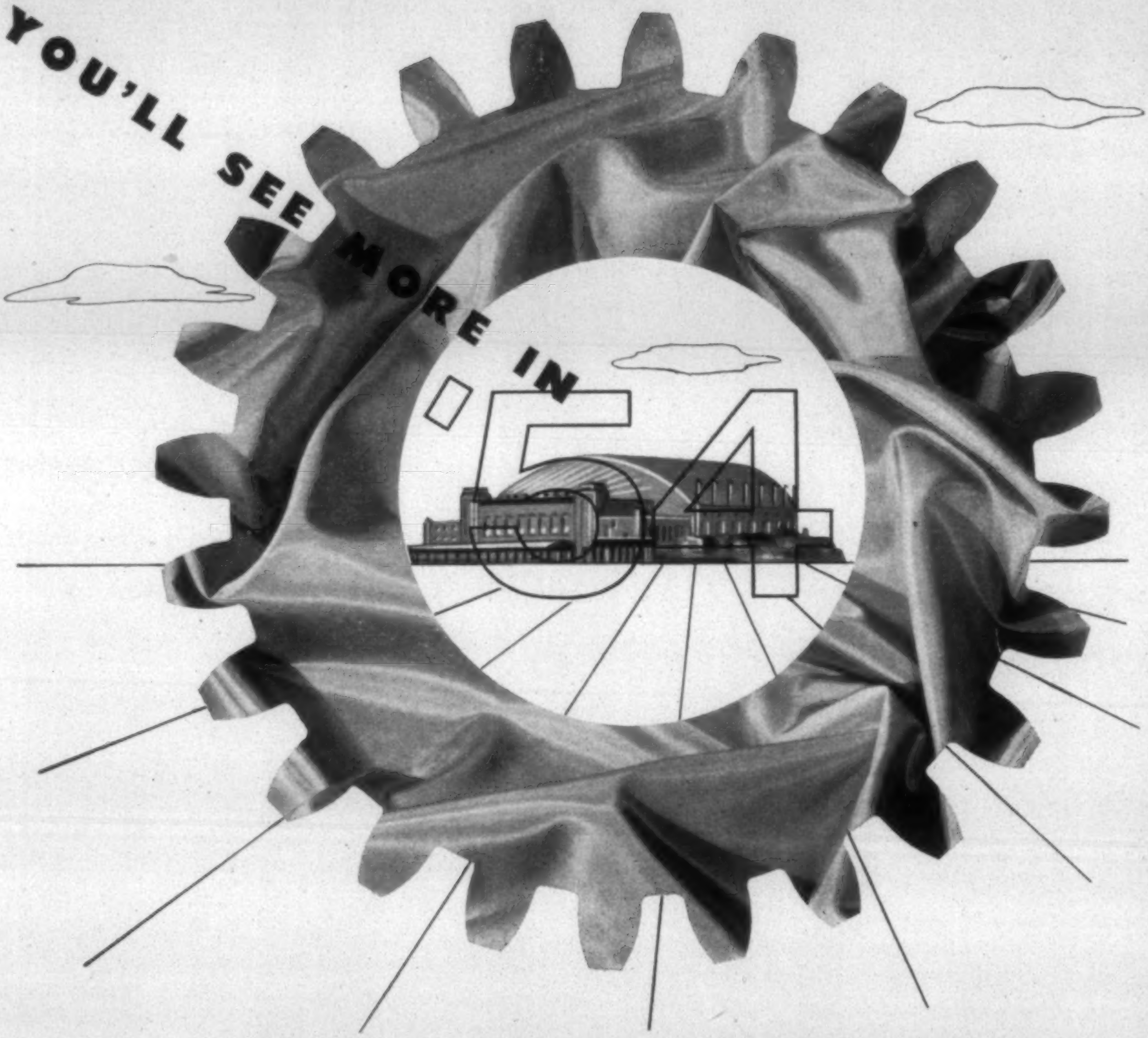
American Lava Corp., Chattanooga, Ten. **21 (Y,W)**
Alsimag and standard thread guides for various textile processes; Alsimag thread guides in electrically conductive and non-conductive materials.

J. B. Shacklett, Jim Crisp, Jay Gosnell, Joe Spearman.

American Moistening Co., Providence, R. I. **115 (G,PS)**
The Amco Cyclestat humidity control; the Amco Model 35 humidifier; Amco unit dry-duct system; ductless evaporative cooling equipment; Amco No. 6 atomizer.

H. B. Bradford, M. H. Irons, H. R. Rich, N. B. Chase, W. A. Mullins, J. H. Waldrip, J. D. Johnson, W. L. Johnson, L. Terry Jr., W. C. Everett, Marvin McCall, S. B. Blanton, J. Townsend.

American Paper Tube Co., Woonsocket, R. I. **256 (Y,W)**
Tubes, quills and bobbins; __*latest developments in Plasti-Weld bobbins and__



Of course you'll see more in '54 — there will be more to see — more new machinery — more new developments — more supplies and services than have ever been presented to the Textile Industry before.

Representatives from more than 250 exhibiting firms will be on hand to greet you and to show you their most modern products — products designed to cut costs and to increase efficiency and quality.

Here, indeed, is a golden opportunity for mill supervisory personnel to examine the latest engineering and mechanical developments within the Textile Machinery Industry. It would take a year to visit each machinery plant to see what you will see here in a few short days.

Make your hotel reservations early through
The Housing Secretary
16 Central Pier
Atlantic City, New Jersey

TEXTILE MACHINERY
ATLANTIC CITY
APRIL 26-30
1954
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
EXHIBITION

American Textile Machinery Association Exhibition

APRIL 26-30, 1954, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

For additional details on the Exhibition itself write
A. T. M. A. Press Bureau
Route 4 — Box 61
Vienna, Virginia

plastic tipped automatic loom bobbins.

Harald L. Amrhein, Robert J. Guerin, Sam Adams, Dannitte M. Beattie, George M. Sanford.

American Rieter Co. Inc., Arlington, N. J. 144 (**Y**)
***Cutdrafil direct spinning frame;** a variety of spinning machinery and accessories.

Rene O. Halter, John F. Dulken, Fridolin E. Kraehenmann, Noel L'E. Fawcett, Will B. Plowden, Davis E. Williams Jr., C. Rosenthal.

American Schiess Corp., Stamford, Conn. 1014 (**Y,W**)
Woolen and worsted equipment.

Germinal Giraudi, J. J. Keyser, Theo Gellerman, Herbert Reinhold.

American Standard Fabricators Corp., New York City. 817 (**F**)
A complete laboratory unit made for sample dyeing, extracting and drying.

George T. Kreis, Nicholas Manfra, Jerry Boyd.

American Viscose Corp., New York City 358 (**Y,W,F**)
Graphic dramatization of Avcoset program for quality control of washable rayon fabrics; latest developments in the use of rayon staple and filament yarns, acetate yarns, Filatex elastic yarns and Vinyon staple.

George L. Storm, Malcolm V. Macfarlan, John C. Wilmerding, Frank T. Williams, Thomas H. Andrews, John W. Geary Jr., Arthur R. Wachter, Walter E. Scholer, Frank F. Hilson.

America's Textile Reporter, Boston, Mass. 270 (**G**)
Information service, television paging system.

L. J. Miron, Frank P. Bennett, Randolph Taylor, John Mallory, Sydney Porter, Roger Anderson, Richard Finn, Ed Flynn.

Amplex Div., Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich. 16AA (**G**)

Anderson Machine Shop Inc., Needham Heights, Mass. 561 (**Y**)
***Pacific integrator, for obtaining the coefficient of variation and standard deviation of the material being tested;** ***Pacific raw stock waste and staple cutter;** Pacific Evenness Tester.

J. G. Anderson, G. R. Anderson, A. G. Anderson.

Andrews & Goodrich Inc., Dorchester, Mass. 78, 840 (**W,F**)

Armco Steel Corp., Middletown, Ohio 292 (**G,W,F**)
***Armco extra low carbon stainless steel for use in wet processing equipment;** stainless steel reed and heddle wire; Armco aluminized steel; Armco zincgrip-paintgrip steel.

G. H. Klouman.

Armstrong Machine Works, Three Rivers, Mich. 917 (**G,PS**)
Glass model of Armstrong inverted bucket steam trap; Armstrong steam humidifier.

T. H. Rea.

The Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co., Hartford, Conn. 868 (**G,PS**)
***Type LM loom switch;** ***lint-proof line of enclosures for magnetic starters and contactors.**

D. B. Reynolds, J. C. Ellis, R. L. Dalton, S. E. Page, L. Goodwin.

Ashworth Bros. Inc., Fall River, Mass. 579 (**Y,F**)
Card clothing; clothing for napping machinery, breaker clothing; Platt's metallic wire; woven wire conveyor belts.

R. C. Ashworth Jr., W. J. Flynn Jr., George R. Ashworth, A. R. Bechtel, G. A. Davis, F. L. Armitage, J. M. Reed, A. E. Johnston Jr., J. E. Seacord, T. F. Hart, Henry Ashworth, C. E. Lalime.

Askania Regulator Co., Chicago, Ill. 844 (**F**)
***Air hydraulic tenter rail control;** Pneu-Draulic cloth guide control; demonstration of tenter roll control on clip-type tenterette.

Frank J. Markey, W. W. Wheeler, R. J. Matteson, R. J. Kroth, W. Vaaler.

Atkinson, Haserick & Co., Boston, Mass.
(See Holdsworth Gill Screw Co.; Platt Bros. Sales Ltd.; Plutte, Koecke & Co.; Societe Alsacienne De Constructions Mecaniques; Societe Anonyme Adolphe Sauer).

Automatic Web Control Mfg. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. 882 (**PS**)
***Pneumo-hydraulic power unit;** cambering roller method of automatic guiding equipment.

Irwin L. Fife.

Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp., Uxbridge, Mass. 712 (**W.F**)
***Uxbridge automatic slasher front end;** ***Griffin size box;** Uxbridge Model B hot air slasher dryer.

Edward S. Creighton, Paul Wenzel, Ira L. Griffin.

*An asterisk preceding an item listed in **bold face** type denotes that this is the first showing of this particular product although some items so marked have been installed in various mills on a limited scale. Letters in **bold face** type and in parentheses following booth numbers are keyed to various phases of textile plant operation.

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- (**Y**) Of particular interest to yarn manufacturers (opening, picking, carding and spinning operations)
- (**W**) Of particular interest to fabric manufacturers (warp preparation and weaving operations)
- (**F**) Of particular interest to finishers (bleaching, dyeing, finishing and packaging operations)
- (**PS**) Of particular interest to those concerned with plant services (maintenance, engineering and materials handling operations)

W. H. Bagshaw Co. Inc., Nashua, N. H. 80 (**G**)
Pins and lags used in the textile industry.

Arthur H. Rogers, Mark H. Bagshaw, Thomas W. O'Day.

The Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. 11 (**G,PS**)
Scale models of the Bahnson Humiduct system, the Centrispray system and central station systems of air conditioning and humidification, which use Bahnson Type Y or Type DC air washers.

Agnew H. Bahnson Jr., W. M. Fulp, R. T. Hodgdon, H. J. Haslam, R. M. Anderson.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. 105, 377 (**W**)
Large package Type D spooler; ***new super-speed warper;** ***new large package creel;** ***new M series portable warp tying machine;** warp drawing machine; standard portable warp tying machine.

R. G. Ross, Wm. Bauer Jr., H. G. Hoffman, W. P. Turner, F. R. Lincoln, J. G. Pike Jr., F. D. Taylor, N. H. Alford, E. W. Rogers, R. W. Butler, J. C. Ballard, J. F. Carter, L. L. Lideen, J. Savage, R. W. Cotta, E. C. Curran.

Barco Mfg. Co., Barrington, Ill. 1020 (**PS**)
Transparent cut-away sections of flexible ball joints, revolving joints, swing joints and swivel joints.

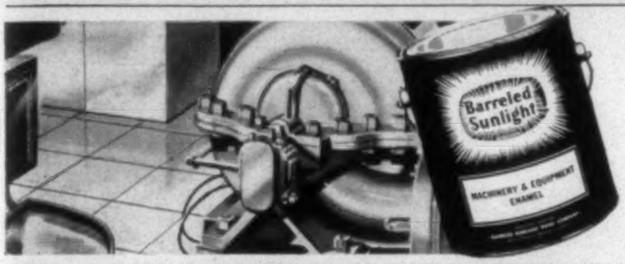
J. O. Heyworth, F. M. Moore, B. T. Conybear, D. R. Whitehead, W. R. Wurzburg, George Garland, R. E. Mason.

Barreled Sunlight Paint Co., Providence, R. I. 262 (**G,PS**)
Mildew-resistant undercoat and gloss finish paint for use on ceilings and walls in weave sheds and other textile mill interiors where mildew control is a problem.

Alexander S. West, Howard Eastwood, Fred K. McCarthy, Henry A. Solie, C. L. Park, Paul Tuthill.

What the WELL DRESSED PLANT will wear in '54

In Production Areas. Barreled Sunlight Super Hiding* Finishes — heavy duty interior paints especially built for rugged service on ceilings, walls and dadoes. Take up to a full gallon of thinner to the five-gallon bucket. Go on fast and easy . . . hide solidly in one coat . . . save you money on both paint and labor. In colors engineered for industrial interiors — plus snowy whites that really *stay white* thanks to our famous, exclusive "Rice Process."



On Machinery and Equipment. For improved appearance, efficiency and safety . . . Barreled Sunlight Machinery & Equipment Enamel and Barreled Sunlight Safety and Piping Enamels. Easy to apply by brush or spray . . . dry *fast* to a smooth, tough surface that is extremely durable and resistant to oils and greases. Modern, industry-approved colors for "contrast painting" of machinery and clear identification of piping contents, plant hazards and safety equipment.

Barreled Sunlight
ACID AND ALKALI RESISTANT COATING

In Trouble Spots. Where acids, alkalis, fumes, moisture, mildew and other destructive agents make maintenance a tough and costly problem . . . specialized protective finishes such as Barreled Sunlight Acid & Alkali Resistant Coating and Mildew Resistant Gloss do the job where other paints fail. A trained Barreled Sunlight representative is at your service without obligation to help you lick these problems on the basis of actual "on-the-wall" tests.

In the Office and other "non-plant" areas, two brand new and outstanding decorative finishes — Barreled Sunlight *Odor-Free* Alkyd Flat Enamel and *Odor-Free* Alkyd Semi Gloss. Truly odorless so painting can be done at "straight time" right during office hours. Long wearing and really "scrubbable" finishes for walls, ceilings and woodwork that keep their fresh-painted look longer. Snowy white and a rainbow of smart colors to fit every decorating need.

On the Exterior. A well dressed plant helps sell your company and your products, and Barreled Sunlight exterior paints will *keep* it well dressed longer and at lower cost. There's a Barreled Sunlight quality paint for every type of outside surface — including metal primers, masonry finishes, aluminum paints, body and trim paints and a host of others — each designed to give maximum protection and to save you money both at the start and "over the long pull."

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

and the Reasons —

Every Barreled Sunlight job is a top quality job. It represents the highest in everything except the cost. Because Barreled Sunlight paints are *engineered* to deliver greater yardage, better hiding, easier application and longer service, they give you really worthwhile savings not only in material *but also in labor which today accounts for at least 80% of total painting costs.* You paint less often — save all along the line. Write today for free Specifications Catalog.

BARRELED SUNLIGHT PAINT COMPANY
5-C Dudley St., Providence 1, R. I.

Barreled Sunlight Paints®

In whitest white or clean, clear, wanted colors, there's a Barreled Sunlight Paint for every job

Edward S. Beard, Spring City, Pa. 865 (**F**)
***A dryer spreader;** aluminum pot eyes; a cloth pulling machine for pulling dry rooms, extractors and preparing goods for dye kettles.

Edward S. Beard, LeRoy Krasley.

Bijur Lubricating Corp., Rochelle Park, N. J. 263 (**PS**)
A demonstration of seven types of textile machine lubricators.

J. B. Henderson, W. Q. Timpson, A. S. Cherevko, Clyde M. Lassiter, Harrell J. Auten.

Birch Bros., Somerville, Mass. 397 (**F**)
Supreme butt-seam gray room sewing machine; Coronation High-Lift motor operation sewing machine for carpets and bulky fabrics; high-speed tacking machine; ball bearing counterbalanced tacking machine; various types of wrinkle eliminators; a three-rolled curved bar rubber expander; a slot vacuum extracting box; a laboratory model two-roll padder; a model scutcher.

H. W. Birch, Clifford W. Birch Jr., Richard Briggs, Francis W. Birch, John C. Cosby.

J. Bishop & Co. Platinum Works, Malvern, Pa. 342 (**G**)

Charles Bond Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1030 (**W,PS**)
Bondaron loom straps; Bondaron friction leather; round and flat leather belting; Bondaron Red Head pickers; Bond stock gears and related products.

C. Carter Bond, Charles C. Bond Jr., Walter S. Whiteman, Elwood Farley, Fred Neal.

Benjamin Booth Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 347 (**Y**)
***Bent tooth Strip-O-Matic card clothing will be produced with a card clothing machine running at reduced speed;** high-speed movies of the carding process and doffing by the comb.

E. Allen Snape Jr., Robert Todd, N. E. Aderhold, Oliver D. Landis, Charles G. Stover, W. H. Martin.

Briggs-Shaffner Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. 559 (**W**)
Aluminum tricot beams, section beams, loom beams, dryer poles, and quill boards.

Paul Johnson, C. A. Sinquefield.

Brush Electronics Co., Cleveland, Ohio 822 (**Y**)
Quality control instruments including the uniformity analyzer and tension analyzer.

Dave Gaskill, A. Ondis, H. Schechter, A. Walcutt, H. Meinzer, W. R. Stern, H. Harsant, E. Hensley.

The Bullard Clark Co., Danielson, Conn. 805 (**W**)
***The Jacobs Verybest thread cutter for battery type looms;** complete line of weaving loom supplies.

E. J. Bullard, William R. Muller, William Lundgren, A. M. Romero.

The Bunting Brass & Bronze Co., Toledo, Ohio 69 (**G,PS**)
Bronze bearings used in textile machinery and cut-away models showing various types of bearing installation in textile machinery.

R. R. Hirsch, B. Van Steenburgh, W. J. McTighe, W. C. Bracken.

Burlington Engineering Co., Graham, N. C. 9 (**F**)

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Bethayres, Pa. 539 (**F**)
***Scale model of new-type printing machine;** improved type Simpson cut-off winder with roller bearing arms, roller bearing jaws, and rotary knife cut-off for difficult cuts; cylinder drying machine; pressure boil-off jig; embossing calender; padder with standardized roll sizes.

J. Ebert Butterworth, DeHaven Butterworth, Frederick N. Spoerl, Thomas H. Davis Jr., DeHaven Butterworth Jr., J. Hillman Zahn, Wallace Taylor, C. Eugene Hunter Jr., Edward S. Pierce, Stanley Brooks, James E. Butterworth Jr., J. J. Sipple.

A. B. Carter Inc., Gastonia, N. C. 38 (**Y,W**)
Boyce weavers knotter; spinning and twister travelers.

E. Haines Gregg, E. L. Ramsey, J. B. Carter, C. E. Herrick, R. A. Haynes, W. L. Rankin, P. L. Piercy, J. W. Brown, J. K. Davis, D. E. Phillips.

Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga. 908 (**Y**)
The Cen-Tennial textile fiber opener; the Cen-Tennial separator; the Cen-Tennial textile aerator.

J. E. Brown, S. K. Dimon, Allen Harmon.

Century Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo. 126AA (**G,PS**)
Two selective speed drive units and two slip ring motors; operators panels which will enable the visitors to operate the equipment; lint free textile motors; Form F fractional horsepower motor and the newly-designed integral horsepower motors; home workshop motor will be given away each day of the show.

R. N. Hill, G. C. Henderson, E. S. Moore, Fred Powers, G. A. Bumann, W. J. Nace, R. E. Lynch, T. K. McKamy, Burton Tebo, W. C. Kohl, D. H. Schacht, A. Neher, P. Gerst, H. McInerney.

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Chandler Machine Co., Ayer, Mass. 291 (**G**)
***Permanent pleating nylon machine; *power-operated swatch cutting machine;** pinking machines.

R. C. Maxant, A. A. Maxant, H. Henn.

Chemicolloid Laboratories Inc., New York City 846 (**G,F**)
Display of the Charlotte colloid mill and description of its fields of applications to the industry; ***Pilot plant Model ND-2 and Model ND-5 (sanitary design).**

David F. O'Keefe, Leroy E. Putnam, E. E. Ball, Walter A. Behrens.

Chrysler Corp. (Amplex Div.), Detroit, Mich. 915 (**G**)

C.I.T. Corp., New York City 320 (**G**)
Information service on installment financing of machinery and equipment.

E. T. Neville, R. S. Murphy, C. E. Trudeau, D. C. Brown, H. A. Post, D. E. Kidd, C. C. Goss, W. H. Conery, W. H. Schilling, G. W. Ford.

Clark, Cutler, McDermott Co., Franklin, Mass. 1005 (**PS, G**)
***Non-Slip anti-vibrational machine pads.**

F. R. McDermott, Robert Schmitt, J. Murray Stevens.

The Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., Cleveland, Ohio 364 (**G**)

The Cleveland Worm & Gear Co., Cleveland, Ohio 608 (**Y,PS**)
***Worm gearing, speed reducers and variable speed drives;** a shaft-mount-

AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION

A REMINDER that hotel accommodations are available upon request to the Housing Bureau, 16 Central Pier, Atlantic City, N. J. Only those requests made on the official registration blanks provided by the A.T.M.A. will be be honored by the Housing Bureau. You can obtain as many blanks as you need by writing Albert C. Rau, 322 Park Square Building, Boston, Mass. Mr. Rau is exhibition manager.

→ NOTE:—Single rooms are limited in number. Please arrange to occupy twin-bedded rooms.

HOUSING BUREAU
16 Central Pier
Atlantic City, N. J.

Please reserve the following: (See reverse side for list of Hotel Room Rates)

Hotel ______	First Choice	Hotel ______	Fourth Choice
Hotel ______	Second Choice	Hotel ______	Fifth Choice
Hotel ______	Third Choice	Hotel ______	Sixth Choice

______ Room(s) with bath for ______ person(s). Rate $ ______ to $ ______ per room
______ Room(s) with bath for ______ person(s). Rate $ ______ to $ ______ per room
______ Combination (2 rooms with one bath) for ______ person(s). Rate $ ______ to $ ______ per room
______ Room(s) and Parlor for ______ person(s). Rate $ ______
______ Room(s) without bath for ______ person(s). Rate $ ______ to $ ______ per room.

Arriving Atlantic City ______, hour ______ A.M. P. M. Leaving ______

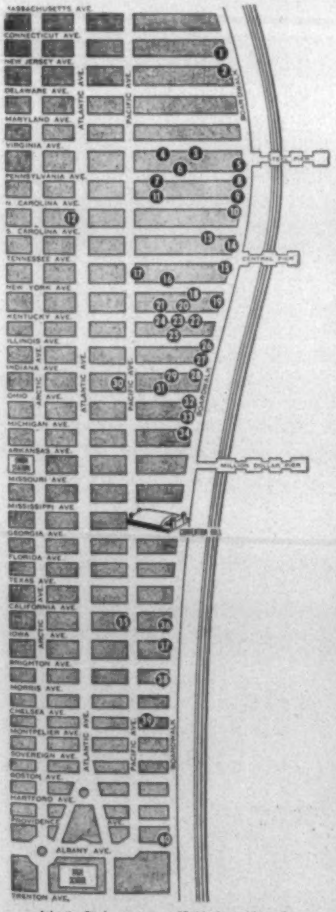
Rooms will be occupied by:

Name	Company or Business	City	State

(Please Attach List of Additional Names, If Necessary)

Name ______
Company ______
Street Address ______
City ______ Zone ______ State ______

NOTE:—You will receive confirmation direct from the hotel accepting the reservation when made.



Atlantic City's streets are 13 blocks to the mile instead of the usual 8

BOARDWALK HOTELS

Key No. HOTELS	Total Rooms	Rooms with Bath Single	Rooms with Bath Double	Two Rooms—One Bath 2 Persons	Two Rooms—One Bath 3 Persons	Two Rooms—One Bath 4 Persons	Room with Parlor Single	Room with Parlor Double
37—Ambassador	670	6.00 - 14.00	8.00 - 18.00					20.00 - 36.00
1—Breakers	475	5.00 - 9.00	7.00 - 14.00		10.00 - 18.00	12.00 - 21.00		
27—Brighton	291	6.00 - 10.00	8.00 - 14.00		18.00	22.00		18.00 - 28.00
9-10—Chalfonte-Haddon Hall	1000	6.00 - 20.00	9.00 - 22.00					24.00 - 42.00
38—Chelsea	400	5.00 - 11.00	7.00 - 16.00		12.00	15.00 - 18.00		24.00 - 30.00
28—Claridge	400	7.00 - 15.00	11.00 - 19.00					36.00
33—Dennis	475	6.00 - 12.00	9.00 - 20.00		15.00 - 18.00	22.00 - 26.00		27.00 - 34.00
32—Marlborough-Blenheim	464	6.00 - 9.00	9.00 - 18.00	15.00 - 17.00	15.00 - 19.00	17.00 - 22.00		27.00 - 36.00
15—Mayflower	280	6.00 - 11.00	8.00 - 14.00		13.00 - 17.00	16.00 - 20.00		
14—New Belmont	100	4.00 - 5.00	6.00 - 10.00		12.00 - 14.00	13.00 - 16.00		
40—President	500	5.00 - 10.00	8.00 - 18.00					19.00 - 24.00
36—Ritz-Carlton	431	6.00 - 8.00	8.00 - 16.00			20.00		25.00 - 35.00
5—Seaside	235	6.00 - 11.00	8.00 - 14.00					28.00
34—Shelburne	300	6.00 - 16.00	9.00 - 18.00					39.00 - 50.00
26—Traymore	600	6.00 - 14.00	8.00 - 18.00					20.00 - 45.00

AVENUE HOTELS

Key No. HOTELS	Total Rooms	Rooms with Bath Single	Rooms with Bath Double	Two Rooms—One Bath 2 Persons	Two Rooms—One Bath 3 Persons	Two Rooms—One Bath 4 Persons	Rooms without Bath Single	Rooms without Bath Double
21—Boscobel	120	3.00 - 4.00	6.00 - 7.00		9.00	10.00 - 12.00	2.00 - 2.50	3.50 - 4.00
11A—Carolina Crest★	75	5.00 - 7.00	7.00 - 10.00					
4—Clarendon	100	5.00 - 6.00	7.00			12.00	3.50	5.00
7—Colton Manor	208	7.00 - 10.00	9.00 - 14.00	12.00	15.00	18.00		
17—Columbus	100		6.00 - 8.00			12.00 - 16.00		5.00 - 6.00
29—Crillon★	49		8.00 - 10.00					
30—Eastbourne	100	5.00 - 8.00	7.00 - 10.00	10.00 - 12.00	12.00 - 14.00	14.00 - 16.00	3.00 - 4.00	5.00 - 6.00
16—Flanders	125	5.00 - 6.00	7.00 - 10.00			16.00	4.00	6.00
35—Fox Manor★	60	5.00 - 8.00	6.00 - 12.00	8.00 - 10.00	10.00 - 15.00	12.00 - 20.00	4.00 - 6.00	5.00 - 8.00
6—Holmhurst	100		7.00 - 8.00			14.00	3.00	4.00
23—Jefferson	150	5.50 - 8.00	7.00 - 10.00			12.00 - 20.00		4.00 - 6.00
24—Kentucky	110	3.50	6.00 - 7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00 - 12.00	2.00 - 2.50	4.00 - 5.00
11—Lafayette	215	5.00 - 8.00	8.00 - 14.00	10.00 - 12.00		16.00 - 20.00	Parlor & 1 Double & Bath	18.00 - 30.00
18—Lexington	100	5.00	6.50 - 8.50	9.00	11.00	12.00 - 14.00	3.00 - 4.00	4.50 - 6.50
25—Madison	210	6.00 - 8.00	7.00 - 12.00		12.00 - 16.00	14.00 - 20.00	4.00	6.00
39—Mark	40	4.00 - 7.00	6.00 - 10.00					
20—Monticello	175	4.00	7.00			11.00 - 14.00	2.00 - 3.00	3.50 - 5.00
3—Morton	300	5.00 - 7.00	7.00 - 10.00			12.00 - 14.00		
12—Penn-Atlantic	140		7.00 - 10.00				3.00 - 4.00	5.00 - 6.00
31—Runnymede	75	4.00 - 7.50	6.00 - 10.00				3.00 - 4.50	5.00 - 7.00
13—Senator	260	5.00 - 7.00	7.00 - 12.00	10.00	15.00	16.00 - 18.00		
22—Sterling	83	5.00 - 7.00	8.00 - 10.00		11.00 - 12.00	14.00 - 15.00	3.00 - 4.00	5.00 - 6.00

★Rate Includes Breakfast. The above rates are subject to 3% Municipal Tax. (See reverse side for Application for Hotel Accommodations) ed worm gear speed reducer especially designed for driving cards; ***a variable speed drive never before manufactured in this country will be demonstrated with working models.**

Lee O. Witzenburg, D. H. Rowe, D. W. Leader, William M. Stilwell Jr., T. B. Ryan, G. W. Cullatz, Roger Jones, J. T. Gordon, J. A. Gordon, Hugh Roome.

Clinton Foods, Clinton, Iowa 54 (W,F)

A. C. June, R. C. Rau, W. E. Wentworth, E. F. Patterson, Grady Gilbert, B. L. Estes, C. F. Cline Jr., J. Frank Rogers.

Cloverleaf-Freeland Corp., Hazleton, Pa. 802 (Y,W)

Top-Flight bobbin; all-Bakelite winder spinner bobbin; molded barrel take-up shaft; all-aluminum take-up shaft; accessories.

Travis Coxe, R. F. Makepeace, W. H. Miller.

Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C. 535 (W)

***High-speed cotton warper**; ***new-type cheese creel**; combination slasher; cooking kettles; tricot warper; various types of tensions and creels

D. L. Friday; Messrs. Bodansky, Cunningham, Suggs, Shepherd, Sherrill, Groce, Davis, Etheredge, Schrum, Cocker.

Collins Bros. Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. 8 (Y)

***Small combination twister, one side wet and one side novelty, with special double-cylinder tape drive**; plain, wet, trap, novelty and miscellaneous twisting equipment; Easton & Burnham line of Carpenter reels, Inman automatic banders, skein winders, spoolers and spindles; Luther cloth stretchers and thread dressers.

Henry Collins, B. F. Collins, Carl Inderfurth, John Veach.

Container Corp. of America, Philadelphia, Pa. 557 (G,F)

Carton forming machinery.

Arthur Graham, T. L. Benson Jr., Mrs. Rita G. Mackintosh.

Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Newark, Del. 271AA (G,W)

Diamond fibre trucks, boxes, cans, and barrels; Celoron loom parts and silent gears.

Olan Thomas, C. L. Simmons Jr., F. L. Cooper.

Cook-P & N Machine Co. Inc., Boston, Mass. 73 (F)

Corn Products Sales Co., New York City. 1025 (W,F)

Product samples—starch, gums and dextrines.

A. A. Harden, H. Baker, H. Harris, J. Kulz, W. Bailey, P. Donaghy, J. Hill, A. Simpson, L. H. Kelley, W. R. Joyner.

The Cotton Trade Journal, Memphis, Tenn. 811 (G)

Publication.

Courtaulds Inc., New York City 860 (Y,W)

***Courtaulds' solution-dyeing rayon staple process**; Colorfast demonstrations; informal modeling in fabrics of Coloray, or Coloray blends.

Royston Dunford, A. A. Macdonald, A. H. Marriott, W. H. Ward, T. G. Ethridge, G. V. Lund, Miss Rose Fox.

William Crabb & Co., Black Mountain, N. C. 339AA (Y)

Samples of textile pins; sample lag sections.

A. P. Sommer, J. C. Bennett Jr., J. C. Bennett Sr.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. 323 (W)

***Five new looms—one for weaving a gray flannel filling mix, another for the automatic weaving of a two-color denim, one that can automatically weave 4x1 filament dress goods, a loom developed for 4x1 spun rayon blends, and a 2x1 loom weaving upholstery fabrics**; ***a new narrow fabric loom weaving zipper tape**; ***an entirely new W-3A loom equipped with a Select-A-Pic mechanism with which many pick-and-pick weaves may be woven automatically; all new looms will be equipped with new let-offs.**

H. R. Wing and others.

Curlator Corp., East Rochester, N. Y. 812 (Y)

***Model 40 Rando-Feeder and Rando-Webber and sample products.**

J. W. Ingle, H. H. Langdon, F. M. Buresh, R. E. Marks.

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. 134 (F)

***Type No. 54 air-operated cloth folding machine**; ***Type DS rolling head**; ***Hetherington air guiders**; ***Hetherington taker outer.**

Walter F. Woodward, Robert E. Steere, Leland F. Remington, Frank MacKay, Roger H. Marble, George E. Marble, Ralph Gamble, Frederick Travers.

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- **(G)** Of general interest or equal interest to all show visitors
- **(Y)** Of particular interest to yarn manufacturers (opening, picking, carding and spinning operations)
- **(W)** Of particular interest to fabric manufacturers (warp preparation and weaving operations)
- **(F)** Of particular interest to finishers (bleaching, dyeing, finishing and packaging operations)
- **(PS)** Of particular interest to those concerned with plant services (maintenance, engineering and materials handling operations)

Cutler-Hammer Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. 427 (G,PS)

A complete line of motor control and accessories for textile applications including the new line of Cutler-Hammer a.c. magnetic starters for single phase and squirrel cage coil motors and a "lint tight" loom switch.

P. S. Jones, F. A. Wright, M. R. Brice, J. A. Anderson, J. P. Simon, G. E. Hunt, W. E. Addicks, F. A. Miller Jr., W. M. Reese, F. L. Sheram, R. H. Hanson, C. V. Topliffe, C. C. Corey, A. E. Bahrt, W. F. Firchow, R. J. Keeley, C. D. Capelle, C. L. Wymelenberg.

Daffin Mfg. Co., Lancaster, Pa. 834 (G,PS)

***Daffin Model H300B Hum-O-Zone for textile humidity control; Daffin Model 500CD humidifier for small industrial areas**; ***Daffin Model 650 refrigeration humidifier**; ***Daffin Model 550 Plenum humidifier.**

Paul A. Herr, B. W. Dickinson.

Daily News Record, New York City

Publication. 350 (G)

Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass. 467 (Y)

***The 84-inch Model L-3 cylinder woolen card with redesigned tape condenser**; ***the Model L-3 Simplex 24-roll double acting napper**; ***new paper tube spindle for woolen yarns**; ***new 11-inch sample card**; the latest Model F spinning frame with 144 spindles; the Model 60 Electro pneumatic warp spooler.

Arthur W. Reynolds, Davis Simpson, Irving Howes, John Kooistra, Louis Bussiere, John Cantlin, Elwyn Atwood, Edward Salesky, Eugene Bramhall, James Mansfield, J. Newton Frye, Thomas Rockwell, Henry Newby, William Truslow, John Pickering Jr.

Davison Publishing Co., Ridgewood, N. J. 368 (G)

Trade directories.

Harold M. Davison, Quentin H. Davison, Harvey E. Ritch, John Sievers, Norman L. Vought, R. Chapman Laddy, Henry E. Kollesch, Charles P. Raymond.

ADVANCE REGISTRATION CARD

Please use TYPEWRITER to fill in card and stub completely. Hand-written card not accepted. Cards that are not complete will delay your entrance into the Exhibition. DO NOT MAIL CARD. Bring it to the Advance Registration Desk to the left of the entrance of Convention Hall.

YOUR NAME____________________
TITLE____________________
COMPANY'S BUSINESS OR PRODUCT____________________
CO. ADDRESS (STREET)____________________
CITY__________ZONE________STATE__________
YOUR HOTEL____________________

USE TYPEWRITER, DO NOT DETACH

AMERICAN TEXTILE
MACHINERY EXHIBITION

NAME__________
TITLE__________
COMPANY__________
CITY, STATE__________

WHO'S WHO?—The righthand stub of the advance registration card—reproduced *above*—will be inserted in a plastic pin-on credential badge to identify those attending the American Textile Machinery Exhibition. These cards have been furnished in advance by the exhibition management to speed up the process of registration. *They must be filled out according to instructions printed on them.* Otherwise, registrants will have to stand in a waiting line while cards are filled out and badges assembled. Avoid yourself this delay and enjoy quick clearance into the largest textile machinery show ever assembled!

Deering Milliken Research Trust, Pendleton, S. C. 915 (Y,W)
***25-pound 2-for-1 twister winder.**

Diehl Mfg. Co., Somerville, N. J. 259 (G,PS)
***New motors and power transmitters for textile machinery**; various Diehl motors and fans.

W. O. Langille, C. F. Bruder, F. A. Bruder, F. A. Kolyer, A. R. Booth, J. S. Wood, W. G. Stainton, H. W. Kloth, W. B. Hunter, R. D. Ingalls, E. P. Turner, L. A. Wendell, W. J. Parish, A. J. Murphy.

W. D. Dodenhoff Co. Inc., Greenville, S. C. 601 (Y)
Automatic blending machinery—Fiber Meter; fiber tinting machinery—Unitint.

Wm. F. Leineweber Jr., Mrs. W. D. Dodenhoff, R. E. King, W. M. Egbert, A. V. Moody.

Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass. 108-222 (W)
***Design changes on Draper looms such as: archless loom; adjustable take-up roll that can be changed from high roll to nutting bar; changes in filling motions; a cotton loom designed so that worm gear, racks and gears are eliminated; changes in the wind-up take-up gearing to bevel-type gears encased in a housing and running in oil; improved box plate; newly-designed pick-cams and pick-cam toe; etc.**

Thomas H. West, William K. Child, Walter M. Mitchell, William F. Northrop, Donald Marshall, J. Craig Huff, Wilton Kilgore, L. Marshall Newell, Harry E. Foster, Jose Via, J. B. Jackson.

Duesberg-Bossom of America Inc., Jefferson, Mass. 603 (Y)

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Inc., Wilmington, Del. 886 (G)
Plastic products; paints and finishes; textile fibers.

Charles S. Gunby, C. H. Reinhardt, W. Schmid.

Durant Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 261 (G)
***Electric predetermined counters**; ***pick and hank counters**; ***electric contactors**; a variety of standard textile counters.

Robert B. Winkler, Leo A. Nourie, J. K. McGinley, B. J. Glista, Robert G. O'Connell, William H. Burr, John L. Baker.

Eastern Yarn Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y. 878 (G)

Edda International Corp, New York City 874 (W)
***Titan selector**; ***Titan reed drawing-in machine**; Titan warp tying machine; Excelsior reed grinder and brusher.

B. Gudjonsson, H. A. Nagel, H. Lindquist.

Edgcomb Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 857 (G)
A variety of steel products for the textile industry.

Carl S. Vogel, John B. Owen, Leslie Edgcomb Jr., Walter S. Lutz, Harry I. Lutz, Stuart B. Mathews, Peter B. Kline, Oren Persons Jr., Robert A. Shattuck Joseph A. Van Hook, Frank F. Rose, W. R. "'Reggie" James, Thomas A. Wilder, Joseph J. Drexler, Richard S. Stauffer.

Elastic Stop Nut Corp. of America, Elizabeth, N. J. 354 (PS)

Engineered Plastics Inc., Gibsonville, N. C. 859 (G)
Plastic twister bobbins and plastic accessories.

C. H. Phillips, D. M. Davidson Jr., J. H. Windle, J. A. Smith.

Eriez Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa. 431 (Y,PS)
***Eriez Magnalarm, the magnetic separator with a "brain;"** complete line of permanent non-electric magnetic equipment especially designed for textile industry, including spiked apron magnets, pneumatic humps, suspended plate magnets and doffer truck magnets.

Richard Roosevelt, R. C. Hoff, Ned Hirt, E. C. Miller.

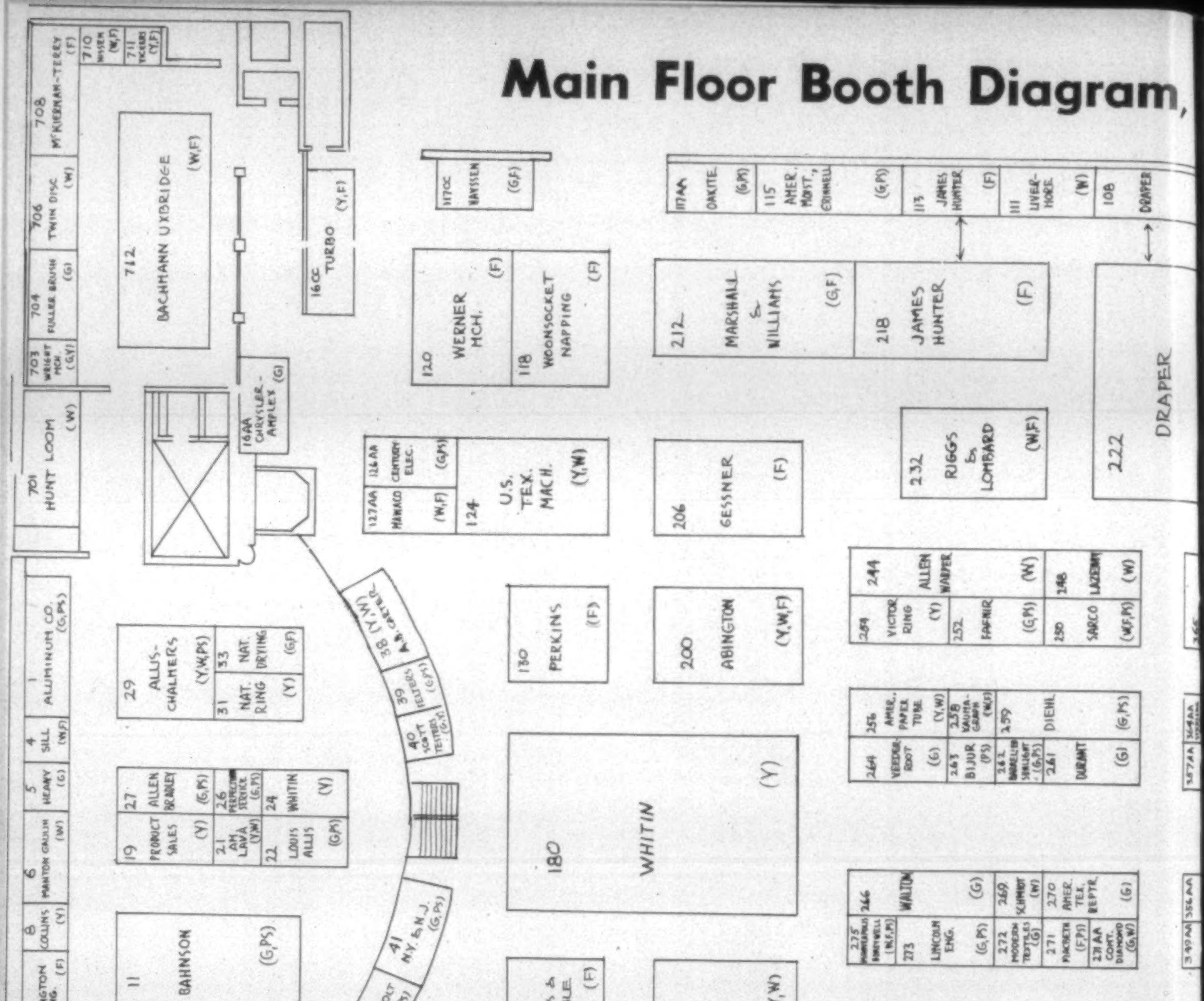
The Fafnir Bearing Co., New Brittain, Conn. 252 (G,PS)
A display of ball bearings including special units developed for the textile industry.

C. A. Berg, D. M. Davidson, A. G. Laughridge, S. D. Berg, G. H. Raley, T. L. Hunt.

The Farval Corp., Cleveland, Ohio 609 (G,PS)
***Centralized lubrication systems.**

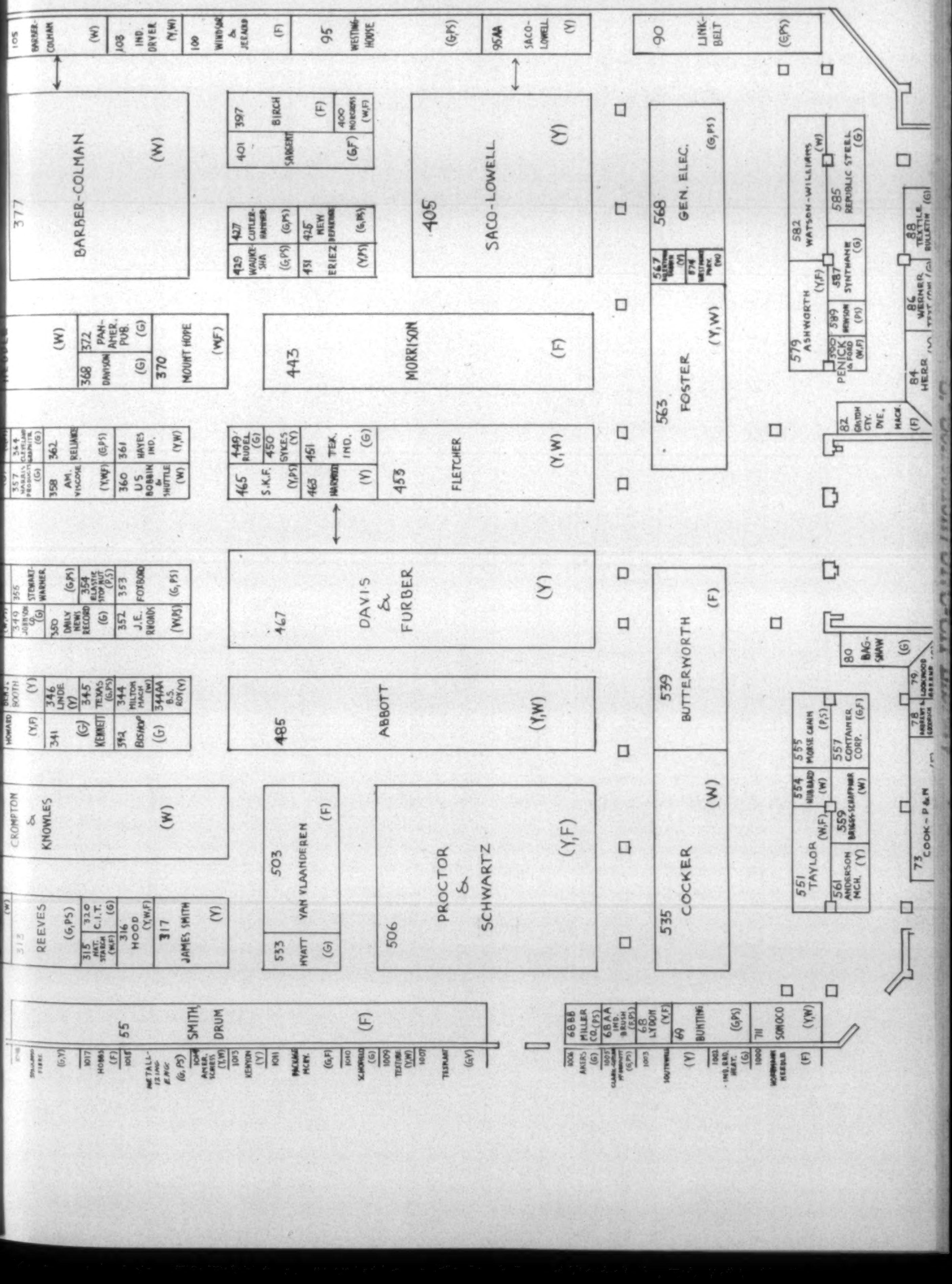
Lee O. Witzenburg, D. H. Rowe, D. W. Leader, William M. Stilwell, Jr., T. B. Ryan, G. W. Cullatz, Roger

Main Floor Booth Diagram,



(G) Of general interest
(Y) Of interest to yarn manufacturers
(W) Of interest to weavers
(F) Of interest to finishers
(PS) Of interest to those concerned with plant services

American Textile Machinery Exhibition



Jones, J. T. Gordon, J. A. Gordon, Hugh Roome.

Faultless Caster Corp., Evansville, Ind. 824 **(Y,PS)**

***Ball bearing and nylon-insert top rolls designed for spinning and roving frames**; a variety of ball bearing and textile casters.

Robert Burris, Samuel S. Whiteley, Howard Sherlock, Donald Sherlock, Charles Yeomans, Robert S. Brice.

The Felters Co., Boston, Mass. 39 **(G,PS)**

***A new type of Unisorb felt pad for use under textile machinery**; a demonstration comparing a machine mounted on Unisorb and a floor mounted machine.

P. N. Wheeler, J. W. Morrison, C. H. Sykes Jr., N. A. Hill, R. V. Dwyer, R. E. Ferguson, R. E. Ferguson Jr., L. R. Ferguson, J. Gilfillan.

Fibre and Fabric, Cambridge, Mass. Publication. 848 **(G)**

J. N. Paradis, R. Connell, V. A. Paradis.

Fibremold Inc., Medford, Mass. 864 **(G)**

***Metal reinforced Fiberglas moldings in the form of bobbin boxes, doff boxes and containers.**

Frank Fyans, Austin W. List, Paul F. Collins.

Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del. 613 **(G,PS)**
(See National Vulcanized Fibre Co.)

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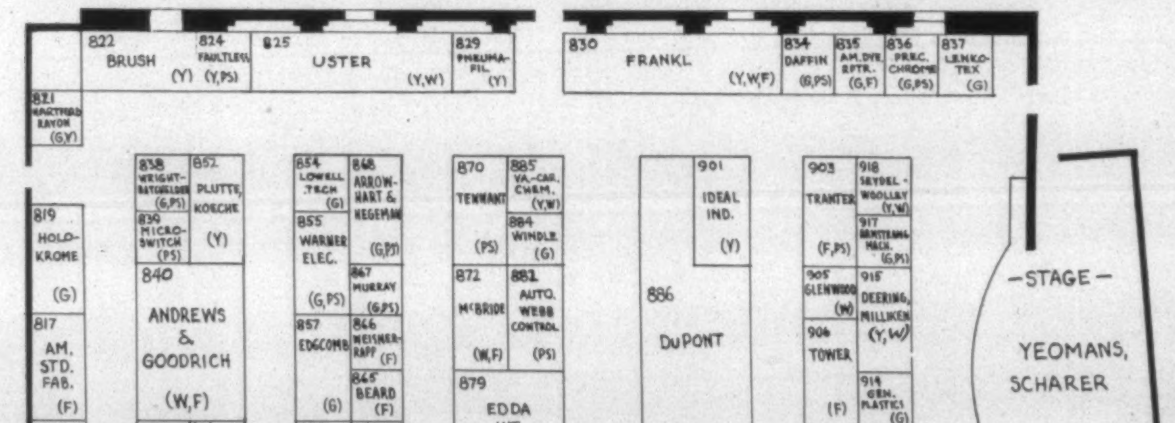
Fielden Instrument Division, Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 803 **(G)**

Finnell System Inc., Elkhart, Ind. 1022 **(PS)**

Second Floor Booth Diagram, American Textile Machinery Exhibition



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(PS) Of interest to those concerned with plant services

Fletcher Works Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 453 (Y,W)

High-speed semi-automatic narrow fabric loom; Fletcher high-speed winder, Fletcher King Spool pirn twister, Fletcher Master Duplex doubler twister and the Fletcher Perfex reel.

C. W. Moore, W. H. Rometsch, Raymond Winward, J. D. Harrison, Leonard P. Egee, H. J. Roessell, F. W. Warrington, George W. Dudley, T. B. Baldridge Jr.

Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass. 563 (Y,W)

***Foster Model 202 automatic cone winder; *Foster-Muschamp Model 66 automatic filling winder**; a variety of Foster winders.

W. C. Chisholm, E. C. Connor, H. W. Ball, F. S. Stange, E. R. Davis, F. A. Burke, R. B. Kendall, J. A. Moore, C. B. Terry, H. E. Swift, E. P. Dodge, H. A. Cadle, E. H. Ely, G. W. Mallory, J. B. Davenport, P. H. Farmer, H. L. Muschamp.

The Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass. 353 (G,PS)

A variety of textile processing instrumentation.

W. H. Ridley, H. H. Michelmore, R. E. Beers, G. Hammer, G. E. Clark, S. C. Alexander, W. W. Barron, E. W. Prendergast, J. W. Gordon, E. J. Exworth.

Ernest L. Frankl Associates, New York City 830 (W,Y,F)

Jakob Mueller narrow fabric looms; the Sant'Andrea rectilinear comb, Model PSL; illustrations of tenter frames and automatic screen printing machines manufactured by Ab Svenska Textilmaskinfabriken, Goteborg, Sweden.

Jakob Mueller, Ernest L. Frankl, Gunther Frankl, Max J. Weyl, B. Melbin, Armando Ansaloni.

Franklin Control Corp., Milwaukee, Wis. 816 (G,PS)

***The tubeless adjustable-speed Franklin drives.**

F. S. Malick, R. W. Moon.

The Fuller Brush Co., Hartford, Conn. 704 (G)

A variety of brushes especially designed for use in the textile industry, including power-driven brushes, cotton card brushes, loom, rail and roller brushes, etc.

J. A. Hash, J. C. Henry, E. W. Mason, B. P. Reittinger.

Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co., Stanley, N. C. 82 (F)

A five-pound package automatically controlled dyeing machine for both conventional and high temperatures; two 1/10 scale model dyeing machines.

G. H. Hacker, R. P. Craig, G. Lindner.

General Electric Co., New York City. 568 (G,PS)

Tension brakes, motors and motor controls—including a special fan-cooled motor developed for the Saco-Lowell SG-1 spinning frame and loom motors.

C. J. Ossenfort.

General Motors Corp.

(See Hyatt Bearings Div., Harrison, N. J.)

(See New Departure Div., Bristol, Conn.)

General Plastics Corp., Clifton, N. J. 914 (G)

Teflon coated textile machinery parts and equipment (dry cans, pin plates, etc.)

Robert Goldsmith, R. S. Hess, J. Ezechel, W. Hassler.

David Gessner Co., Worcester, Mass. 206 (F)

***New napper and center wind.**

John P. Franklin, Richard C. Franklin, Richard L. Bernard.

Ginsberg Machine Co. Inc., New York City 310AA (W)

Individual selvage Trim Master equipment for automatic selvage trimming; Electro-Sealer for high-frequency application of labels to garments and textiles; Sciss-O-Matic automatic electric scissors; individual Trim-Master for removal of loose end threads.

Si Margolis, Harold Stout, William Lieberman, Phil Harris.

Glenwood Machinery Associates Inc., Newark, N. J. 905 (W)

***The Glenwood automatic quill refinisher.**

Charles F. Jones Jr., Helmuth C. Sonntag, George Westwater.

George A. Goulston Co., Boston, Mass. 607 (Y,W)

Fiber lubricants.

George A. Goulston, Paul Mazur, Aaron Winograd, Ben Goulston.

Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass. 349AA (W,PS)

The G & K Orange line of textile leathers.

Elliott C. Paddock, John G. Henrikson, Jackson L. Parker.

Grinnell Co., Providence, R. I. 115 (G,PS)

(See American Moistening Co.)

Albert C. Rau, an executive of Campbell-Fairbanks Associates, Boston, Mass., is the prime mover when it comes to handling the minute details of the American Textile Machinery Exhibition. Seldom seen by visitors to trade shows, Mr. Rau is the man who works with officials of exhibiting firms—long before the show, during and following it. He is shown here at his desk in Atlantic City Auditorium.

Gubelin International Corp., New York City 1024 (Y,PS)

***SMM roller bearing spindles; *Landolt two-for-one twisting spindles; *ICOR variable speed pulleys.**

Werner Gubelin, H. Phil Worth, Hans Blocher.

Harris Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio 357 (PS)

Rubber bushed Silentbloc bearings and vibrex fasteners for sound and vibration absorption, misalignment and torsional movements.

S. C. Stanley, R. G. Bradley, W. A. Smith, L. C. Winslow.

Hartford Machine Screw Co., Hartford, Conn. 602 (Y)

Hartford Rayon Co., Division of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., New York City 821 (G,Y)

H. M. Bailey Jr., George R. McGrath, Thomas L. Leslie Jr.

George S. Harwood & Son, Worcester, Mass. 463 (Y)

Type G Bramwell feeder which will be operated in conjunction with an 84-inch Davis & Furber woolen card in Booth 467.

Hayes Industries Inc., Jackson, Mich. 361 (Y,W)

Light metal section beams, tricot beams, loom beams and bobbins for synthetic fibers.

E. C. Hetherwick, G. B. Vass, William H. Maxson, D. C. Bender, W. D. Sharp, J. E. Prins, J. Paul Laird, R.

E. L. Holt Jr., F. New, D. Sellers, J. S. Fallow Jr.

Hayssen Mfg. Co., Sheboygan, Wis. 117CC (**G,F**)
***New Hayssen 84-LU special textile wrapping machine for overwrapping a variety of textile products.**

J. C. Johnston, R. P. Wilson, H. E. McAvoy, James O. Willis, Harold White.

Heany Industrial Ceramic Corp., New Haven, Conn. 5 (**G**)
A display of the various types and styles of Heanium textile guides.

A. O. Pieper, A. Clark Pieper, Herman Boveri.

Herr Mfg. Co. Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. 84 (**Y**)
Herr conical rings and holders; ***complete line of specially-constructed flyers for Helanca yarns.**

Hyatt B. Atwood, Charles M. Kitzmiller, William W. Woodard, James McLean.

The John Hewson Co., New York City 589 (**PS**)
Takk high-speed static control systems; Takk high-voltage d.c. insulation test sets; Staticator, master static alarm systems and accessories.

John K. Hewson, Walter E. Krause, Thomas A. Collier, J. C. Bone.

Hobbs Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. 1017 (**F**)
***Hobbs-Alquist constant tension winder.**

Stewart F. Oakes.

Alfred Hofmann Needle Works Inc., Union City, N. J. 1000 (**F**)
(Representing H. Krantz and H. Krantz Soehne, Aachen, Germany). ***Projectina 500-C testing machine for analyzing fibers, yarns and fabrics.**

Holdsworth Gill Screw Co. Inc., Pawtucket, R. I. 146 (**Y**)
Holdsworth top breaking machine; improved Holdsworth high-speed gill reducer with balling delivery; reducing machinery.

John L. Coon, George F. Bliss, Walter E. Stearns, Charles F. Curran, Walter P. Rutley.

The Holo-Krome Screw Corp., Hartford, Conn. 819 (**G**)

R. E. L. Holt Jr. & Associates, Greensboro, N. C. 44 (**G**)
A variety of textile products will be exhibited by the following firms: B. Snowiss Fur Co., Lock Haven, Pa.—shuttle fur; Mitchell-Bissell Co., Trenton, N. J.—porcelain and wire thread guides; Rice Dobby Chain Co., Millbury, Mass.—canvas lugs, dobby cords, chain bars and pegs; Glover Southern Inc., Greensboro, N. C.—bobbins; Norris Bros., Greenville, S. C.—shuttles, picker sticks.

R. E. L. Holt Jr., David R. Sellars, Floyd A. New, J. G. Skinner, J. B. Adams, Cecil McAbee, W. B. Dunson.

R. H. Hood Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 316 (**Y,W,F**)
Textile combs and accessories; pin rollers for plush looms; leather comb, gill box, converter aprons, tenter pin plates.

Henry G. Hood, Robert H. Hood, Frank W. Hood, William F. Gill.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. 339 (**Y,F**)
Tuffer line of card clothing including card clothing for woolen, worsted, cotton, asbestos, silk cards and napper and brush clothing.

Harry C. Coley, Neal A. Mitchell, Arnold W. England, Harold S. Bolger, Charles A. Haynes, Bruce D. Hodges Jr., Thomas J. Jackson, E. Jack Lawrence, Harold Suggs.

Hubbard Spool Co., Garrett, Ind. 554 (**W**)
Aluminum and ***new-style wooden section beams**; stainless steel bobbins; special type loom beam flanges; ***a newly-developed fibre shipping container.**

E. J. Hubbard, R. M. Stout, J. C. Kerr.

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Hunt Loom & Machine Works Inc., Greenville, S. C. 701 (**W**)
***HB-3 fully automatic single shuttle loom featuring electric clutch and brake.**

T. Henry Wood, T. T. Patton, W. E. Henderson, J. C. Galloway, Jack Federline.

Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, Mass. 159 (**F**)
***The Rangette, a small single-stage continuous bleaching unit consisting of a Rangette Tensitrol rope washer,**

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

American Textile Machinery Exhibition

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Grand Opening

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Association-Executives Day—Special invitation to top elected and executive officers of textile associations in the national, regional and state groups; special entertainment in evening for association guests.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Textile Career Day—Featuring textile students and alumni groups and textile foundation officers. Luncheon by A.T.M.E. committee for ten winning students of free trip to A.T.M.E. offered by committee.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Research Day—Top research directors of exhibitors to be on hand for consultations, special trips for day by research groups.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Closing Day (no dismantling of exhibits permitted until hall closed).

saturator, J-Box, and another Tensitrol rope washer. It will be demonstrated running dry with fabric.

E. F. Harris, J. W. Rembe, M. H. Belcher, M. G. Hopkins, T. W. Kitchen, L. V. Neese, C. H. Amidon, F. L. Wilkinson, L. F. Tumey, R. F. Powers, N. W. Pandell.

James Hunter Machine Co., North Adams, Mass. 113, 218 (F)

***A three-piece finishing range including the new tensionless gas-fired Vapojet superheated steam dryer, a new heavy duty Hunter three-roll padder, and a Marshall and Williams clip tenter frame equipped with the Hunter clip tenter overfeed device; *the Barotor, for high-temperature piece goods dyeing;** the Whirl-Away ball bearing expander roll.

James H. Hunter, Frank B. Morrill, E. C. Rust, Julian Woodworth, Ernest Cannity, Everett Burdick, Carl Endlein, Robert Welsh, Harry Creegan.

Hyatt Bearings Division, General Motors Corp., Harrison, N. J. 533 (G)

Hyatt roller bearings for textile applications.

Charles C. Wardell, J. R. Gilmartin, C. W. Kalchthaler, E. P. O'Neill, R. H. Gibbons, E. Maurushat, P. Hutchinson, G. B. Baxley.

Ideal Industries Inc., Bessemer City, N. C. 901 (Y)

***New drawing frame; *improved drafting system; *new coiling mechanism made of plastic.**

Joe R. Whitehurst, E. B. Robinson, Frank B. McDonald, Albert S. Roebuck, Elvin F. Robinson.

The Industrial Brush Co. Inc., Little Falls, N. J. 68AA (F,PS)

A variety of industrial brushes used in textile finishing.

H. W. Enchelmaier, William F. Enchelmaier.

The Industrial Dryer Corp., Stamford, Conn. 103 (Y,W)

***H-W conditioner especially designed for temperatures up to 300° F. arranged to automatically preheat, condition and exhaust at the end of the operating period.**

P. H. Friend, W. H. Truesdale II, J. R. Tutt.

Industrial Radiant Heat Corp., Gladstone, N. J. 1002 (G)

Photos of textile resin curing installations, fiber glass radiant heaters, ceramic superadiant heaters.

A. J. Darlson, H. G. Anderson, G. F. Sundstrom.

The Johnson Corp., Three Rivers, Mich. 349 (G)

***New Series 2000 Type J pipe-supported and rod-supported Johnson joints; *New Series 2000 and 3000 Type S self-supporting Johnson joints; *Johnson syphon elbow.**

R. O. Monroe, William R. Monroe, R. W. Gotschell, T. O. Monroe, J. L. Reed, C. Wilson Gill, James Groce, William T. Harding Jr., Theo H. Abbey, John R. Greenhalgh.

THE AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY ASSSOCIATION advertising managers group has shouldered much of the detail and task work in connection with the 1954 exhibition. They are representatives of member firms of the association and serve as a liaison group between the association and the business press. The group was formed in 1949.

Seated, left to right: George McRoberts, chairman Advertising Managers Group, Whitin Machine Works; Mildred Andrews, public relations director, American Textile Machinery Association; John Nash, president of Marshall & Williams Corp.; Ed Doremus, advertising manager, James Hunter Machine Co.

Standing, left to right: Sumner Smith, Abington Textile Machinery Works; John Freed, advertising manager, Universal Winding Co.; James Gilman, advertising manager, Draper Corp.; James Hollis, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, and secretary, American Textile Machinery Association.

A social club group that became a "task force" best describes the A.T.M.E. advertising managers group. Back in 1949 a few of those who directed advertising departments of member firms decided to meet occasionally for luncheon and golf and idea swapping. A. K. Landau of Saco-Lowell Shops, Frank Barrie of Universal Winding, Mr. Gilman and Mr. McRoberts made up that first foursome. As the 1950 textile machinery exposition approached the initial foursome offered its services to the exhibition committee. That offer resulted in the calling of a full meeting of all advertising managers of the 52 member firms of the machinery industry's association. Some 40 representatives attended and from the body a group of nine advertising managers were elected as a steering committee.

Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 1028 (PS)

***Electronic humidity controllers;** automatic temperature and humidity control systems.

M. M. Herrick, Harry Hoffman, M. F. Rather, L. C. Carlsen.

C. Walker Jones Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1027 (G)

Rubber rolls for various textile applications.

Howard E. Eldridge, H. Howard Colehower Jr., Donald D. Trimble, John Seeburger.

Kaumagraph Co., Wilmington, Del. 258 (W,F)

***Automatic selvage and backmarking transfer machine.**

T. H. Miller, B. P. Lindley, Allen Mickel.

Kearny Mfg. Co. Inc., Kearny, N. J. 309 (Y,W)

Kennett Equipment & Machinery Co., Kennett Square, Pa. 341 (G)

William Kenyon & Sons (American) Ltd., Perth Amboy, N. J. 1013 (Y)

***Bonded spun nylon spindle tapes and machine for bonding.**

O. E. Butcher.

Walter Kidde & Co. Inc., Belleville, N. J. 44AA (Y,W,F)

***A prototype of a single-end cord**

processing machine for use in treating cotton and wool for various industrial uses and a new type of rayon for the rug industry; the Kidde standard tension compensator; the Kidde double disc tension compensator for high-speed winding.

F. H. Muller, E. L. Herbert, D. M. Kroll, J. H. O'Blenis.

The F. A. Lazenby Co., Baltimore, Md. 248 **(W)**

***Automatic cop winder**; K-Type bobbin winder; Model T-Jr. cop and butt winder.

Ray V. Watson, Olney R. Payne, Raymond S. Watson, Charles S. Bridener.

Lenkotex Co. Inc., New York City 837 **(G)**

Lincoln Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo. 273 **(G,PS)**

Centralized lubrication systems.

A. J. Gruenewald, A. P. Fox, J. E. Renner, Ben S. Davis.

Linde Air Products Co., Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., New York City 346 **(Y)**

***Synthetic sapphire guides for spinning and throwing various synthetic yarns**; Linde Types A and B alumina polishing powders.

A. K. Seeman, I. Brown Jr., Joseph Haines, Robert Haines.

Link Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. 90 **(G,PS)**

A variety of power transmission and conveying equipment.

William J. Nighbert.

H. F. Livermore Corp., Allston, Mass. 111 **(W)**

***New developments and materials incorporated in HFL loom parts.**

Chester Hammond, Jack G. Phillips, Ernest W. Fanning, J. Stanley Barnes, John J. Donaghy, William T. Jordon, Jess B. Kilpatrick, Thomas H. MacLeod, L. G. Urquehart, Sherwood O. Dodge.

Lockwood Greene Engineers Inc., New York City 79 **(G)**

S. B. Lincoln, T. O. Ott Jr., H. Morgan Rogers, L. M. Geraghty, R. C. Trammell.

Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass. 854 **(G)**

An information service for describing the courses of study in textiles, paper, leather, plastics, electronics and chemical fields.

James H. Kennedy Jr., James A. McLean, James W. Bell, Joseph V. Kopycinski, Basil G. Skalkeas.

Lydon Bros., Hackensack, N. J. 68 **(Y,F)**

Macbeth Corp., Newburgh, N. Y. 271 **(F, PS)**

A variety of lighting equipment including fixtures for grading and inspecting, measuring color, matching dye shades.

Norman Macbeth, Warren B. Reese, R. E. Meeker, E. F. Slaughter, A. T. Hatton.

Manton Gaulin Mfg. Co., Everett, Mass. 6 **(W)**

The Gaulin homogenizer, equipped with an automatic recording pressure controller and a new single-stage textile homogenizing valve.

D. G. Colony, G. W. Eldridge, William Hewitt, J. J. Dwyer, L. H. Rees, L. P. Deackoff, R. A. Auerbach, Florence Cahill.

The Marquette Metal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio 144AA **(Y)**

Roller bearing spindles.

C. E. Miller, J. J. Hallissy, W. P. Russell, C. H. White, W. J. Howell.

Marshall & Williams Corp., Providence, R. I. 212 **(G,F)**

***Overfeed equipment and No. 20 Universal clip; *tensionless batcher; *high-speed tenter frame**; a variety of types and styles of tenter clips and chains.

John C. Nash, Richmond Viall, Fred H. Land, James A. Love, G. H. Curtis, E. E. Ford.

Mawaco Machine Co. Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. 127AA **(W,F)**

***New model single cylinder decating machine; *16-jack three-position head motion for pile fabric looms.**

Walter Schlaepfer, Otto Lepple.

Edward J. McBride Co. Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 872 **(W,F)**

McGlynn-Hayes Industries Inc., Belleville, N. J. 800 **(G)**

McKiernan Terry Corp., Dover, N. J. 708 **(F)**

***A new multi-purpose calender especially designed for resin finishes.**

J. W. Wilkinson, Ken Johnson, Bernie Kaiser, Red Jones, Laurie Whittelsey.

Metallizing Co. of America, New York City 1015 **(G, PS)**

Mogulectric metallizing gun, electrically powered and controlled which is used for the maintaining and rebuilding of textile machinery, electric motors, etc.

Vernon A. Cook, William H. McMakin, Warren W. Allerton, Mark Gomperts.

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- **(F)** Of particular interest to finishers (bleaching, dyeing, finishing and packaging operations)
- **(PS)** Of particular interest to those concerned with plant services (maintenance, engineering and materials handling operations)

Micro Switch, Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Freeport, Ill. 839 **(PS)**

A complete line of precision snap-action switches and Honeywell mercury switches including the new mercury switch thread break detector.

The Miller Co., Meriden, Conn. 68BB **(PS)**

Fluorescent, incandescent and mercury lighting fixtures featuring the new Miller dust and vaportight fixture with apertured top reflector.

L. M. Grawemeyer, H. B. Connell, G. W. Beals, J. B. Proctor, L. A. Kline, A. N. Martinson, F. A. Stewart, C. Maddox.

Miller Wrapping & Sealing Machine Co., Chicago, Ill. 52 **(G,F)**

Working demonstration of Corley-Miller Model BL sheeter with assembling and wrapping conveyor; Simplex high-speed automatic bag making machine; Amsco Model PJL automatic bag labelling and sealing machine; Amsco Model S rotary bag sealer; Corley-Miller hot plates and hand irons.

R. H. Freeman, Fred Faletti, John Sylvester, Edwin E. Messmer.

Milton Machine Works Inc., Milton, Pa. 344 **(W)**

All-metal warp beams for broad, narrow, ribbon, velvet and carpet looms; light metal section beams.

J. Stanley Billig, Charles J. Anchor, W. DeWitt Leinbach, George W. Blunt.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 275 **(W,F,PS)**

Radiation pyrometer; flow meter receiver; ***new small case pneumatic thermometer controller; *new Series**

Convention Hall in Atlantic City is the largest of its type in the world. Designed for conventions and exhibitions, the auditorium is conveniently located in the center of the resort town's hotel district. It faces the beachfront and is the site of many trade shows and conventions the year round.

800 diaphragm motor valves with pressure pilot.
E. Andrews, A. F. Day, W. A. Munz, E. J. Klein, J. J. Horner, J. D. Root, H. L. Russel, G. A. Stiftinger, J. A. Whitcraft. (See also Micro Switch Division, Freeport, Ill.)

Modern Textiles Magazine, New York City 272 (G)
Publication.

Morrison Machine Co., Paterson, N. J. 433 (F)
***Rubber belt type compressive shrinking machine; *raw stock dyeing machine; *Genray process for continuous vat dyeing of heavy shades on rayon;** Tight Strand washer; eight-can Hi-Pressure vertical dryer; standard finishing tenter.
John C. Morrison, James L. Morrison, A. V. Caporossi, John Kreeft, Harold Lacey, Erwin Wenz, D. M. McSpadden, Byram Scantland, A. C. Freeman Jr., Donald G. White, William D. Heatherington, H. Irano, K. T. Lendt, G. R. Weber, William A. Silby, A. Alomar.

Morse Chain Co., Detroit, Mich. 555 (PS)
***The latest Morse developments in mechanical power transmission equipment for textile machinery.**
R. J. Howison, P. W. Vinton, R. J. Donachie, H. N. Tyler, R. B. White.

Mount Hope Machinery Co., Taunton, Mass. 370 (W,F)
***Open-width tension device; *improved mounting bracket for Free Wheeling expanders;** controlled expansion guide; selvage uncurlers; Model G non-lapping continuous roll feed; ***Model B bowed and skewed weft straightener.**
J. D. Robertson, John B. Hammett, Forrest C. Ames, Walter P. Murray.

Jakob Mueller, Frick, Switzerland
(See Ernest L. Frankl Associates)

A. B. Murray Co. Inc., Elizabeth, N. J. 867 (G,PS)
Murray Tex-O-Roll tubing and both carbon and stainless steel pipe, tubing and fittings.
G. Root, William Gunlack.

J. M. Nash Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 614 (Y,W)
***Automatic feeder for No. 79 quill polisher;** Nash 79 automatic quill polisher and Nash 89 automatic bobbin washer in operation.
A. Kleige, Otto Borz.

The National Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 33 (G,F)
Models of various types of National equipment for the textile industry.
Ralph C. Parkes, David A. Colker, H. Mason Clark Jr., A. M. Zeller Jr., Harold O. Kaufman, John C. Nihill.

National Ring Traveler Co., Pawtucket, R. I. 31 (Y)
Samples of different types and styles of steel and bronze ring travelers and new gauges.
Frederic L. Chase Jr., R. V. Borden, Herbert Jones, L. E. Taylor, R. M. Romero, H. A. Carter, R. M. Leach, T. H. Ballard, F. S. Beacham, M. H. Cranford, D. C. Creech, D. R. Ivester.

National Starch Products Inc., New York City 315 (W,F)
Starches.
I. L. Dowdee, C. A. Dyer, D. R. Lassiter, H. C. Olsen, W. H. Stone, H. M. Smith, F. N. Eastwood, E. J. Maslanka, G. J. Ouellete, J. F. Fitzgerald.

National Vulcanized Fibre Co., Fibre Specialty Div., Wilmington, Del. 613 (G,PS)
Materials handling equipment including Vulcanized Fibre trucks, Hercules and Deadnaught trucks, doffing trucks, mill boxes, trays, roving cans and barrels.
R. A. Craig, R. G. Henderson, B. C. Plowden, D. Williams, J. C. Berger, C. J. Fahey, LaVerne Matthews, Stanley Matthews, G. H. Ingram, L. S. Allen, J. J. Morris III, C. G. Reynolds, C. Burns, R. C. Eisele.

New Departure Division, General Motors Corp., Bristol, Conn. 425 (G,PS)
An extensive line of textile bearings including the new Z-type sealed bearings. N.D. ball bouncing exhibit and ***a new mystery three-dimensional display will also be featured.**
George F. Crowe, P. W. Rhame, R. T. Collins, J. P. Gillilan, R. D. Brouwer, E. Hill, R. E. Honeycutt, R. J. Lynch, W. F. Dunn, M. T. Monich, W. Matthews.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., New York City 41 (G,PS)
***Samples of the company's latest and most improved grades of Non-Fluid Oil** and a mechanical device illustrating different densities of Non-Fluid Oil grades.
Joseph H. Bennis, Lewis W. Thom-

ason, William E. Bierlin, A. M. Cowan, R. F. Bagwell, J. A. Sorrells Jr., F. W. Phillips, F. W. Winecoff, H. H. Beaman, D. G. Beaman, L. L. Hoyt, E. J. Wood, T. W. Feeley.

John P. Nissen Jr. Co., Glenside, Pa. **710 (W,F)**
Writing tubes and inks for marking textiles.
Chandler Ford, Milton A. High.

Norcross Corp., Newton, Mass. **400 (W,F)**
***Sizeometer — automatic preparation of warp sizing in one-third the normal cooking time incorporating the use of a Viscometer so that each batch is finished to the same viscosity;** recording and recording-controlling viscometers for process control applications in the textile industry.
Austin S. Norcross, Frederick J. Eimert, Ralph E. Howell, Robert S. Davis Jr., Robert A. Norcross.

Oakite Products Inc., New York City **117AA (G,PS)**
Various models of the Oakite solution-lifting steam-detergent guns and methods of removing scale and rust from equipment and controlling slime and algae in humidifying systems.
Elmo F. Connolly, H. W. Kole, L. T. Prince, O. J. Lecuyer, T. M. Christley, R. E. Tschupp.

Officina Meccanica Sant'Andrea, Novara, Italy
(See Ernest L. Frankl Associates)

Package Machinery Co., Springfield, Mass. **1011 (G,F)**
Wrapping machine designed to wrap a variety of textile products will be in operation.
J. J. Kelly, Thomas Jefferson, George Woody.

Panamerican Publishing Co. Inc., New York City **372 (G)**
Spanish-language textile magazines and continuous Latin-American coffee service.
Juoaquin M. Rodriguez, S. Alberti, A. Bustillo, D. de la Fuente, George F. Zealand.

Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass. **138 (Y,W)**
***CTF-5 line of frame-mounted traveling cleaners; *CTR-7 room cleaner for card room and other upper area cleaning;** CTL loom cleaning equipment; certified climate systems, including Airchanger and central station equipment, Gradumatic humidification and gradual acting Psychrostat regulation.
E. H. Harding, Maynard Ford, J. R. Henderson, W. E. Buck, L. F. Ross, A. C. Buck, W. J. Buck, J. F. Crooks, W. B. Granger, L. R. Sibley, W. B. Walker, C. D. Lee Jr.

Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. **610 (F)**
***Vertical high-speed napping machine.**
R. F. Hadley, A. A. Atkinson, S. W. Hall.

Penick & Ford Ltd., New York City **590 (W,F)**
Corn starches, dextrines, gums, sugars and syrups.
D. P. O'Connor, H. A. Horan, P. G. Wear, G. M. Anderson, T. N. Nelson, W. J. Kirby, D. F. Lowry.

Perfecting Service Co., Charlotte, N. C. **26 (G,PS)**
***New type of Rotary Unions that can be field repaired;** bronze braided hose; standard Rotary Unions.
A. J. DeMeyer, R. W. Rousch, W. G. Renner, F. B. Taylor.

B. F. Perkins & Son Inc., Holyoke, Mass. **130 (F)**

Platt Bros. Sales Ltd., Oldham, England **Balcony (Y)**
***New line of Platt synthetic blending machines that electronically control percentage of blend; *new Platt MR2 cotton spinning frame with standardized conditions for even yarn tension.**
B. A. P. Dobson, Eugene Bozeman, H. V. Farnsworth, J. L. Coon, J. E. C. Armitage, H. H. Clinch, F. Singleton, Peter Aitken, Messrs. Lamb, Morris, Shorrocks, Morne, Bennison, Booth.

Plutte, Koecke & Co., Wuppertal-Barmen, Germany **852 (Y)**
Original Hacoba winder equipped with Simplex-V reducing tension 30 per cent in winding synthetics; new yarn density control for the narrow fabric trade and automatic winder for all types of tubes used by the sewing trade.
H. Karl Mulinghaus, Dieter Rosenkranz, John L. Coon.

Pneumafil Corp., Charlotte, N. C. **829 (Y)**
Pneumafil equipment will be exhibited in conjunction with Saco-Lowell, Whitin and Davis & Furber spinning and roving frames in the manufacturers' respective booths.
C. R. Harris, G. E. Archer, J. A. McCall, J. W. Stuart, D. J. Thorp, J. W. Henderson.

Precision Chrome & Finishing Corp., Worcester, Mass. **836 (G,PS)**

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- **(PS)** Of particular interest to those concerned with plant services (maintenance, engineering and materials handling operations)

Proctor & Schwartz Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. **506 (Y,F)**
The latest Proctor developments in fiber preparatory machinery and processing machinery including the following: ***new Proctor synthetic card (in operation), *Proctor preboarding machine (in operation) and scale models of the new loop dryer and curer, *new Proctor tenter housing,** Proctor Con-O-Matic washer, and the Proctor complete fiber blending system.
Myron T. Fleming, Albert G. Blank, C. W. Schwartz IV, Denver Cunningham, Thomas A. Mahan, William H. Poole, Harmon B. Diehl, John H. Senior, Jack Franklin, Jack Wilson, Don Glassford, C. S. Tiers, W. J. Merrigan, John Powischill, Edward Hyde, Albert Steinruck, G. R. Howard, R. M. Gracie, George Clee, E. W. Gehrung, John W. Reinhardt, Parke L. Schaffer.

Product Sales Inc., Whitman, Mass. **19 (Y)**
***Cleandraft non-lubricating back line top rolls; *Cleanalign saddle assemblies; *Sureweight top roll weight tester;** Climax ball bearing top rolls.
Frank H. Cotton, Louis M. Cotchett, Richard K. Butler, Raymond L. McCauley, Dudley M. Dunlop, James H. Canady.

The Purnell Co., Boston, Mass. **364BB (G,PS)**
All types of machine catalogs for parts reordering, instructions and sales.
Joshua B. Clark, Frederick Purnell, R. F. Purnell, Norman G. Graf, Dean P. Waite, Dana L. Vickery.

Robert C. Reed Co., New York City **617 (G)**
Lags, slats and textile preparatory pins.
W. E. MacPherson, A. M. Romero.

Reeves Pulley Co., Columbus, Ind. **313 (G,PS)**
***Reeves spinning frame drive; *Reeves wind-up drive;** a complete line of variable speed drives and controls.
P. C. Talbot, J. B. Thomas, M. R.

Snyder, I. V. Falk, J. H. Gepfert, Frank Higgins, W. J. Reeves, J. G. Reeder.

Robert Reiner Inc., Weehawken, N. J.
45AA (W,F)
***Permanent pleating machine, RABO 54; *motion picture of the Famatex-Reiner tendering frame in mill action;** heavy-duty beaming machine, Model HD; creel demonstration sections.

August Schoenenberg, Robert Reiner, Fritz Lambach, George Moebius, Walter Horn, Joachim Koegler.

Reliance Electric & Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio 362 (G,PS)
A variety of a.c. motors and all-electric adjustable-speed drives.

K. S. Lord, N. R. Smith, D. D. Miller, A. C. Schettler, E. H. Sowers, A. W. Bridges, L. W. Kutz, E. E. Helm, P. W. Arnold, W. F. Ertell, C. E. Robinson, R. L. Curtis, J. A. Wright.

Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio
585AA (G)
***Republic titanium and Republic plastic pipe; a variety of textile products made with Republic steel.**

J. H. Fishel, Gene Rowland, Bill Schnackel, Mac McDaniels, Jack Osman, Tom Perry, Bill Resiner.

J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.
352 (W,PS)
Display of a variety of textile leather products.

Richard H. Rhoads, C. R. Mitchell, C. H. Tildes, J. W. Mitchell, A. S. Jay, L. H. Schwoebel, S. L. Allen.

Riggs & Lombard Inc., Lowell, Mass.
232 (W,F)
The Laxloop continuous washer demonstrated in operation.

H. C. Riggs, C. J. Lombard, J. W. Malloy, L. T. Parkman, H. R. Wilcox.

Rotherm Engineering Co. Inc., Chicago, Ill. 847 (G,PS)
A variety of revolving joints including a demonstrating model of a dryer roll on which these joints will be mounted.

H. S. Kuhn, Harley D. Hohm, Edwin J. Montalvo, James N. Kelleher, Raymond Mack.

B. S. Roy & Son Co., Worcester, Mass.
344AA (Y)
Ball bearing card bare cylinder grinder; ball bearing card clothing grinder; card flat grinder; flame-hardened card flat cradle stand; picker cylinder grinder.

Duncan H. Dewar Jr., Thomas M. Brockman, Leon F. Frye, Herman C. Schwager.

Rudel Machinery Co. Ltd., Montreal, Canada 449 (G)

J. M. Rudel, A. R. Webster, A. P. Ekstrand.

Student Essay Winner—

Miss Ann P. Smith, senior in the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, has been named as the grand prize winner of the essay contest held in connection with the American Textile Machinery Exhibition. She will receive $500 in cash for her essay on "Why Textile Management and Personnel Should Attend A.T.M.E. of 1954." She had previously been named one of the ten school winners with a prize of $100 and an expense-paid trip to Atlantic City as guest of the exhibition committee on "Textile Career Day." More than 400 textile college students entered the contest. Miss Smith is majoring in textile chemistry at N. C. State.

Winners of the other nine school contests and the names of their schools: Florian J. Weissenborn, Lowell Technological Institute; Edward Marcus, Philadelphia Textile Institute; Don Paulk, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Charles E. Niedner, Georgia Institute of Technology; Joe D. Rankin, Texas Technological College; Alex MacColl, Rhode Island School of Design; John D. Egan Jr., New Bedford Textile Institute; Garland W. Duvall, Clemson College; and Edward P. Morgan, Bradford Durfee Textile Institute.

Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass.
405, 95AA (Y)
***The No. 15 Opener, a new pre-cleaning unit that attaches to the delivery end of Saco-Lowell blending feeders and extracts additional trash in the opening line; *The No. 16 Opener, a new cleaning unit with revolving grid bars around the beater section;** card control rolls (to be demonstrated in a cantilever model); the Four-Over-Five drawing frame; the Model 54 comber with its three major innovations — a four-over-five roll drawbox, an automatic drawbox-roll clearer, and a new coiler head for 14-inch or 15-inch cans; F-5 Roving System of drafting; spinning frames set up with a variety of drafting assemblies.

W. Frank Lowell, E. J. McVey, J. L. Truslow, R. M. Jones, W. S. Baillie Jr., E. T. Cansler, M. A. Comer, F. S. Culpepper, W. K. Dana, J. W. Dickert, U. E. Dubois, F. Gangitano, J. L. Graves, C. W. Howe, J. W. Hubbard, H. J. Jones, L. Kuhn, A. K. Landau, W. F. Lowell Jr., J. Rabasa, R. C. Scott, C. S. Smart Jr., W. A. Thomason, J. M. Walker, H. M. Walsh, W. R. Wood.

Saentis Inc., Union City, N. J.
Corridor, Second Floor (W)
(See Adolph Sauer)

Sarco Co. Inc., New York City
250 (W,F,PS)

C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp., Graniteville, Mass. 401 (G,F)
A variety of Sargent machines including the ***new single-apron dryer for raw stock, or for use as a backwash dryer on sliver and tops; *wet and dry picker for all fibers and blends, designed to pick and also open synthetic staple before or after drying and before carding; *Hi-Speed cordmaker.**

F. Stanley Smith, Richard W. Hall, Robert A. Lambert, Albert G. Forty, David A. Crocker, Paul L. Dumigard, F. E. Wasson, A. L. Merrifield, W. S. Anderson, Hugh Williams.

Adolph Saurer (see Page 86)

Scharer Textile Machine Works, Zurich, Switzerland
Stage, Second Floor (Y)
Two fully-automatic pirn winders, consisting of ten spindles each and running at speeds of 8,000 r.p.m.

Jacques Scharer, K. Laager, E. A. Grimm, M. Jent, Charles L. Yeomans.

Schmidt Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.
269 (W)
Schmidt will feature loom and weave room equipment including the ***new Shawmut rotary automatic reed cleaning and polishing machine;** patented steel spring loom reeds for the elimination of reed marks; Tufpile, a synthetic shuttle lining; ***a new picker stick with the weight and flex of hickory and the wearing qualities of heavy compreg.**

Clayton E. Schmidt, Hugh E. Schmidt, Ralph F. Schmidt, Theodore Huston.

OFFICIAL REGISTRARS—Members of the TEXTILE BULLETIN staff will again serve this year as official registrars at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition in a special booth to the left of the entrance into the auditorium. Visitors are requested to turn in the completed registration card at this booth and pick up the official credential badge. Visitors will be required to show these badges before they are admitted into the exhibition hall.

William Schofield Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 1009 **(G)**

Scott Testers Inc., Providence, R. I. 40 **(G,Y)**

The electronic principle Accr-O-Meter weighing system; ***the new Clemson flat bundle fiber tester, a staple fiber tester designed at the Clemson Textile School;** Model X-3 tensile tester for recording single strand breaks on threads and cords.

D. C. Scott Jr., H. W. Horton, John Klinck, John E. Hargreaves.

Seydel-Woolley & Co., Atlanta, Ga. 918 **(Y,W)**

Niagara twist setter yarn conditioning machine; over-waxing roll, a device for applying melted wax to the yarn in a dry state.

Vasser Woolley, John R. Seydel, Paul V. Seydel, David Meriwether, W. L. Whisnant, A. W. LaGrone, W. H. Cutts, V. R. Mills, F. deLoach.

Shell Oil Co., New York City 356AA **(G,PS)**

Illustrations showing Shell's contributions in lubricants through research and engineering; an audience participation game, a method for finding oil.

T. J. Klement, R. Purinton, T. Cattling, J. Gilmore, B. Davis, W. Niedermeier, R. Cokinda, L. Frew, E. Bastian.

Sill Industries, Maplewood, N. J. 4 **(W,F)**

***The Carbomatic gas-fired Pyro-Jet, a generator for creating high temperatures in ovens, tenter housings, etc., to accelerate drying or provide the high temperatures required for resin-curing; *the Carbomatic gas-fired infrared Una-Ray, a newly patented infrared burner; *the Sill electric radiant heating panels for the finishing industry.**

Harold N. Bross, Thomas F. Walsh, B. J. Lyster, Charles Grant, C. S. Na, John Bianco.

The Simco Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 616 **(G)**

***Shockless static bars; *Channel type static bars;** a complete line of static eliminating equipment will be demonstrated.

Dolph Simons, J. Simons, H. Schweriner, W. Rowedder.

Simplex Packaging Machinery Co., Oakland, Calif. 52 **(G,F)**

(See Miller Wrapping & Sealing Co.)

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. 809 **(W)**

G. B. direct beamer, Tensometer, Densimeter and creel tensions.

William Behr, H. W. Ruddick, Messrs. Flemming and Biegel.

SKF Industries Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 465 **(Y,PS)**

***New pendulum weighting arm, ball bearing top roll, and ball bearing tension pulley;** roller bearing spindle bolster, ball bearings for cylinders and SY pillow blocks.

Frank J. Matte, Richard H. DeMott, R. Robert Zisette, Stuart H. Smith, A. Stewart Murray, Edward H. Wagner, Brentnall K. Lathbury, Arthur B. Studley, Carl N. Benson, John O. Cushing, Kurt Warberg, Thomas W. Morrison, B. Franklin Davis, Paul W. Dunlap.

Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 55 **(F)**

Textile dyeing and drying equipment including the 500-pound Hi-Temperature Smith-Drum package dyeing machine and the Smith-Drum two-kier beam and package dyeing machine.

Robert N. Smith, H. S. Drum, W. C. Dodson, A. Bagian, R. W. Foltz, W. A. Fuchswanz, A. P. March, Perry Parrot, Joseph Ballentine, S. H. Huffstetler.

James Smith & Son Inc., Worcester, Bass. 317 **(Y)**

(See also R. H. Hood Co.)

William E. Christensen, James Sandy.

Societe Alsacienne De Constructions Mecaniques, Mulhouse, France Corridor, Second Floor **(Y)**

***SACM high-draft spinning frame;** SACM cone gill reducer.

George Bliss, Jean F. Berry, H. V. Farnsworth, J. L. Coon, Hartley Slater.

Societe Anonyme Adolphe Sauer, Arbon, Switzerland Corridor, Second Floor **(W)**

High-speed automatic weaving loom, Type 100W, one shuttle, 43¼-inch effective width, equipped with tappet motion and four shafts; automatic pirn change loom for fine rayon and nylon yarns, four boxes on one side, 51-inch effective width, equipped with Sauer system positive dobby; three single-shuttle Type 40 B ribbon looms.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. 71 **(Y,W)**

A complete line of cones, tubes, cores, spools, cots, bobbins; ***new products made by the Duroweld process and new plastic single-head spools.**

C. H. Campbell, J. A. Reagan Jr., W. B. Broadbent, W. M. Carpenter, W. R. Peacock, W. K. Lewis Jr., P. F. Williams, A. H. Gildersleeve, G. K. Lewis, H. P. Lamarch, W. H. Hillsgrove, E. J. Cotter, C. A. Burnham, Owen Fayne, W. R. Gray, O. D. Duckett.

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(**PS**) Of particular interest to those concerned with plant services (maintenance, engineering and materials handling operations)

Southern Textile News, Charlotte, N. C. 815 **(G)**

Publication.

Southwell Textile Machinery Co., North Chelmsford, Mass. 1003 **(Y)**

***Southwell sizer top breaker.**

Robert Leslie Jr., Donald Duggan.

Spaulding Fibre Co. Inc., Dover, N. H. 1018 **(G,Y)**

***The new Spaulding laminated plastic bobbin;** the Spauldite headless package tube for taking up synthetic yarns in the packaging process; a variety of Spaulding fibre parts for textile applications.

R. D. Marsh, J. E. Miner, R. A. Morgan.

Standard Pressed Steel Co., Jenkintown, Pa. 606 **(W)**

Steel shuttle tips.

John J. Wiest, Joseph W. Hattersley Jr., James E. Harkins, William Tait.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 365 **(W)**

Heddles, frames, reeds, shuttles, drop wires, warp preparation equipment, bobbins, etc.

V. C. Hassold, H. W. Fehr, J. J. Kaufmann Jr., F. H. Kaufmann.

Stellite American Corp., New York City 806 **(G,Y)**

Stellite high-speed pin drawer; pneumatic cleaners for ring spinning frames; WIRA fiber length measuring machine; Atlas of Blends by Karl Leyerer; Autodinamografo, the fully automatic, single-strand strength and elongation tester.

Main auditorium of Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. This is a partial view of the American Textile Machinery Exhibition of 1950. The exhibition of 1954 will be even larger and more comprehensive.

Sterling Eng. & Mfg. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 364AA (Y,W)
***Self-stacking tube boards with flexible holder for yarn shrinkage**; aluminum quill boards and yarn handling trucks.
George McGee.

Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, Ill. 355 (G,PS)

Ab Svenska Textilmaskinfabriken, Goteborg, Sweden
(See Ernest L. Frankl Associates)

Sykes Inc., Newton Highlands, Mass. 450 (Y)
Displays of the various materials that go into the making of cotton, woolen and worsted card clothing; photographs of some of Sykes' manufacturing departments.
C. E. Mason, Tom Pogson, Norman B. Crowther, Roby J. Walker, Roland Hesmondhalgh, Carleton Merrill, Royal Denico.

Synthane Corp., Oaks, Pa. 587 (G)
A variety of laminated plastic items used in the textile industry.

Taylor Instrument Cos., Rochester, N. Y. 551 (W,F,PS)
Control and measurement instrumentation for beam, package and piece dyeing, dye padders and high-speed slashers; instruments include flow recorders, controllers and transmitters, process timers, Ful-Flex controllers, liquid level controllers, volumetric recorders, temperature and pressure gauges, and industrial thermometers.
F. S. Ward, A. J. Fleeig, J. S. Detwiler, H. G. Olson, R. J. Branigan, J. E. Anderson.

G. H. Tennant Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 870 (PS)
***New type vacuum equipped power sweeper; *high-speed portable chipping machine for removing hard deposits in hard-to-reach areas; *traffic line paint for one-coat application direct to oily floors**; a demonstration of improved techniques for the maintenance of wood and concrete floors.
Robert L. Lindboe, Orville C. Hognander, George D. Billings, Robert F. Guthrie, Richard C. Crickmer, John H. Kelley, Patrick A. Manfra, John F. Thorsen, A. H. Jackson, Robert T. Gault.

The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. 277 (Y,W)
***The new Type M roving bobbin cleaner**; Type L and Type K bobbin cleaning machines; bobbin conveyors; bobbin box hoist; loom supplies; information on economy baling presses.
W. S. Terrell, E. T. Gavin, J. R. Hartmann, J. F. Notman, M. H. Ridenhour, J. E. Scott, P. A. Sloope.

The Texas Co., New York City 345 (PS)
A variety of textile lubricants.
J. J. Clark, G. B. Maupin, C. W. Meadors, C. T. Hardy, F. M. Edwards, H. E. Meunier, W. P. Warner, J. M. Hackney, A. R. Dunphy, A. H. Baker, F. Reich, L. M. Smith.

Texplant Corp., Stamford, Conn. 1007 (G,Y)
Samples of Zinser SKF roller bearing spinning and twister spindles; R&F nitrided and carbon steel spinning and twister rings; ***latest conversion parts for long draft spinning**; descriptive literature on foreign machinery sold by Texplant.
Jerome A. Olwell, Albert J. Lindell, Wolfgang Hornberger, Melanie Bergner.

Textile Age, Greenwich, Conn. 348AA (G)
Publication.
A. P. Gumaer, W. A. B. Davidson, James Cruickshank, Robert O'Shea.

Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C. 88 (G)
Publication and trade directories; registration service for exhibitors.
Junius M. Smith, F. Roy Carey, James McAden Jr., R. J. Kissiah, Donald Carey.

Textile Equipment Corp., Greenville, S. C. 601 (Y)
(See W. D. Dodenhoff Co., Inc.)

Textile Industries, Atlanta, Ga.
Publication. 451 (G)

Textile World, New York City
Publication.
357AA (G)

Textube Corp., Stamford, Conn.
1009 (Y,W)
Paper spinning tubes and paper and wood quills; paper and wood roving bobbins.

Jerome A. Olwell, Albert J. Lindell, Wolfgang Hornberger, Melanie Bergner.

Ton-Tex Corp., Englewood, N. J.
43 (G,PS)
A variety of textile leather products.

J. S. Meyers, T. A. Lombardi, A. N. Alexander, R. E. L. Holt Jr., D. R. Sellars, G. H. Rees, W. P. Davis Jr.

Tower Iron Works, Providence, R. I.
906 (F)
***Stainless steel vat and acid ager; *flash ager; *scray with driven feed rolls.**

Harry T. Prince, Frederick C. Bird, Lewis A. Prescott, Robert H. Scott, John J. Wilson.

Tranter Mfg. Inc., Platecoil Division, Lansing, Mich. 903 (F,PS)
***A display showing the use of Platecoil heat transfer units for all types of process heating and cooling applications.**

Mrs. L. S. Worthington, J. R. Tepfer, C. P. Yoder, J. R. Tranter, S. J. Stowell, C. W. Loree, Gerald B. Duff, George S. Ewing, William H. Eckhard, S. L. Huyette, W. C. Edge, M. P. Edge, G. M. Phillips, P. I. Wood, William R. Kirby, Andrew W. Anderson, W. J. Mocj, Vance M. Smith Jr., C. E. Johnson, F. L. Bridges, W. B. Parsons Jr., George Moynihan.

Trumeter Co., New York City
612 (G)
***Predetermined automatic and motor-driven reset instrument with totalizer; *MAAG selvage printing machine;** counting and measuring machines.

Eric Seligmann, A. Abel, H. O. Jacobus, H. E. Linderson, G. M. Westwater, Th. Huston, Ed Slaughter, Fred Slaughter, J. H. Aydelette.

Turbo Machine Co., Lansdale, Pa.
16CC (Y,F)
***New yarn and fabric setting and processing machine, equipped with custom-built containers mounted on carriers which move in and out of cabinet automatically.**

Twin Disc Clutch Co., Racine, Wis.
706 (W)
***Three new loom drives; a new loom let-off which will be known as the Hydro-Tensor, the new air actuated loom clutch, and an improved and redesigned Hydro-Wind drive.**

E. H. Bennett, Ralph E. Walsh.

Universal Winding Co., Cranston, R. I. 165 (Y,W)
***A new high-speed vertical redraw; *a new nine-inch traverse Model 10 ring twister equipped for wet-twisting cotton yarn;** a variety of Universal twisting and winding machines.

Robert Leeson, E. O. Smith, W. S. Warren, H. H. Richardson, T. L. Cotter, W. L. Paulhamous, L. E. French, F. P. Barrie, F. J. Barrows, J. R. Breen, H. D. Kernan, E. C. Parish, W. J. Quinn, J. W. Stribling, J. A. Nasmith, J. F. Ernoult, J. B. Brun.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Lawrence, Mass. 360 (W)
***Plastic shuttles and spools; *warper beams with reinforced barrels and improved design for maximum weight reduction and increased strength;** a variety of bobbins, quills, shuttles, cones, warper beams, rolls, rings, etc.

C. D. Brooks, R. S. Anker Simmons, J. C. Fulling, E. W. Nash, L. Boucher, R. Boucher, R. E. Stevens, A. D. Roper, C. W. Hite, P. McLeod, M. L. Johnston, J. Locke.

U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corp., New York City 611 (Y,F,PS)
Floor model display of large centrifugal blower for yarn drying, Sanforizing, card stripping and vacuum cleaning, processes which require uniform delivery of clean, dry air; display of Hoffman vacuum cleaning equipment, both portable and stationary types, for use in general and specialized mill cleaning.

R. L. Stephenson, R. Boyd Jr., E. Massaia, E. H. Parker, A. J. Krook, P. Morgan, C. King, T. Kinraide.

Uster Corp., Charlotte, N. C.
825 (Y,W)
***Automatic slub counting device for Uster Universal evenness tester; *Spectograph for Uster Universal evenness tester; *Multiple bobbin attachment for automatic yarn strength tester; *Schlumberger analyzer; *Projectina; *Servo-Fibrograph;** a variety of Uster testing equipment.

C. B. Bookout, Hans Winiger, B. E. Sweet, A. E. Cutting, A. Schuler, W. B. Floyd.

TEXTILE BULLETIN, as in the past, will publish and distribute to all exhibitors, at frequent intervals throughout each day, attendance bulletins containing the names of visiting mill executives. Distributing attendants will be identified by knitted armbands bearing the name of this publication.

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U. S. Textile Machine Co., Scranton, Pa. 124 (Y,W)
Pacific J. Thomas, John B. Kingsley, A. W. Thomas Jr., Fred C. Nave, Nicholas F. Gubitose, Russell Williams, Victor A. Schiffer, S. E. Stahller.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.
(See Linde Air Products Co.)

Van Vlaanderen Machine Co., Paterson, N. J. 503 (F)
***Constant-speed tuber; *20-ton two-roll pneumatic embosser; *combination examiner and tubing machine with automatic selvage guide; *15-ton pneumatically-operated microset arrangement two-roll padder; *constant-speed tensionless automatic dye master jig; *three-roll combination rolling and friction calender.**

C. H. Van Vlaanderen, C. Van Vlaanderen, George Van Vlaanderen, Guido Ricca, Adolph Barbera.

Veeder-Root Inc., Hartford, Conn.
264 (G)
Operating display of counting devices for the textile industry.

Ted Nelson, A. E. Kallinich, G. L. Logan, F. J. Swords.

Vickers Inc., Detroit, Mich.
711 (Y,F)
***Hydraulic transmission, pumps and control cutaways;** demonstration of variable speed drive for bobbin feed equipment.

M. R. Tyson, E. J. Doucet, A. T. Hards, F. T. Harrington, R. E. Esch, E. O. Clark.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. 254 (Y)

ATTENTION EXHIBITORS—As in the past, TEXTILE BULLETIN will publish and distribute to all booths, at frequent intervals throughout each day, attendance lists containing the names of visiting mill executives as they register. It is suggested that a representative at each exhibitor's booth be delegated the responsibility of maintaining these lists as they are received inasmuch as the demand for lists might exceed the available supply in the course of the exhibition.

E. R. Jerome, Walter L. Hudson, B. H. Waterman, E. Cranshaw, E. L. Connor, C. W. Wilbanks, F. B. Bodenheimer, William T. Horton, C. H. Green.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., New York City 885 (Y,W)
***Newly-developed high-crimp Vicara and other fabrics containing Vicara.**

Richard H. Stinnette, John H. Karrh, Jesse F. Yeates, Randall Hagnon, Al Amatrada, Al Koos, C. M. Mattman, Mills Clark, Coleman Bost.

Walton Laboratories Inc., Irvington, N. J. 266 (G)
Humidifiers for storage rooms, plant installations and other departments in textile plants.

Jack Feldermann, William Feldermann, J. R. Lewis, H. Puttbach, R. C. Link, H. A. Byrne.

Warner Electric Brake & Clutch Co., Beloit, Wis. 855 (G,PS)
A new complete line of electric clutches and brakes for all types of textile machinery and equipment.

Norman K. Anderson, P. E. Myers, R. H. Brown, Wesley Timmcke, Alex Stewart, R. F. Edgar.

Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, Ohio 48 (Y,W)
***Weaving machine with filling mix unit mixing filling from two packages of yarn; *Pacific converter processing Orlon by a heat stretch method for the knitting industry.**

E. R. Gardner, H. P. Balsom, E. L. Vaughn, G. M. Phoenix, T. L. Stilwell, Charles Christiansen, H. K. Jennings, O. Kelly.

Watson-Williams Mfg. Co., Millbury, Mass. 582 (W)
Shuttles and accessories, including ***improvements on shuttles for Draper and C & K looms.**

Hubert J. Watson, Wilbur L. Watson, Raymond E. Norman, Guy C. Burbank, Sutton M. Ebert, John Wyatt, Arthur J. Bahan.

Waukesha Foundry Co., Waukesha, Wis. 429 (G,PS)
Positive displacement type pumps for pumping sizing, dyes and similar products; stainless steel castings for textile equipment.

E. M. Howe, John Weaver, R. R. Watt, C. E. Schick.

Werner Machine Co. Inc., Passaic, N. J. 120 (F)
***120-inch tricot and lace resin finishing pad; 50-inch deep pattern embossing calender with inlay printing and top tipping attachments; *underwater cylinder boil-off and dyeing machine; *heavy-duty constant lineal speed dye jig, stainless steel, for 36-inch diameter cloth rolls; *automatic suction slot sealers.**

Werner P. Rose, Robert E. Kuhn, Alfred R. Gessinger.

Werner Textile Consultants, Larchmont, N. Y. 86 (G)
A three-dimensional display layout of a medium-size textile mill.

Herbert Y. Werner, Rudolph M. Ashner, J. Paul Mills, Jack C. Werner, Stephen I. Rudo.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. 95 (G,PS)
Completely enclosed, non-ventilated, dry type transformer (Type E); floating gearmotor for cotton cards; multimotor slasher drive, package type; new loom motors; special controls for use in textile mills; Precipitron electronic air cleaner demonstration.

West Point Foundry & Machine Co., West Point, Ga. 574 (W)

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. 24, 180, 289 (Y)
Winder for filling bobbins; ***Roto-Drafter, roving frame and spinning frame (for American system)**; uptwister for tire cord; wool spinning frame; drawing frame, roving frame, spinning frame (for cotton and rayon systems); all-purpose ring twister; a variety of replacement and repair parts.

J. Hugh Bolton, Robert J. McConnell, Harry Moss, Robert I. Dalton, R. A. Hargreaves, J. H. Bolton Jr. and other Whitin representatives.

The Wiesner-Rapp Co. Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. 866 (F)
***Lab-size Barotor** (companion to the full-size Barotor); ***lab-size three-roll padder.**

W. W. Arnold, Alexander F. Schenck.

W. W. Windle Co., Millbury, Mass. 844 (G)

Winsor & Jerauld Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I. 100 (F)
***Heavy-duty cub tenter and new high-speed roller chain No. 12M;** heavy-duty, high-speed T-4 tenter frame head end.

Matthew M. Zuck, Edward Wharmby, Cecil C. Keyworth, Edward H. Olausen, Albert J. Cole.

Woonsocket Napping Machinery Co., Woonsocket, R. I. 118 (F)

Wright-Batchelder Corp., Boston, Mass. 838 (G,PS)
***Shepherd casters.**

J. B. Richmond, C. F. Batchelder Jr., Paul Cook.

Wright Machinery Co., Durham, N. C. 703 (G,Y)
***Nepotometer, an instrument for predicting the nepping potential of cotton.**

D. F. Burns Jr.

Yeomans Textile Machinery Co., Spartanburg, S. C. Stage, Second Floor (See Scharer Textile Machine Works)

THE TEXTILE MACHINERY INDUSTRY'S SPOKESMEN — The five papers on following pages (by Messrs. Terrell, Bolton, Truslow, Fitzgerald and Hunter) were presented March 3 before a regular meeting of the American Association for Textile Technology in New York City. Each of the speakers, whose firms were designated as representative members of the American Textile Machinery Association, invited his listeners to attend the American Textile Machinery Exhibition in At-

lantic City. The moderator for this panel discussion of the "what's to be new at the show" was Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles. He was introduced by Frederic W. Howe Jr. of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, who is president of the A.T.M.E. The membership of the American Association for Textile Technology will make a special group trip from New York to the Atlantic City exhibition on Thursday, April 29.

As explained by a Textile Machinery Manufacturer to the American Association for Textile Technology

The Development Of Auxiliary Textile Machines

By W. S. TERRELL, Vice-President, Terrell Machine Co.

OUR company has specialized in the development and design of what we term auxiliary machines and equipment for the textile industry. These ordinarily are not used directly in the spinning of yarn or the weaving of cloth, but serve both spinning and weaving mills. They include machines for removing waste roving from card bobbins and waste yarn from filling bobbins used in weaving.

As has been the case with practically all textile machinery during the past 30 to 35 years the need for better quality, greater production, and lower costs has caused us to improve, adapt and develop new and better machines to meet our customers' needs. Synthetic fibers have also created special needs that have required modifications of old or the design of new machines.

Each such situation requires engineering analysis to determine what the problem is, whether it can be solved with reasonable economy, whether the market demand will be enough to warrant the cost of commercial development, and, these being answered satisfactorily, whether someone else isn't doing it better or at less cost.

Finally, the textile machine industry having been quite patent conscious, we have to look into that phase of the matter. Usually, of course, we try to have a fair picture of the patent situation before we spend too much time or money on the other phases of our investigation.

Since the cost of engineering is high and a shortage of good designing engineers is prevalent, we try when possible to prove our theories by the construction of working models made under the supervision of a development engineering division. Through the use of sketches, suggestions and Rube Goldberg models we are sometimes able to come up with developments that can be quickly translated into commercial designs, which would have taken months or even years longer if we had relied on pure theoretical design. There are times, though, when the purely theoretical approach must be made by the design department and then we try to resign ourselves with patience to await the outcome and the outgo.

Reverting to the bobbin cleaning machines that have provided the greater part of our business, as more and more bobbins had to be cleaned other problems appeared. The handling of larger bobbin boxes and a need for lifting and dumping them to fill feed hoppers made necessary the design of electric and air operated hoists for saving time and preventing injuries.

Then arose the need for conveyors for carrying cleaned bobbins to storage bins at strategic points. These are sometimes quite simple and sometimes require electrical controls with provision for distribution to several areas in accordance with manufacturing demand. Only recently we have developed a standardized conveyor system of economical design and great flexibility to meet this latter need.

Frequently we are asked by our customers to help them in developing ideas of their own or to assist in the solution of problems which they believe can be overcome by engineering study and development. One such idea now under study relates to an improved means for feeding bobbins to automatic winders. This has for its objective greater flexibility and elimination of damage to the bobbins that are being fed. So far this seems to be progressing quite favorably. Another idea has to do with a better method of cleaning yarn by taking out leaf and other dirt and catching slubs. This looks good but we still have a lot to learn about its potential.

Development Engineering

Recently we have organized a development section in our engineering department the function of which will be development as distinguished from final commercial design. When the project has been thoroughly investigated and proved to be economically feasible, the development department will turn it over to the design department for completion. We have hopes that in this way we will save considerable engineering time particularly on the drafting board and at the same time speed up and simplify our development program.

Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

As explained by a Textile Machinery Manufacturer to the American Association for Textile Technology

New And Improved American System Machinery

By J. H. BOLTON JR., Manager, American System Division, Whitin Machine Works

IN the past it has usually been necessary for anyone speaking or writing about the American system to take some pains to relate the history and the why and wherefores of this group of machinery. I feel that this is no longer necessary. With over 300,000 spindles sold the American system as such is now well known in the trade and so now, after merely the briefest introduction of this sort, I plan to tell you what Whitin now has in the way of new and improved American system machinery.

It is perhaps unfortunate from point of nomenclature that back in the early '30s when this system was being developed it was modified cotton machinery which was used. For lack of a better term people referred to what we now know as the "American system" as the "Cotton system" for processing synthetics and worsted fibers of longer staple lengths. Since these early days when staple lengths handled by this system of 2½ to 3½ inches were considered long—American system machinery has been so modified that as a related group of machinery designed to do a specific job it now stands on its own feet.

Today the full complement of American system machinery consists of three machines to process top to yarn usually in five steps. The three machines are the Roto-Drafter, roving frame and spinning frame. The comparison of these five operations to regular French or Bradford system has been made many times. The improvements and modifications made during the past few years by Whitin and improvements yet to be made have the aim of making the American system more and more flexible not only from the standpoint of staple length but from the standpoint also of the type of fiber or blend of fibers which can be handled. It is not enough that this system handles worsted fibers of various lengths and qualities, but there are other natural fibers such as alpaca, mohair, etc., and of course the seemingly endless variety of new synthetic fibers. This problem of flexibility has been an interesting one for the machinery builders.

Without a doubt, the greatest shot in the arm this system received during its development was the introduction of the Warner & Swasey pin drafter. Here for the first time was the chance the mills needed to really control the quality of the sliver made from top to be deliverd to the roving process. Average variations of from 25 to 20 per cent which were common before the introduction of the pin drafter means that more doublings were necessary on subsequent processes. Spinning double in the creel for all counts was accepted practice then, and yet even on regular French and Bradford systems they were spinning single for most counts. With the average variation of finisher sliver reduced by the pin drafter to about 15 per cent and sometimes lower, it was possible utilizing the pin drafter to make yarn on the American system of commercially acceptable quality in the lower range of counts by spinning single in the creel with the resultant savings in the roving process. It was Whitin's belief that the evenness of the sliver delivered to the roving frame could be made even better and that further at the same time, more flexibility, from both the standpoint of staple length and type of fiber handled, could be introduced at this point. The result is the introduction to the trade of the Whitin Roto-Drafter—an entirely new machine to be publicly shown for the first time at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition in Atlantic City April 26 through April 30.

The Roto-Drafter

The Roto-Drafter is a four-delivery machine designed to take stock from either a ball or out of cans and deliver it through a coiler head into cans set on a "shuffle" base so that no twist is inserted in the delivered sliver. In appearance, the frame looks somewhat like a four-delivery drawing frame except there is an over-all appearance of more ruggedness. As a Roto-Drafter the stock is delivered to a set of back feed rolls (steel fluted bottom and common top) and then next rides in a series of pins mounted on a rotor. The stock leaving the pins next goes through either a two-over-two roll arrangement or a one-over-two set-up (depending upon the stock being run)—then through a condensing trumpet down through a set of calender rolls into the coiler tube. The front bottom delivery roll is two inches in diameter and we now drive this roll at a constant range of speeds of from 400 r.p.m. to 460 r.p.m. to give a delivery of 200 to 240 feet per minute per head. This can and must be varied somewhat when considering the complete range of fibers, types, quality or denier and staple length. Using this pin arrangement we have successfully run worsted or 100 per cent synthetic stock as short as 2½ inches and as long as nine inches. We usually use the pins in connection with synthetics where we encounter a variable or random top.

There are three stop motions on the machine. One is located at the back or delivery end and is activated if any one of the delivered ends breaks down. Another is located immediately in front of the delivery rolls and stops the machine if the delivered end completely breaks down or sags too much. The third stop motion is located in the coiler head and is connected to the two calender rolls. This third stop is extremely sensitive though easy to set and is activated if there is the slightest reduction in weight of the delivered sliver.

The heart of the machine is, of course, the rotor on which is mounted 26 or 30 round pin bars with various numbers of one-half inch, tapered, round pins per inch and of various sizes. The consideration here is whether we are talking about breaker, intermediate or finisher operation. These pin bars mounted on the three-inch rotor are controlled by the action of a ball bearing cam mounted on the end of the bar. These cams ride in a track and affect the angular position of the pin bars so that the pins penetrate the stock as they enter and are then withdrawn just previous to the nip of the first of the front set of rollers. The well-controlled action here where the pins leave the stock is important to prevent neps and any tendency for the stock to lap around the rotor. The set-up of adjustable guide fingers at the back of the machine is arranged so that the slivers enter side by side to form an even sheet without bulking if they pass in to the pin or cage section. A brush of wire and bristles is so set under the rolls that it keeps the rotor bed clean at the same time that it cleans the front bottom rolls. A spike bar is then so set that it cleans the brush. This spike bar can be swung out to be cleaned. Spring weighting applied to the back rolls is about 270 pounds and on the front 400 pounds. The draft range is from four to 8½. The maximum combined weight that the machine will handle at the back per delivery is 1,200 grains per yard on worsted and about 1,000 grains per yard of 100 per cent synthetics. The machine can deliver sliver weighing anywhere from 30 grains per yard to 180 grains per yard. We can use either 14 or 15-inch cans at the front.

The cage section can be removed from the machine by a competent mechanic in about 15 minutes and a new section consisting of rolls in a one-over-two arrangement can be substituted in another 15 minutes. We then have what we are calling a Roller Drafter and in total this is either a four-over-five draw frame arrangement or a three-over-five depending upon the set-up desired. With this arrangement, we have successfully run 1½-inch cotton and we can handle fibers up to six inches in length. Our success to date with this arrangement has been running 100 per cent synthetics cut to give a square fiber diagram. We have been particularly pleased with the results with this set-up running top made on the Pacific converter. Average variations on the Uster tester of tests we have run for some of our mill customers with this roller set-up run a low as seven to eight per cent. We feel that this low variation is important and tends to further our confidence that this machine has its definite place in the American system.

As far as the roving frame is concerned, three major improvements have been made possible by the incorporation of top arm or as it is sometimes called, Center Suspension weighting of the top rolls. We now use a three-roll system of drafting; that is, although we still use the well-known double apron set-up for fiber control, we now only have one field of draft, between the bite of the back rolls and the delivery rolls. This is made possible because of increased weighting by using the top arm and improvements in our drafting set-up. This has increased the flexibility of this frame tremendously; we can now handle fibers of 1½ inches to 9¾ inches in length and, of course, all types, worsted synthetics or blends. Normal drafts run from eight to 16 but we have successfully drafted as high as 20 and even 26 on certain test runs. We can now handle sliver weighing up to 100 grains per yard and have handled as high as 120 grains per yard. The back line of top rolls is independently weighted and weights on both the back and front lines can be read directly in pounds on appropriate and easy to read indicators.

Due to the tremendous variety of staple lengths, most mills encounter the job of constantly changing the ratch (the distance center to center from the front roll to the back roll) which has been a major headache. This new Whitin Quick-Set roving frame incorporates a feature where the only thing an operator now has to do to change the ratch is turn a handle at the foot end of the frame. There isn't a single bolt or nut to loosen nor a gear to change. As another feature, the use of top arm weighting and clean draft knurled middle top rolls eliminates oiling or greasing of any sort in the drafting zone.

On the spinning frame, we have also gone to top arm weighting with a resulting cleaner appearance to the frame and once again have made possible increased weighting to the top rolls. The drafting system employed is the same as heretofore used—our R2W system which can handle fibers of all types from two inches to eight inches in length. Here also due to improvements in our drafting system, we have greatly increased the flexibility of this machine. We put this drafting set-up as before on roll stands set at a 30° angle on our standard F2 or F3 frames; and now in addition, on our more streamlined and improved F5 frame. We think in terms of traverse on the F5 frame of 11 inches and ring diameter of from two inches up to three or 3½ inches, four to 4½-inch gauge.

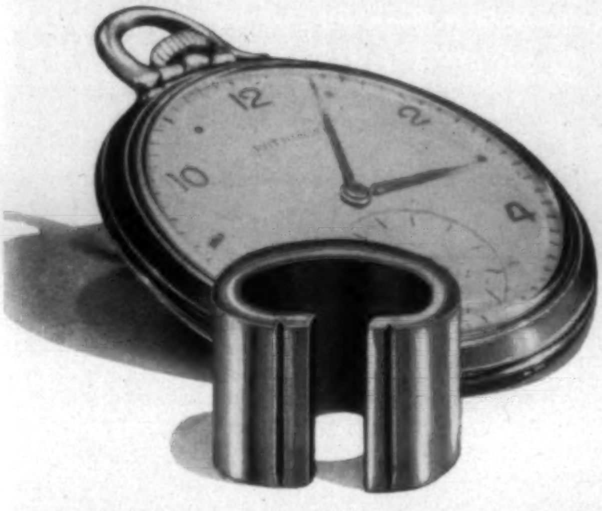
We feel that the addition of the Roto-Drafter and the improvements on the roving and spinning frames have made the American system today a recognized system for processing worsted and synthetic fibers from top to yarn in a great range of fiber characteristics and lengths.

A Gentlemanly Approach to Synthetic Fibers

The March isue of *Country Gentleman* gives the textile industry a boost by devoting almost its entire "Country Living" section to the merits of man-made fibers and the fabrics made from them. Six articles in the national farm magazine's family living section extol the virtues of synthetic fabrics. The first, an explanatory article which points out the differences of the many synthetic fibers now on the market, explains the editorial thinking behind the move in this way: "Every day we are hearing more and more about these man-made fibers. In Country Living this month we hope to help you better understand and appreciate the engineered fibers that are used to produce 'wonder' fabrics by showing examples of finished products which are opening a new world for wardrobes and home use."

In addition to the the explanatory article, "What Are Man-Made Fibers?" the magazine offers "Man-Made Fibers Change the Picture for Men's Wear," "Man-Made Fibers Change the Decorating Picture," "Man-Made Fibers Change the Laundering Picture," "Man-Made Fibers Change the Needlework Picture" and "Man-Made Fibers Change the Fashion Picture." The articles are illustrated extensively in color.

TIME SAVER



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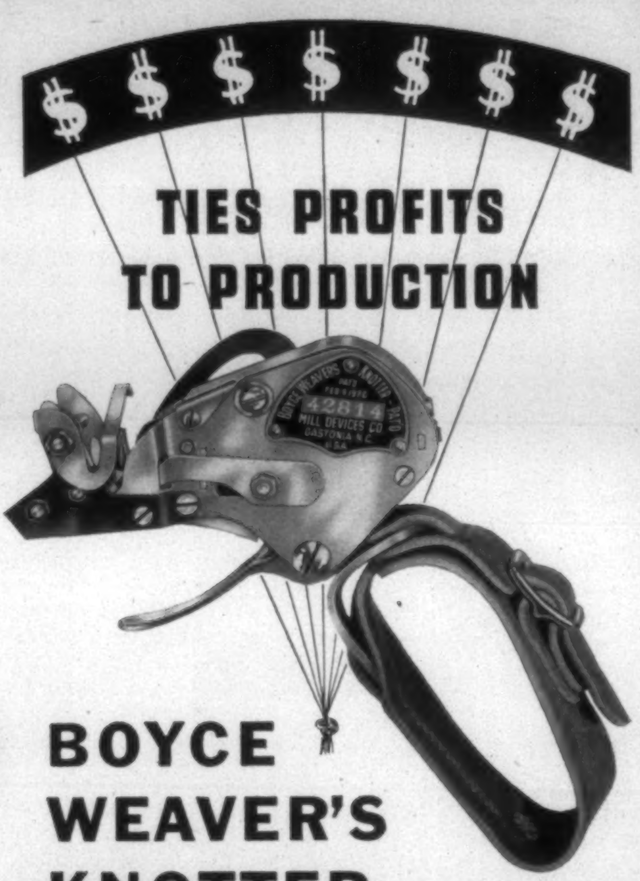

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As explained by a Textile Machinery Manufacturer to the American Association for Textile Technology

Recent Developments In Saco-Lowell Machinery

By JAMES L. TRUSLOW, Vice-President and Executive Assistant to President, Saco-Lowell Shops

AS you walk from one stand to another in Atlantic City, we hope that you will find justification for the hundreds of thousands of dollars and the many thousands of hours of engineering time which have been devoted during the last four years to the development by each of the builders of textile machinery of equipment for the use of your industry. You are the judges and the only gauge of how well we have done is your opinion of the results obtained. The success of each of us depends on the extent to which we are able to help you. We realize this and our development program is no ivory tower affair. Those of us concerned with product policy spend a great deal of time on the mill floor and in talking with people like yourselves who can advise us on the yarn and fabric requirements of tomorrow. This is the only way in which we can maintain contact with reality. The machines which you will see have been designed and built because you asked for them and, in many cases, even the details of construction have been suggested by our friends and customers in the industry. We strive always to build machines which the mills will need and want to avoid mechanical dreams conceived in a vacuum far from the actual hum of spindles.

We sometimes wonder rather wistfully whether you have any idea of what it costs to keep this development effort going. Even in the case of the most successful ventures, there always seems to be a heartbreaking initial period during which a great deal of money has to be spent by us in overcoming the minor but annoying and important mechanical difficulties which engineers call "bugs." Then, in addition to that, part of the price we pay for trying to keep up with the development procession is that, for every successful project which we undertake, there are bound to be several failures. Fibers, as you know, are very curious things and often you cannot tell, until you have pursued a project for a certain distance, whether it is going to work or not. We hope that our friends will realize the cost to the larger builders of this development burden and will try when they can to give us their support and understanding. It is a little hard sometimes to see someone reaping where he has not sown.

These are difficult times for the textile machinery industry but one thing which is most encouraging to us is the spread of a new philosophy with regard to equipment purchasing by the more successful and progressive mills. The old yardstick of "return on the investment" appears to be yielding place to the newer concept of "lowest manufacturing cost." The two things are not the same and the newer thinking was expressed by one of our friends about as follows:

> Suppose that I limit my purchase of equipment to those things which will pay for themselves in five years. Suppose that my competitor goes ahead and puts in the machines which he knows will give his mill the lowest possible manufacturing cost. He will be able to take business, keep his mill running, and at least break even during difficult times while I shall be forced to shut down my mill or watch my company's assets dwindle away while I operate on a below-cost basis. My stockholders will stand for just so much of this and then they will step in and liquidate. It will be small comfort to them or to me to know that I never bought anything which would not pay for itself in five years.

Another tendency which we have remarked in the thinking of the textile industry is an ever-increasing realization of the importance of quality in a competitive period. A good deal of modern equipment is being sold on the strength of its effect in raising the quality of yarns and fabrics. Purchasers of textiles today seem to know perfectly well which mills produce the best quality in any given type of goods and these mills are definitely given preference when orders are placed. Another consideration which is given importance especially by mills concerned with synthetics and blends is the matter of flexibility. We are building machinery today which is much more versatile. A unit can be set up which will produce yarn effectively from many types of fibers and from a wide range of fiber lengths.

We all welcome the presence at Atlantic City of foreign exhibitors. Many of their personnel, as individuals, are good friends of ours and of yourselves. We are glad of the stimulation that comes from competing with them in developing even better machines. The fact, however, that their labor is paid one-third or less of the American rate presents a problem of price competition to which I frankly do not know the answer. It is not a question of inefficiency whining for help. Builders of textile machinery do not have and cannot have the advantages of high sales volume and mass production that makes is possible for the automobile industry, for instance, to compete in world markets. As I say, I do not know the answer but I do suggest that you gentlemen had perhaps better begin asking yourselves whether you want a textile machinery industry in this country and, if so, what can be done to make its continued existence possible. •

Metlon Corp. Producing Multi-Colored Yarn

In answer to a number of inquiries, the Metlon Corp. of New York City has announced that it is producing a multi-colored yarn which is made of one end of Metlon combined with other fibers to create the multi-colored effect. The company claims that the present product is an improvement on the yarn originated by them in 1948.

The announcement stated that in one type of yarn iridescent are obtained by using two colored yarns of primary colors. For example, a red and blue on gold Metlon would give an iridescent purplish cast, while red and green on gold would give still another. The combinations, they say, are unlimited. The other type of yarn is made by printing or block dyeing rayon on any staple and then combining it or twisting it with Metlon to give a multi-colored effect.

Warp Preparation & Weaving

As explained by a Textile Machinery Manufacturer to the American Association for Textile Technology

Developments In Weaving Machinery

By FREDERICK M. FITZGERALD, Director of Research, Draper Corp.

WHEN the subject of developments in weaving machinery is brought up the discussion frequently turns to the development of the so-called shuttleless looms. The elimination of the conventional shuttle and pick motion, with their attendant troubles, is of course very desirable and is the basis for much of the development work now carried on by engineers and loom builders all over the world.

Circular looms, needle looms, looms operated by air jets and other types of shuttleless looms have been widely publicized in recent years, particularly in Europe. For years Draper Corp. has been putting much of its development effort into an attempt to produce a practical machine weaving from a continuous filling supply but progress is very slow and we have not reached the point where we can discuss it at present.

Improvements in the fly shuttle loom, while perhaps not so exciting to many people, are still a large part of our job. The fly shuttle, in the shape we usually picture it, still has many advantages to offer. Tension devices for yarn control can be easily applied, a uniform selvage in the cloth is produced, variations in fabric width can be accomplished without waste, filling mixing for uniformity and pattern effects is available, and most of the newer man-made fibers and yarns can be readily handled.

The shuttle itself—made of wood for many, many years—has been receiving considerable concentrated study and it now appears that a practical molded plastic shuttle may be available very soon. Extended mill trials of shuttles molded from impregnated fabric and from flock and rag-filled resins indicate that these shuttles will run better and longer than those of existing woods. These trial molded shuttles are running in increasing quantities with very interesting results. The advantages over wood are several: (1) they are somewhat heavier than wood and therefore less sensitive to weight changes in the filling supply and easier to control in flight and in boxing; (2) they are longer wearing; (3) they appear to be less accident prone; (4) because the material is less compressible than wood and not subject to moisture changes, the fittings remain tight. It is expected that over-all shuttle cost to the mill will be less.

In connection with the study of shuttle flight control, analysis of the speed changes within the loom cycle as caused by the pick motion and other mechanisms, has resulted in the development of higher inertia loom motors and more positive picking action. Analysis of the forces involved in the picking motion has led to a redesign of the pick cams and pick arm assemblies which, when used with these higher inertia motors, will distribute and reduce concentration of wear that now develops in gears and in other parts.

Loom clutches and brakes which are more efficient in their action and which will last longer and maintain their settings over longer periods of time, are being applied in the form of new clutch-brake motors and in the form of magnetic clutches and brakes.

Simplification of the means of starting and stopping looms from mechanical and electrical clutches and brakes has been a steady development. Push-botton controls are available when electrical systems are used. Their advantage over simple and cheap mechanical means is open to argument.

With the increasing cost of repair parts and the increasing costs due to down time and low grade cloth caused by soil marks, more and more attention is being paid to lubrication and the control of lubrication. Gear trains running in oil baths and enclosed for cleanliness will be available for such places as driving gears, take-up gear trains, etc. Anti-friction bearings of the ball and roller type, both sealed and unsealed, have been available for a number of years. There seems to be a trend toward more general acceptance of these by the industry. Bearings and rotating parts of sintered metals and of non-metallic materials such as the various plastics and rubbers, can be provided for those locations where they will stand up under load conditions.

There always seems to be a tendency to overplay the value of newer materials as they are developed, particularly those materials which do not require lubrication, and the loom builder must study the application and serviceability of such materials very carefully.

Parallel motions have been redesigned to provide better control for the picker stick and shuttle flight. Draper Corp. has developed a new parallel motion of the four-bar linkage type which is somewhat similar to those found on some European looms. It was designed to eliminate picker jump and to reduce wear and breakage of parallel parts. It is also expected that it will effect some savings in loomfixers' labor.

New thread cutters, simpler in design and more positive in action, will soon be available. Draper Corp. has redesigned its well-known Stafford thread cutter so that it has fewer parts, is easier to set and should maintain its setting and cutting action over a longer period of time, and be easier for loomfixers to handle.

A new temple which is mounted underneath the cloth in rubber torsion bushings has been designed for certain models of looms. These rubber torsion bushings require no lubrication and act as return springs. This temple construction eliminates the use of sliding members which, coupled with the fact that the mounting is underneath the cloth and requires no lubrication, should result in reduction of cloth defects and reduction of maintenance costs. The temple thread cutter is of the scissors type and is also mounted in a rubber torsion bushing which acts as a return spring. These cutters are designed for longer life and for closer cutting. In addition, it is expected that they will not cause the reed damage which now occurs too frequently when the conventional temple thread cutter spring or the thread cutter itself breaks.

European-designed looms have featured an archless construction for a number of years but these have not been generally accepted in this country because of complicated and costly harness mechanisms. This type of construction is now available on American-made machines. Draper has a simple design of harness motion of the cam type with the arch construction eliminated which should result in improved cleanliness, lighting and visibility, in addition to reducing the amount of spoiled cloth from falling grease and dirt.

The cost of filling loom batteries is an important part of the weave room labor cost and we have been working on this problem for some time. We have under study, at present, a loom battery so designed that the filling supply will need to be replenished only once per shift or less often. Delivery will be made in a regular planned cycle and the trucker, in depositing a filled container, will carry away an empty one. This design is planned for direct spun filling but if the mechanism develops to the point where it is practical, we believe its use with rewound filling can be easily worked out.

With the increased use of nylon yarns, the problem of crushing of filling bobbins and warp beams because of the elasticity of the nylon material, had to be met. Strain analyses of loaded warp beams led to the design of beams with stronger barrels and heads. Filling bobbins of resin impregnated wood seem to have overcome the trouble from that source.

Development of new finishes for wood bobbins is well under way. These finishes have been designed to resist moisture absorption and the effects of twist setting agents. Refinements in let-off and take-up design continue to be made in an effort to improve fabric quality.

Navy Perfects Fabric Drape-Flex Tester

Cmdr. J. Burkhardt Jr., commanding officer, Clothing Supply Office, U. S. Naval Supply Activities, Brooklyn, N. Y., discusses new drape-flex stiffness tester with J. J. Press, fiber specialist. The instrument measures how a fabric will drape under its own weight and how stiff it will feel when flexed by hand.

The Clothing Supply Office, United States Naval Supply Activities, New York City, has announced that numerous studies have been completed with a device which measures how a fabric will drape under its own weight and how stiff it will feel when flexed by hand. This new machine is known as the Drape-Flex Stiffness Tester and was developed at the Clothing Supply Office under the direction of Jack J. Press, fiber specialist. In carrying out the test, a narrow six-inch strip of fabric is projected out horizontally over a platform until the free end of the test sample drops down, under its own weight, to a prescribed angle. Drape stiffness is one-half of the projected length of fabric as read directly from a scale. This value when combined with the weight of the sample in a suitable formula gives flex stiffness, the resistance of the fabric to flexing when supported in the hand.

Flex stiffness value with the standard tester have been measured from less than 0.1 x 10^{-4} inch-pounds for plastic film 0.00025-inch thick, up to about 35 x 10^{-4} inch-pounds for the Navy's 30-ounce kersey overcoat fabric and 80 x 10^{-4} inch-pounds for plastic film 0.005-inch thick. This latter value is far beyond the maximum stiffness for apparel fabrics.

Synthetic Broad Woven Goods

Fourth quarter 1953 production of rayon and acetate fabrics declined from the third quarter production while the output of nylon and other synthetic fabrics increased, according to the Textile Section, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

There were 431 million linear yards of rayon and acetate fabrics produced of which 229 million yards were chiefly rayon and 202 million yards were chiefly acetate. The total production was 16 per cent lower than output during the same quarter last year and nine per cent less than the third quarter of 1953. Nylon fabrics and other synthetic and silk fabrics increased seven and 27 per cent, respectively, during the fourth quarter.

This data was obtained from manufacturers weaving fabrics over 12 inches in width of silk, rayon, acetate, nylon and other synthetic fibers. Estimates were included for all known manufacturers whose reports were not received in time for tabulation. These companies accounted for approximately 19 per cent of the total looms in place and 15 per cent of the total yardage.

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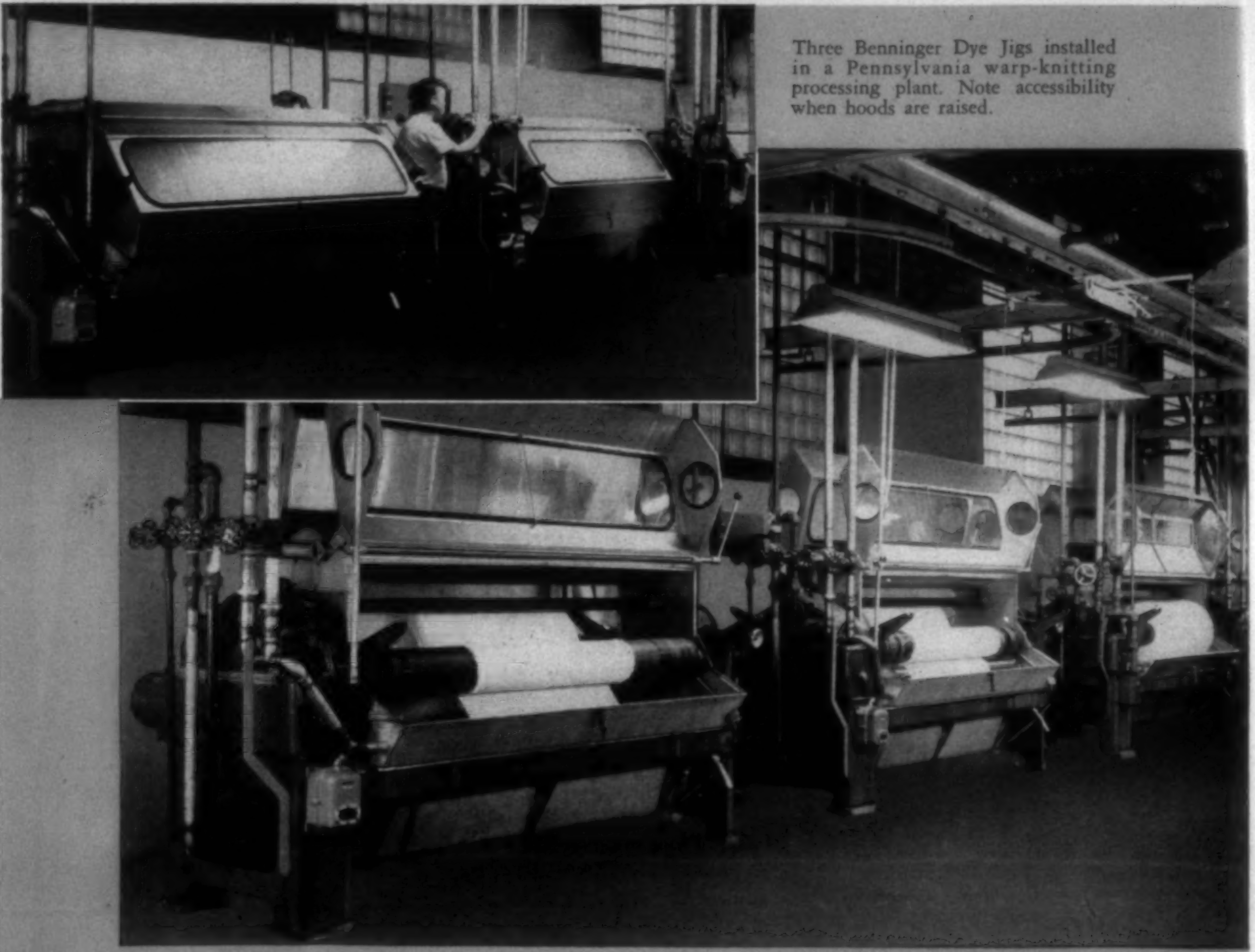

Three Benninger Dye Jigs installed in a Pennsylvania warp-knitting processing plant. Note accessibility when hoods are raised.

These Benninger Dye Jigs Save Production Time, Give Uniform Dyeing

The Benninger Dye Jig does not depend on manual control for precise, uniform dyeing. Adjustable controls keep cloth under slight but constant tension and keep cloth-running speed practically constant. An oscillating balance expanding device insures creaseless runs on any kind of cloth. The enclosed hood keeps temperature of cloth uniform from center-to-selvedge and end-to-end; prevents oxidation of the cloth selvedge, and eliminates fogging of the dyehouse.

As for savings in production time . . .

An automatic reversing and stopping device with a self-acting passage counter saves the operator from having to walk over to the jig and throw a clutch every time there's a reversal of cloth . . . A squeezing device allows extraction of fabric before removing it from the jig . . . One man can operate *six* Benninger machines . . . and the 40" batch dye jig can handle 1200 yards of cloth at a time — saving labor and dyestuffs as well as hours. You can use this unit also for smaller lots — and with a Benninger there's no problem to match shades.

Standard unit widths 51¼", 63", 75". FFM Type dyes rolls up to 39½" diameter and its most useful width is 98½". Service and parts from stock are readily available. For full details write to —

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As explained by a Textile Machinery Manufacturer to the American Association for Textile Technology

Developments In Wet Finishing And Drying Machinery

By JAMES H. HUNTER, Vice-President, James Hunter Machine Co.

IN the waiting room at our office in North Adams, there is a sign which all employees of our office and engineering department pass every day. It reads as follows:

> Most of us dislike changes. We oppose them. Every improvement ever made was made reluctantly. Nothing new is considered practical or possible until someone with broader vision than ours does the things that "can't be done"—gets better results by the methods that "won't work."

As long as I can remember, this sign has hung in our office. Apparently, it is an anonymous quotation that was received in an ad many, many years ago, but to me, it keynotes the basic philosophy of the James Hunter Machine Co., as well as the entire textile machinery exhibition. What you will see in Atlantic City in April will be the result of the labor of many technicians and engineers for a great period of time in making practical and possible the things which, for years, could not be done.

With the development of the newer fibers, both of the acrylic and polyester type, the problems of the dyer have been magnified. In the old days, when the dyer or finisher came to work on Monday morning, he had, in many cases, three or possibly four fibers to contend with—wool, silk, cotton and then rayon. Now as one dyer recently expressed to me, "Every week we start out again as an apprentice boy." The number of new fibers used in 100 per cent form or in blends create situations which have never existed before, and which require constant study.

With the advent of Orlon and Dacron particularly, the need for special dyeing equipment was immediately apparent. These fibers had no affinity for dyestuff without carriers at temperatures possible at atmospheric pressure and, for this reason, the Barotor was born. Dr. Paul Cole, of the fiber research department of Du Pont, was assigned the project of creating a machine to dye fabric under pressure. The result of his work is the machine now referred to as the Barotor, which handles all fabrics in a tensionless manner in full width, and dyes them at elevated temperatures.

The first commercial machine of this type was built by the James Hunter Machine Co., and installed shortly before Christmas at the Waldrich Co., dyers and finishers, in Delawanna, N. J. Exhaustive tests under regular operating conditions at Waldrich have shown that a full range of shades with superior fastness are now practical on all fibers. Some fabrics have been dyed on the Barotor in three hours without using a carrier, compared with ten or more hours for dyeing the same fabric in a conventional jig or dye beck. The quality, levelness and fastness of the Barotor-dyed cloth have been found superior. The elimination of the necessity for a dye carrier, as well as the savings in steam, have made this machine both desirable and practical.

The Barotor itself is a horizontal, cylinder shape autoclave fabricated from heavy-gauge type No. 316 stainless steel. The fabric is mounted in open width on a rotor in a tensionless condition. By means of a loading device, the cloth is fed onto the rotor, which runs from two to four r.p.m. during the dyeing cycle.

When the original test machine was operated at the Newport Laboratory, individual spacer bars had to be provided between each layer of cloth, when a multiple number of cuts were being processed, and 128 slots were provided in the rotor head to cause the outer bars to rotate. We are happy to say that the necessity for this has been eliminated, and the fabric automatically progresses during the dyeing cycle without the need of sliding bars. All of the outer bars in the unit are fixed, and the inner bars, which are fed in as the cloth is being loaded onto the rotor, are locked in position during operation and automatically released during unloading.

The second commercial machine was also made by James Hunter, and this unit was shipped Feb. 26 to the Abbeville (S. C.) Mills Corp., whose New York selling agent is Deering, Milliken & Co. This is a full-width, 72-inch machine, to be used for wide suitings of 100 per cent Dacron.

Vapojet

The Vapojet drying system, which is being used by the James Hunter Machine Co. for tenter drying, tensionless drying and predrying, has also been developed further during the last year, and will be shown as part of the company's exhibit in Atlantic City.

Since the first public demonstration of this new machine last Spring at the Cliffside Dyeing Corp. in Paterson, N. J., a great deal of editorial comment has been given this machine and, unfortunately, a considerable amount of misunderstanding has arisen over the question of the superheated steam which is used as the drying medium. Using steam as a drying medium, rather than air, is by no means a new development. It has been attempted many times before, and so far as history is concerned, was probably used at least 50 years ago.

Originally, experiments were conducted which proved that by raising the steam pressure to a minimum of 60 pounds per square inch, and preferably higher, it was easy to maintain a temperature of 212° F. within the enclosure of a dryer. In this way, advantage could be taken of the superheated vapor yielded by the cloth as a drying agent. It would not then be necessary to introduce fresh air into the enclosure and, therefore, the steam economy would be improved with the added advantage of a higher enclosure temperature. With 100 per cent recirculation, the moisture evaporated from the cloth passes through the heaters along with the air, and so is superheated to a higer temperature, 270° or more. With 100 pounds per square inch pressure, which is available in practically every mill and finishing plant today, temperatures of 300° or more are possible.

By using regular extended surface heaters and circulating the air through fans, superheated vapor at temperatures used in drying today at atmospheric pressure, has a heat transfer of approximately one and one-half times that of air for the same mass velocity. However, superheated vapor is much lighter than air, and an inherent characteristic of fans is that the volume delivered is little affected by the density of the gas, so that for a given fan speed, the mass velocity with superheated vapor is lower than with air. This actually means that changing from an air dryer to one using superheated vapor is of negligible advantage on heat transfer potentiality, that is, under any given set of conditions, superheated water vapor is not necessarily more effective than dry air as a drying agent.

How Steam-heat Drying Works

Before discussing the reasons for using superheated steam rather than air, in light of the above disclosure, a closer examination of exactly how a machine using superheated steam operates is necessary. As cold wet cloth enters a dryer, its temperature raises rapidly to a value corresponding to the vapor pressure. This temperature remains nearly constant for the greater part of the cloth travel through the enclosure, and then rises rapidly at the leaving end with exhaustion of the moisture. The rate of drying is proportional to the temperature difference between the cloth and the gases impinging on it. The change from air to superheated vapor raises the vapor pressure within the enclosure and, therefore, the temperature of the cloth.

Drying efficiency is expressed as the ratio of the steam condensed in the heaters to the water evaporated from the cloth. This ratio does not have a specific value for any given machine, as is so often claimed. It can vary quite widely according to the conditions prevailing in the tests, and the nature, state and width of the cloth. It follows that a value for the efficiency ratio determined under selected favorable conditions may not represent the results to be realized under normal operating conditions.

In addition to the heat required for the actual evaporation of water from the fabric, steam consumption is required for the following items: (1) to raise the temperature of the cloth and its normal moisture regain from its leaving temperature; (2) to heat the liquid with which the cloth has been impregnated from its entering temperature to that at which it is vaporized; (3) to superheat the vapor given off by the cloth to the temperature at which it is either recirculated or expelled from the machine; (4) to supply the difference between the latent heat of the high pressure steam in the heaters and the higher value of the latent heat of vaporization from the fabric; and (5) to supply the heat loss from the panels of the dryer itself and from the rails, clips, etc.

Items 1 to 4 represent the operation of natural laws over which the designer has no control. Under average running conditions, from 1.35 to 1.4 pounds of steam have to be condensed to evaporate one pound of water from the cloth, to meet these natural requirements. This does not take into account the heat loss through the panels and the supporting members of the dryer itself. It has been figured that with modern glass wool insulation and with no through metal, which is an exclusive feature of the Hunter Vapojet, the actual heat loss is less than seven per cent.

You can see from the above brief description that speaking strictly from the standpoint of efficiency, a dryer using superheated steam will not produce more than one using air as a drying medium. It is also understood that the construction of the machine to be used with superheated steam, requires a much more costly type of fabrication to inssure no heat loss through metal, to provide better insulation so that the steam will not condense, and to be sure that there is no leakage of air into the enclosure. Therefore, if it is not more efficient and is perhaps more costly to build, why would a manufacturer decide to build dryers using vapor rather than air?

The most important point is the fact that in a conventional air dryer, warm air currents absorb the moisture from surface fibers, which act as a wick, drawing more moisture from the body of the cloth to be evaporated from the surface. This moisture migrating by capillary action from the body of the cloth to the surface, means that much of the fiber and fabric is overdried to reach a point where all the fabric is dried. Also, in applying any finish or resin, this capillary action brings much resin with it which is deposited on the surface of the cloth, not only spoiling the hand, but reducing the amount of resin left in the body of the fabric, thus minimizing its effectiveness. By using superheated steam and impinging it at high speed directly onto the cloth, the liquid in the cloth raises almost immediately to the boiling point, where it quickly passes off in the form of vapor, leaving the resin in the fabric where it is most effective. This superheated steam which is being blown into and over the surface of the cloth at speeds of over 7,000 feet per minute, is partially condensed over the cold surface of the cloth at the entrance to the dryer. The impregnating liquid and this condensing liberate latent heat, which raises the temperature of the impregnating liquid to the boiling point. The fluid on the surface is evaporated, but at the same time, the impregnating liquid contained in the fiber is transformed into vapor, and the products which are in solution are kept inside the cloth in solid shape, while the vapor goes to the surface by expansion and cannot carry off any of the solid product.

Probably the most important point concerning the operation of this superheated steam dryer is the fact that the boiling point is reached instantaneously by the impregnating liquid and in this way, there is no possibility of the capillary process of drying. This can only be made possible by the combination of superheated steam and the high speed of superheated steam fluid. In static conditions, for example, superheated steam has no effect, even at high temperature. High velocity in air does not give the same results as superheated steam, because hot air never liberates latent heat, and the specific heat of air is low, so that by using air dryers the temperature of the impregnating liquid increases slowly, and only reaches the boiling point when the liquid is practically evaporated. Using superheated steam as the drying medium rather than air, eliminates the risk of oxidation or any other kind of alteration.

Practically every air dryer actually overdries the fabric. This is the general tendency, rather than underdrying. Overdrying of any fiber gives a harshness to the hand that can be eliminated with the use of superheated steam, as a slight amount of this steam vapor is carried in the cloth as it is delivered from the dryer. This vapor condenses at room temperature and provides a conditioning effect, because the cloth will always contain a desirable residual moisture content. Thus, harshness and brittleness caused by overdrying are eliminated.

The amazing efficiency of the Vapojet dryer can only be accomplished by a combination of superheated steam and the high velocity at which the superheated fluid impinges on the fabric. As we have said, in static conditions, superheated steam has practically no effect, even at high temperatures.

Also, as mentioned before, the use of superheated steam as a drying medium is by no means a new or recent development. However, when it has been applied or tried before, its full potential benefits have not been realized because, first of all, there was too much fresh air admittance to the dryer to create a vapor atmosphere within the housing, second, in practically every case an exhaust was provided which destroyed the vapor atmosphere and, third, the effectiveness of the superheated steam was minimized almost completely by the distance from the nozzle opening to the cloth itself.

In the operation of the Vapojet, the steam is turned on in standard conduction type heaters, or gas or oil-fired units can be used, and the dryer itself is warmed up. At that point, live steam is also admitted to the enclosure to create a slight pressure and force all of the air out of the dryer. Then the temperature of this steam, which at atmospheric pressure is 212°, is then raised to 300° by circulating through the heaters and is, therefore, superheated. From this point on, additional steam required to maintain the vapor atmosphere is provided by the moisture evaporated from the cloth. Any excess escapes into airlocks at the entering and delivery ends of the machine, and is then exhausted. In other words, the only exhaust on the dryer is pressure. This vapor escaping from each end of the dryer into the exhaust duct, which is located outside the dryer proper, forms an airlock prohibiting fresh air from entering the enclosure.

As a specific example of the efficiency of this machine as compared with existing air dryers or those that were designed originally to operate with superheated steam, but for practical purposes are operating on air, the following report is given:

> A mill that was using a standard conventional tenter dryer with nozzle arrangement above and below the cloth, with a 90-foot frame and a 60-foot housing, was evaporating 40 pounds per hour per square yard of fabric. The nozzles in this dryer were approximately seven inches from the cloth, which was necessary to clear the rails when varying widths were run. The static pressure inside the nozzles was approximately the same as in the Vapojet. However, the opening at the bottom of the nozzles was more than double the slot in our jet, which means that although they had the same pressure in the nozzles, 75 per cent of the velocity of the impregnating fluid was lost before it reached the cloth, and for that reason it was necessary for them to have a 60-foot long housing instead of being able to do the job in 30 feet, which could be done with the Vapojet. These nozzles were changed to the Vapojet system, that is, with the patented telescopic nozzles which are located $\frac{3}{16}$-inch from the fabric, both above and below. When the width range is changed the nozzles merely telescope into themselves, and the full effect of the high-velocity impregnating fluid is utilized. After this change has been made and the exhaust fan had been shut so that the superheated steam atmosphere could be maintained, the production was increased to 100 pounds per square yard per hour. The steam consumption was reduced from 3½ pounds of steam to evaporate one pound of water, to slightly under two pounds of steam to evaporate one pound of water.

In using air as a drying medium, it is necessary to heat the air which enters the dryer at room temperature, from, for example, 70° up to 300°. This air is then blown through or over the fabric, and is then exhausted or thrown away. This process goes on repeatedly during the drying cycle. However, with the use of superheated steam vapor, the vapor at 300° is blown through the fabric, and a temperature drop occurs of approximately 30° to 40°. This vapor is then recirculated and brought back to 300° so that the heating coils actually have to reheat only 40° on each cycle rather than 230°.

In summary, it can be said that the use of superheated steam as a drying medium rather than air, provides the following advantages, when used under the optimum conditions provided by the Vapojet system: (1) dries the fabric by raising the temperature of the impregnating liquid almost instantaneously, which is removed from the cloth in the form of vapor; (2) no capillary action occurs, which deposits resins on the surface; (3) eliminates migration of resins and dyes; (4) eliminates oxidation of fibers or dyestuffs; (5) eliminates overdrying; (6) conditions the fabric; and (7) reduces the over-all operating cost, the floor space required, and the amount of steam used per hour.

Some Reservations About Flammability Legislation

George S. Buck Jr., technical director of the National Cotton Council, addressing representatives of the tufted textile industry at Chattanooga, Tenn., declared that great care must be exercised in the administration of the flammable fabrics act to prevent its placing an intolerable burden on the textile industry.

He said that the federal act passed last year to protect the public against "torch sweaters" and the other highly flammable wearing apparel cannot be applied on "anything but a very broad basis" without creating chaos and confusion in the industry.

He went on to point out that with all the different fiber types, fiber mixtures and finishes used it would be impossible to test the thousands of fabrics that go into the making of billions of yards of cloth. He cited the fact that there are only 125 testing machines and that it takes two or three operators working all day to do from 20 to 24 complete tests. He expressed the opinion that if every fabric had to be tested, it is doubtful that the act could be administered, but that federal officials have indicated they are interested in writing rules that are "workable and practical." Mr. Buck, who is also chairman of an industry-wide committee that is consulting with the Federal Trade Commission in writing regulations under the act, told the meeting that he thought it possible to amend the act and standards but he warned against "premature amendments and specifications."

Mooresville's Warpers And Slashers Are In Separate Buildings, But They Get Together Via Tramrail

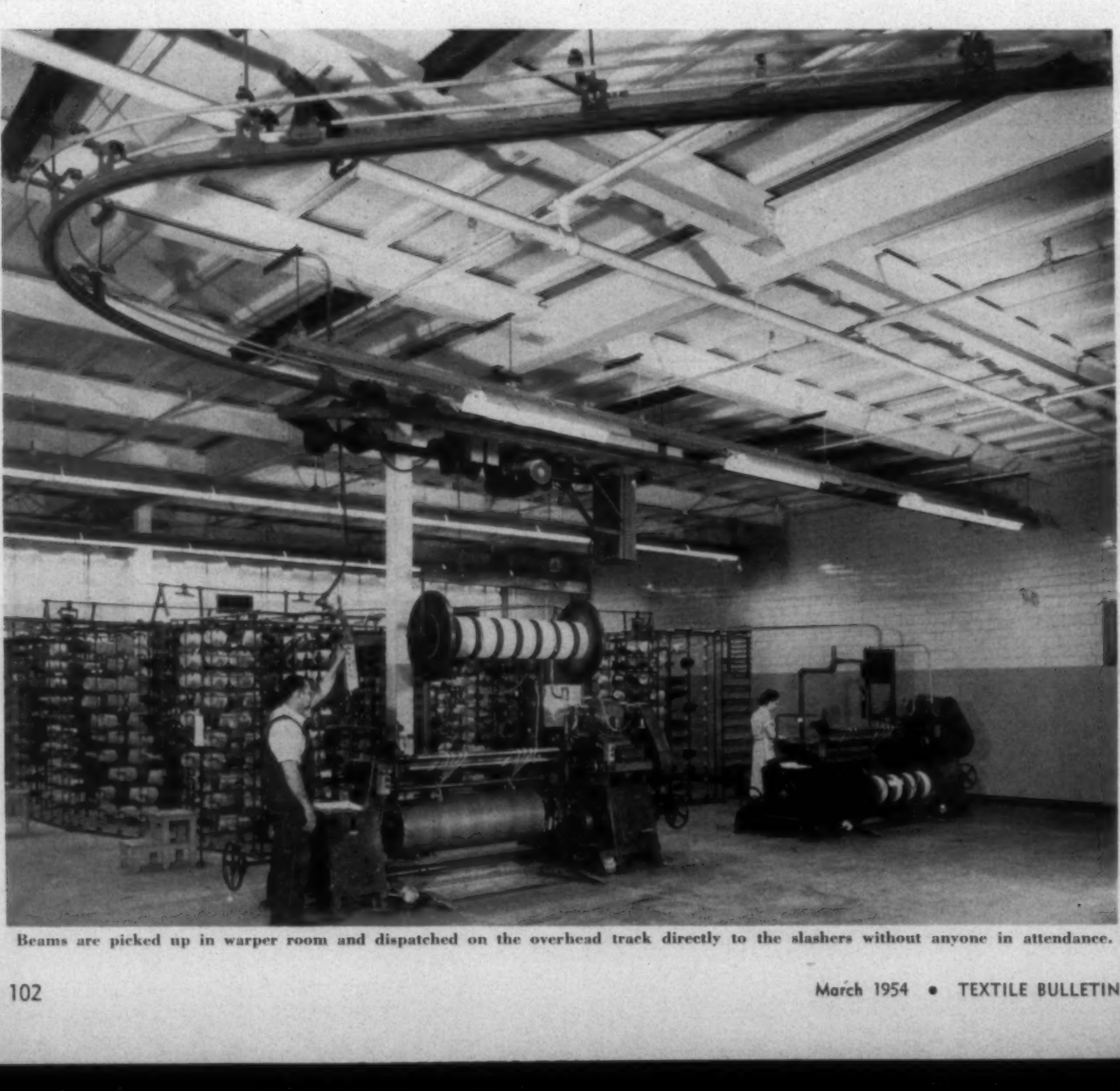
By R. J. KISSIAH, Field Editor

A problem in the delivery of warper beams was solved by Mooresville (N. C.) Mills Inc., by the installation of an automatic Cleveland Crane & Engineering Co. tramrail overhead delivery system.

The warpers and slashers are in adjacent buildings at Mooresville, and although the distance to be covered was less than 150 yards, the way by which the beams would have had to be routed because of plant layout would have been many times that far.

Mooresville Mills reports that the system has performed satisfactorily in every way since it was installed. It eliminates the need for a beam delivery crew and at the same time cuts down on the delivery time. It saves an estimated 80 man-hours weekly, according to plant officials, in addition to the advantage that it requires practically no floor space.

With the tramrail automatic dispatch system, the beams are delivered unattended on the shortest possible route. The

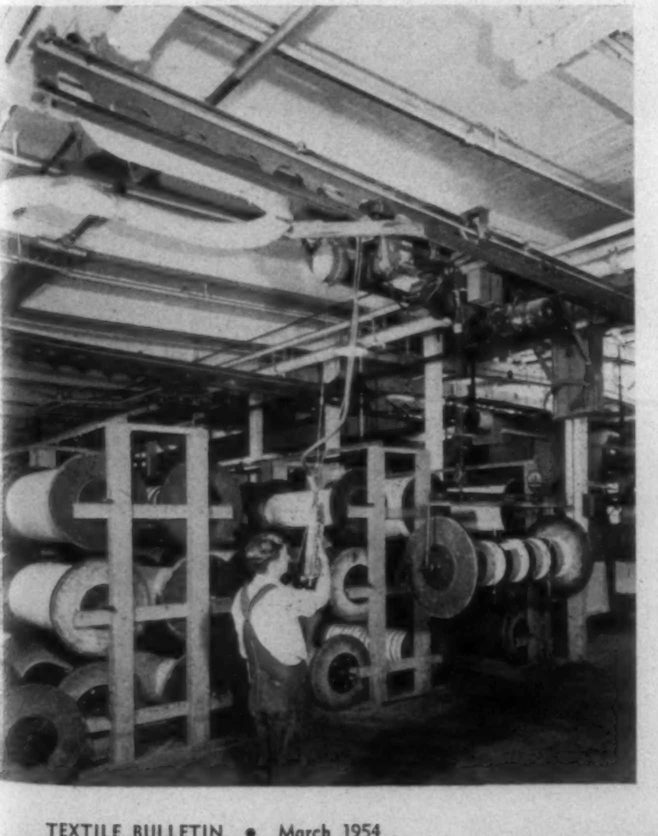


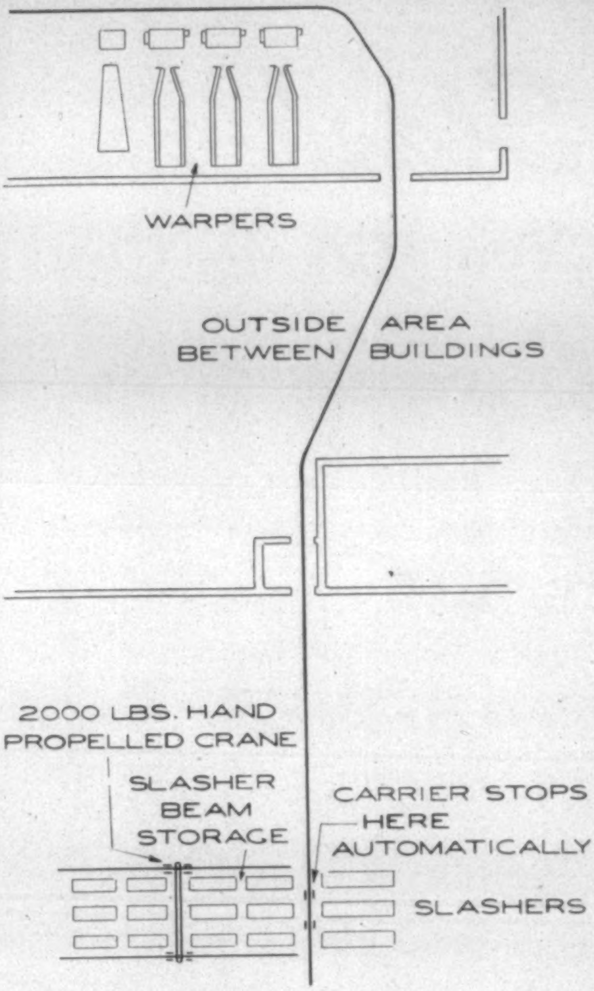
Beams are picked up in warper room and dispatched on the overhead track directly to the slashers without anyone in attendance.

Carrier traveling outside between buildings. Inclement weather conditions never hold up beam delivery because workers never have to leave the building.

beams are lifted by the tramrail equipment off the warpers and dispatched on an overhead track directly to the slashers or to the slasher beam storage. A push-button pendant on the carrier controls the lifting, lowering and dispatching. A pointed guard on the carrier opens the doors of each building automatically and the carrier stops automatically when it reaches the end of the overhead rail. Empty beams are returned in the same way.

The carrier stops automatically when it reaches the slashers. At Mooresville Mills, the overhead rail is centered between the slashers and slasher beam storage so that delivery can be effected to either as desired. A Cleveland C. & E. hand-propelled crane with an electric hoist is used to handle beams for storage.




WARPERS
OUTSIDE AREA BETWEEN BUILDINGS
2000 LBS. HAND PROPELLED CRANE
SLASHER BEAM STORAGE
CARRIER STOPS HERE AUTOMATICALLY
SLASHERS

Plant layout at Mooresville Mills showing route of overhead track from the warpers to the slashers and slasher beam storage. *(This illustration and others accompanying this article courtesy Cleveland Crane & Engineering Co.)*

A.I.E.E. Sets Textile Conference April 15-16

A two-day conference on the textile industry, sponsored by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers Subcommittee on the Textile Industry, will be held at Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., April 15 and 16. During the three sessions, new developments in the application of electrical engineering to various aspects of the industry will be discussed in eight papers and a panel discussion on mill electrical problems.

The panel discussion will take place during the final session, with J. D. McConnell, of Cone Mills, as moderator. Members of the panel are J. E. McConville, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.; J. D. Stephenson, Westinghouse Electric Corp; W. L. Roark, Avondale Mills; K. A. Richardson, Bibb Mfg. Co.; R. C. Lathem, Georgia Tech, and a representative of the General Electric Co.

Mr. McConnell will preside at the final session Friday morning. The first paper will deal with N.E.M.A. motor rating program, the speaker to be announced. Other papers are: "Electrical Modernization in a Textile Mill" by Mr. Roark, and a paper by K. A. Richardson, chief electrician, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., the title to be announced.

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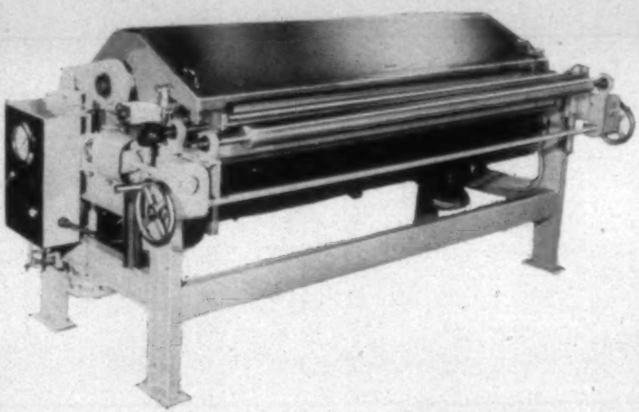

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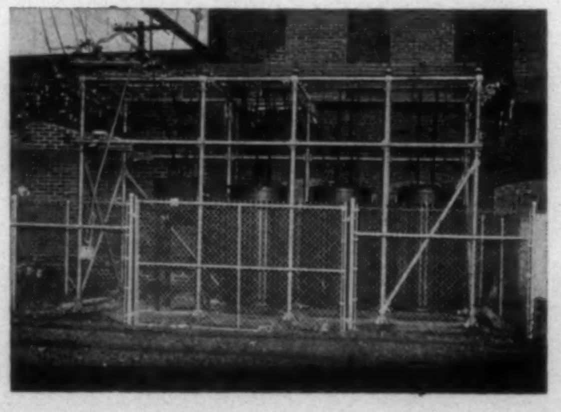

Photo showing Sub-Station structure furnished and installed by Southern Electric Service Company, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina. This was designed for 2400 volts primary to 600 volts secondary for conversion to 4160 volts, 3 phase, Wye connection primary to 600 volts secondary.

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PERSONAL NEWS

F. L. Gerdes

F. Leo Gerdes, well known in the textile industry as administrator of national programs of cotton quality improvement for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has resigned from the department to become associated with Bobshaw Seed Co. of Indianola, Miss. A native of Texas, Mr. Gerdes had been associated with the government bureau for 25 years.

R. S. Porch has retired as superintendent of the Roberta Mill of Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala., after more than 36 years of continuous employment with the company. In recognition of his services, the company and fellow employees gave a party for him March 15 in the Russell Mills school lunchroom on the eve of two occasions—his birthday and his retirement, at the age of 75.

Standish W. Holmes has joined the American Rayon Institute as director of trade relations. He will act as liaison with mills and converters and men's apparel manufacturers.

Harry G. Anderson, for the past three years manager of the Birmingham, Ala., office of the Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill., recently was appointed manager of the firm's Newark, N. J., office. At Newark Mr. Anderson succeeds John D. Riley, who was transferred to Cleveland.

George Downing is retiring March 31 as chief plant engineer of the Parkersburg, W. Va., plant of American Viscose Corp. He will be succeeded by Faust L. Bellegia, currently assistant plant engineer. A native of England, Mr. Downing has served a total of 44 years with Avisco and its predecessor, the Viscose Co., thus compiling the longest term of service of any present member of the organization.

Ernest C. Geier, former president and chairman of the board of the Duplan Corp., and currently a director of that firm, has been elected a director of Sidney Blumenthal & Co. Inc.

Horace S. Doan has been named general superintendent of the finishing division of American & Efird Mills, Mount Holly, N. C. The finishing division includes three plants: the American Plant, the yarn dyeing and the thread finishing plant. Mr. Doan joined the company in 1937 as an assistant chemist. . . . The new organizational change places Al Roy as superintendent of the dye plant, Robert Henderson as superintendent of the thread finishing plant, Eugene Mizner as production manager, and James Cole as superintendent of maintenance.

Edward H. Simon Jr. has joined the textile research staff of Atlas Powder Co. at Atlas Point, Del. Prior to joining Atlas he was associated with American Viscose Corp.

J. Spencer Love

J. C. Cowan Jr.

Henry E. Rauch

J. Spencer Love, chairman of the board, Burlington Mills Corp., announced March 10 following the directors' annual meeting the election of John C. Cowan Jr. to the new position of vice-chairman and Henry E. Rauch as an executive vice-president. Mr. Cowan has served as president since 1947 and as vice-chairman will be concerned primarily with long-range management planning as it relates to the manufacturing field. In this capacity, he will serve also as chairman of the manufacturing committee of the board which has responsibility for the coordination of all manufacturing operations of the company and its subsidiaries. Mr. Love as chairman of the board continues as the chief executive officer of the company and will also serve as president. Herbert M. Kaiser and Walter E. Greer Jr. were reelected executive vice-presidents who, along with Mr. Rauch, will serve as senior operational executives. Mr. Rauch also continues as controller.

D. C. Ragan, manufacturers agent of Greenville, S. C., has been named representative in South Carolina for H & P Spool & Bobbin Co. of Lawrence, Mass.

C. J. Pride of Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., recently was elected president of the Greenville Textile Club. . . . John M. Snoddy of Mills Mills was elected vice-president of the club and Alfred G. New of Judson Mills was named to the board of governors.

Herbert B. Lockwood Sr. of Charlotte, N. C., has joined Rex Mills Inc., Ranlo, N. C., as cost accountant. Before joining Rex Mills Mr. Lockwood was with Cordele Hosiery Mills and Chadbourn Hosiery Mills in Charlotte.

K. C. Loughlin of Charlotte, N. C., vice-president and general manager of the textile division of Celanese Corp. of America, has been made a director of the company.

J. G. McNeill ended 53 years of service in the textile industry when he retired as superintendent of the Ninety-Six, S. C., plant of Greenwood Mills. He had been superintendent since 1928. . . . A. L. Strawn, acting superintendent since January 1951, succeeds Mr. McNeill as superintendent.

George McCarthy has resigned as general manager of the Utica & Mohawk Division of J. P. Stevens & Co. after 23 years of service. He did not announce his future plans.

O. G. Murphy, formerly with Post (Tex.) Cotton Mill Inc., has joined Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn., as assistant superintendent. . . . Alexander Crowder has been named superintendent of shops at Borden, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Tom Shealy. Mr. Crowder was with Dundee Mills, Griffin, Ga., before joining Borden.

George H. Chapman, general manager, Merle S. Pennell, sales manager, Daniel H. Speidel and Charles F. Sullivan, sales representatives, of the Chapman Electric Neutralizer division of the Portland (Me.) Co., have retired from actitve business. They served a total of 159 years with the company.

M. Weldon Rogers

M. Weldon Rogers has been elevated from vice-president to president of Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co. Inc. He succeeds Edward P. Cave, who was made chairman of the board, a newly-created post in the firm. Mr. Rogers, a textile engineering graduate of Georgia Tech, joined Ely & Walker in 1945 as head of textile mill operations. In 1944-45, while with Jackson Mills of Iva

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JAMES H. CARVER, BOX 22, RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
CRAWFORD "JACK" RHYMER, BOX 2261, GREENVILLE, S. C.

and Wellford, S. C., Mr. Rogers was president of the Southern Textile Association.

Ed Lipscomb

Ed Lipscomb, director of sales promotion and public relations for the National Cotton Council, recently received his third award from the Freedoms Foundation. The Valley Forge patriotism organization presented him the 1953 George Washington Honor Medal for a speech entitled, "Let's Get Lost," given when he retired as president of the Public Relations Society of America in Washington in November 1952.

A. J. Strickland III and L. S. Coppage have been made vice-presidents of Strickland Cotton Mills, Remerton, Ga. . . . E. J. Crocker, formerly assistant superintendent, has been named superintendent, succeeding W. B. Parker, who retired after serving 20 years in the post. . . . Other changes at Strickland include: J. S. Pilkey, previously with Saco-Lowell Shops, named overseer of carding; and Jerry McRee, named yard and outside supervisor.

W. M. Langley has retired as superintend of the Warren Plant of the Graniteville Co. at Warrenville, S. C., and is now making his home in Abbeville, S. C.

J. B. Kilpatrick

Jess B. Kilpatrick has joined the sales staff of H. F. Livermore Corp., Boston, Mass., and from headquarters at Greenville, S. C., will cover southern North Carolina and South Carolina. Mr. Kilpatrick's previous associations include J. P. Stevens & Co., Deering, Milliken & Co., Dan River Mills, Dover Mill Co. and Morris Fur Co.

S. F. Sylvester has been appointed sales manager of the textile resins department of the plastics division of Monsanto Chemical Co. Mr. Sylvester, a sales representative for the Merrimac Division, formerly was assistant to the director of textile chemicals.

H. D. Fritchman, W. Bradford Dunson and Cecil A. McAbee are recent additions to the sales staff of R. E. L. Holt Jr. & Associates, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Fritchman is Holt's direct factory representative of the B. Snowiss Fur Co., Mr. Dunson will cover the South Carolina territory and Mr. McAbee will cover the Georgia-Alabama territory.

Hugh A. White, manager of the Stuart, Va., division of United Elastic Corp., recently was elected president of the Stuart Rotary Club.

George W. Knapp, Charles J. Meloun and J. J. William Brown have been appointed to new positions in the industrial engineering section of the General Electric Co. Mr. Knapp has been made manager of engineering practices, Mr. Meloun manager of paper and textile engineering, and Mr. Brown manager of materials handling and testing equipment engineering.

Robert J. Keating has been appointed head of the newly-formed industrial waste department of Graver Water Conditioning Co., New York. Mr. Keating will be in charge of all Graver activity in the rapidly expanding field of waste treatment for industry.

P. D. Morrow has been promoted to sales manager by Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. For the next few months, however, Mr. Morrow will spend a large part of his time in the Carolinas-Virginia territory before making his headquarters in Chattanooga. . . . W. C. Henderson became associated with Dixie's sales organization on March 1. Mr. Henderson has a wide experience in the yarn field, and a broad acquaintance in the Carolinas and Virginia territory. Mr. Henderson, along with Wilbur Evans who has been covering the territory with Mr. Morrow, both will be located at Dixie's Mebane, N. C., office.

W. C. Henderson

P. D. Morrow

J. L. King, formerly of Opp, Ala., has been made overseer of the card room at Quitman (Ga.) Mills Inc.

J. Rollins Jolly, formerly vice-president, has been named president of Kingston Mills, Cartersville, Ga., succeeding J. H. Daughdrill, who resigned to join E. T. Barwick Mills, LaFayette, Ga., as executive vice-president. Both Mr. Jolly and Mr. Daughdrill for a number of years were with American Thread Co. in executive capacities prior to purchasing interests in Kingston.

Robert O. Arnold, president of Covington (Ga.) Mills, and F. E. Grier, president of Abney Mills, Greenwood, S. C., were included among a list of 25 distinguished Southerners named to the South's Hall of Fame for the Living by the editors of the magazine, *Dixie Business,* sponsor of the move.

Richard R. Frey

Richard R. Frey of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been appointed to the recently-created post of assistant secretary of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists. Mr. Frey's previous associations include the Du Pont Co. and United States Testing Co. He also was for a time engaged in exposition activities, gaining experience in this field while with the management of

Grand Central Palace in New York and with Campbell-Fairbanks, who handled several A.A.T.C.C. convention exhibits.

William F. Okey

William F. Okey recently became associated with the Ciba Co. Inc., joining the firm's sales staff at the Charlotte, N. C., office. Mr. Okey has a considerable background in the dyestuffs and textile industries, having formerly been associated with Wrenn Hosiery Co., Thomasville, N. C., and Burlington Mills Corp.

Hugh J. Bonino, vice-president and secretary of Metro-Atlantic Inc., has in addition been elected treasurer of the company, taking over the duties formerly handled by Ernest Nathan, resigned. All other officers were re-elected.

Abraham D. Preston has been appointed technical personnel manager for the Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ala., and will be responsible for recruiting technical personnel to staff Chemstrand's plants at Decatur and Pensacola, Fla. Before joining Chemstrand Mr. Preston was associated with Du Pont at Wilmington, Del.

H. A. Rutherford

Henry A. Rutherford, head of the department of textile chemistry, School of Textiles, North Carolina State College, has assumed the additional duties and title of director of chemical research. In addition, G. Meares Randolph has been appointed as research associate in charge of dyeing projects. Professor Rutherford will be assisted in his new duties by Mr. Randolph and by J. Glenn Templeton, research associate in charge of chemical-engineering projects. Professor Rutherford's appointment completes the formal organization of the chemical research division of the department of textile research at the School of Textiles. The new division will be a counterpart to the already active processing research division and rounds out the school's facilities for conducting applied textile research.

Nelson S. Knaggs, vice-president in charge of sales of Hilton-Davis Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, recently was elected vice-president of the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History. . . . Donald J. Eccleston has been appointed manager of Hilton-Davis Sales Co., Boston, Mass. A veteran of 16 years in the industry, Mr. Eccleston's previous associations include Warwick Chemical Co., Glasgo Finishing Co. and Interchemical Corp.

Joseph M. Stewart has been placed in charge of the new yarn division of Turner Halsey Co. recently established in Atlanta, Ga.

Charles P. Bertland, sales manager of the textile division of Eastman Chemical Prod-

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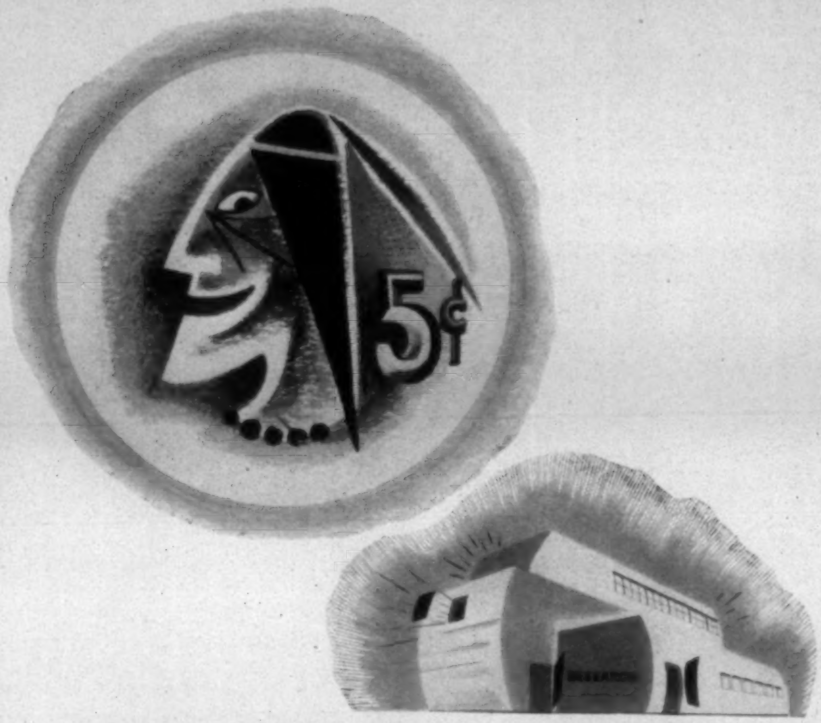

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CORN STARCHES • GUMS • DEXTRINES

ucts Inc., on April 1 will transfer his headquarters from New York to company headquarters in Kingsport, Tenn. All district offices will report directly to Mr. Bertland in Kingsport.

W. Allen Traver has retired as board chairman and as a director of Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I. Mr. Traver had been associated with the firm since 1915.

Woodrow D. Johnson has been promoted to general sales manager of all textile division products of United States Rubber Co. In January 1953 he was named merchandise manager for all textile division products, except the sale of yarns to the knitting and tufting trades.

Mitchell F. Simmons and Julius J. Chamberlain are recent additions to the sales staff of the Chemstrand Corp., working out of the firm's Charlotte, N. C., office. Mr. Simmons formerly was assistant to the president of Marriner Combing Co., while Mr. Chamberlain recently returned from service in the Armed Forces.

OBITUARIES

W. C. Broom, 72, died recently at his home in Griffin, Ga. Until January of this year, when he retired, Mr. Broom was superintendent of weaving at Pepperton (Ga.) Cotton Mills. He was a veteran of more than 50 years in the textile industry. Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter.

James Brown, 66, retired textile official of Greenville, S. C., died recently. A native of Providence, R. I., Mr. Brown had lived in Greenville since 1907. His associations included Union Bleachery, Pacific Mills, Ware Shoals Bleachery, Fairforest Finishing Co. and Renfrew Bleachery. Surviving are his wife, one son, and a sister.

Miles W. Darby, 80, retired textile executive of Florence, Ala., died recently. Mr. Darby was for 44 years associated with the old Cherry Cotton Mills, retiring as vice-president and general manager. His wife and a son survive.

John B. Garrett, 60, assistant sales manager of Texize Chemicals Inc., Greenville, S. C., died recently. In the past Mr. Garrett had served as superintendent of several textile plants in the Greenville area. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a son, a brother and a sister.

William E. Holt, 80, of Charlotte, N. C., president of Winona Cotton Mills at Lexington, N. C., died March 6 at his home in Charlotte. He had been president of the company since 1917 and chairman of the board since 1951. He is survived by his wife and five sisters.

J. C. Paddock, owner and founder of the J. C. Paddock Co., Spartanburg, S. C., died recently. A native of Chicago, Mr. Paddock moved to Spartanburg 38 years ago while with Wilson Bros., establishing his own business in the early 1930s.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C.—Plant No. 5 here of Carolina Mills, Maiden, N. C., has been offered for sale as a unit. If the mill is not sold as a unit by April 1, the management will then take steps to sell machinery and other equipment. Proceeds from the sale of the plant will be used to improve operations of Carolina's four plants in Newton and Maiden, N. C.

SOUTH BSOTON, VA.—Pacific Mills is constructing a small plant here which is expected to begin operations about May 1 doing repair work on fabrics. Approximately 50 women will be employed initially.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.—A public auction of Brookwood Mills Inc., land, machinery and buildings, was held March 22. The auction was the result of default having been made on the payment of debenture bonds, and was called for by the holders of the bonds. The mill was in continuous operation, working on three shifts most of the time, until operations ceased last December. Some 120 employees were affected. Originally known as Liledoun Mills, the plant has been operating in Taylorsville under various names since 1860.

DILLON, S. C.—Dixiana Mills Inc. of Laurinburg, N. C., has begun construction of a new plant three miles north of Dillon to enable the company to expand its facilities for the production of tufted fabrics. The new plant will contain 75,000 square feet of floor space and will employ about 150 persons. Headquarters of the company will remain in Laurinburg.

ROCKMART, GA.—The new fabric processing unit being erected here by Goodyear Clearwater Mills, at a cost in excess of $1,500,000, is nearing completion and officials expect operations to begin about June 1. The new unit will predip tire fabric, processing it into a strong rubbery material.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Textron Southern recently announced that it will award three scholarships to male employees, or sons of employees, to be used for study at Georgia Tech, Clemson College or North Carolina State College. The scholarships will be in the amount of $500 per year, and will continue for four years.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—The Michaelian-Kohlberg weaving plant, a unit of Spinning Wheel Rug Co., was damaged by fire recently. The fire was reported to have originated from an overheated furnace.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Cone Mills Corp. recently announced plans for the construction of 29 five-room houses in the northeastern section of the city.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.—A modernization and expansion program at Rosemary Mfg. Co. will be completed by the end of 1954, states Gordon Berkstresser, vice-president and general manager. The $3.5 million program was started in 1952. Mr. Berkstresser said 1,142 jacquard looms, some in operation since 1897, are being replaced with 700 new high-speed Drapers and Crompton & Knowles double lift, double cylinder jacquard looms. A complete combed yarn department will be installed and facilities for screen printing will be expanded. The plant will print 40,000 yards a week. Improved finishing machinery will represent a quarter million dollars, it was said.

SEVIERVILLE, TENN.—The City of Sevierville recently approved a 45-year lease of part of the former Sevier County Farm property to Cherokee Textile Mills, Knoxville, for a plant site, and approved issuance of a $2,000,000 in industrial building revenue bonds to construct a plant for Cherokee. Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been employed to construct the building.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Consolidated Textile Co. recently sold its entire holdings of common stock in American Woolen Co., an estimated 8,000 shares.

OLD FORT, N. C.—Old Fort Finishing Co., a division of United Merchants and Manufacturers, has been licensed by American Viscose Corp. to finish rayon fabrics under the Avcoset program of quality control of washable rayon fabrics. This makes 14 licensees under the program. Garments made of these fabrics may carry the Avcoset label. This means that they are fast dyed as well as permanently stabilized against both shrinkage and growth, so that they are fully washable.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—American & Efird Mills Inc. has entered the men's wear and women's wear worsted, as well as blend fabric fields in a program announced recently by Alexander W. Bell, executive vice-president. The company, which has 18 major mills located throughout the South, has been experimenting in this field for some time, according to Mr. Bell. The weaving division, which has been established in Mount Holly, has recently been equipped with the latest Crompton & Knowles W3 looms, as well as all the necessary preparatory equipment. Worsted yarn is provided by one of the company's outstanding post-war developments in the so-called American system of worsted spinning. American & Efird has grown from an annual volume of $14,000,000 to approximately $40,000,000 in the past ten years, and from 52,000 to 154,000 spindles.

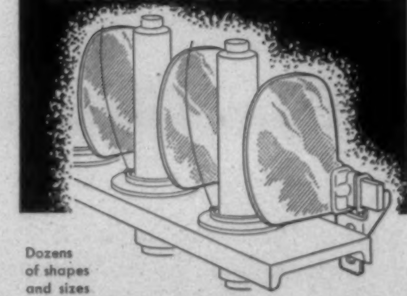
REMERTON, GA.—Strickland Cotton Mills has just completed installation of ten Saco-Lowell openers and one new Saco-Lowell picker. Also hydraulic lifts have been added. New filters have also been installed. Colored electric wires in the opening room are a feature to insure quick operation in case of a breakdown in any opener.

ENKA, N. C.—American Enka Corp. March 10 announced plans to expand its semi-commercial nylon plant by spending $1,600,000 for additional equipment. When the installation of the new machinery is completed this year, the plant will produce nylon textile filament yarn, tire yarn and staple fiber. Initial production of staple fiber will begin at the Enka nylon plant around the first of April.

COVINGTON, VA.—The new plant under construction here by Industrial Rayon Corp. of Cleveland, Ohio, for the manufacture of nylon staple fiber is scheduled to begin operations during the fourth quarter. "The fact that we are proceeding with a commercial operation for the manufacture of nylon staple fiber does not preclude our engaging in the manufacture of other noncellulosic fibers," according to the firm's annual report, which states that research activities are so directed.

INMAN, S. C. — Stockholders of Inman Mills and Riverdale Mills were scheduled to have met March 18 to consider merger of the two mills. Riverdale, which is located at Enoree, specializes in heavy industrial fabrics and has approximately 750 employees while the Inman Plant deals with fancy print cloth and also employs around 750 people.

Permalite ALUMINUM ALLOY
SEPARATOR SHIELDS



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- Non-slotted blades mean less wear on yarn, less lint, fewer slubs
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Matthews Equip. Co., 93A Brdwy., Prov., R. I.
Don O'Hair, Box 8254, Charlotte 8, N. C.

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For the [illegible]

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — SERVICES — LITERATURE

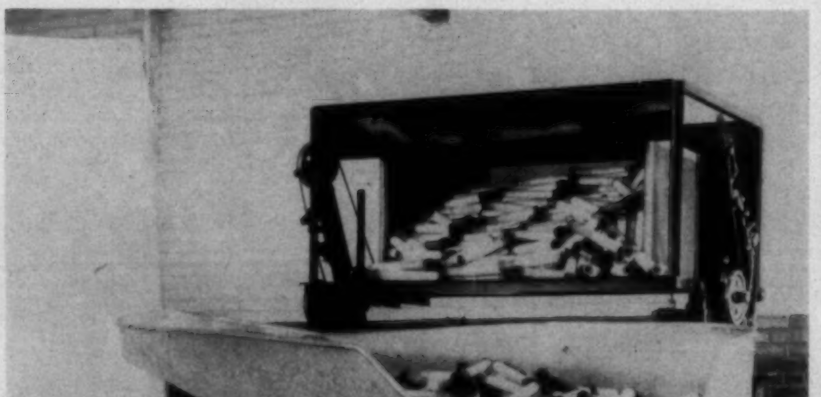
Type M Roving Bobbin Cleaner

The Terrell Machine Co. has developed and will display at Atlantic City its new Type M roving bobbin cleaner. This machine has been thoroughly mill tested and design changes found desirable have been incorporated in the production model. At a low cycle speed of 20 strokes the machine will clean 60 bobbins per minute—3 at each stroke. Steel jaws of new design hold the waste while the bobbins are pushed through them. The jaws are so shaped that they do not mar the bobbin finish. Waste is deposited into a container and the cleaned bobbins are ejected into regular roving boxes.

The machine works equally well on cotton, synthetics, or wool. Fly as from older type machines is eliminated.

The design is durable and sturdy with built-in electrical protection against overloads. Operating parts are well guarded but provide easy access for adjustment and maintenance. The drive is from a built-in 3 h.p. gear reduction motor.

(Request Item No. C-1)



Terrell's Type M roving bobbin cleaner, for use with any type of fiber.

2-For-1 Ply Twister-Winder

Two-spindle unit of the Deering, Milliken 2-for-1 ply twister-winder.

A newly-developed 25-lb. 2-for-1 ply twister-winder machine, designed and built by Deering Milliken Research Trust, Pendleton, S. C., will be displayed at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition. The machine performs twisting at maximum uniformity and precision winding as a single-step composite operation, delivering a 25 to 30-lb., knotless package finished with transfer tail and ready for packing and shipping. Each machine has its own individual motor drive, and two machines are mounted on a single base for economy of floor space. A 2-machine unit will be displayed at the Atlantic City show.

The machine was primarily developed for use in the Deering, Milliken mills for the plying of synthetic filament yarns to produce industrial cords. It has also been used to ply cotton yarns for the tufted rug and chenille industry and would be adaptable for plying any spun yarns.

Many economies in the production of industrial cord are attributed to this machine, not the least of which is the elimination of the extra winding step. Economies and improvements brought about by the machine are specified in a summary by Russell B. Newton, president of the research trust, as follows: evenly twisted cord with superior twist uniformity; fewer broken filaments; more precise tension control of the individual ends, resulting in better and more uniform lay of the ply; precision wound package built with greater uniformity and stability of lay, achieved through use of a gear-actuated gainer; a continuous cord without knots in a large package, larger than any other similar package available to the industry resulting in reduced waste; package produced is a sales package complete with transfer tail, immediately adaptable for fabricating operations; precision gainer can be adjusted to give a very close build, thereby attaining higher density which permits free handling without damage to winding; although cylindrical packages are now being produced to the customers' specifications, cone packages, if required, can also be produced by insertion of change parts in the winding mechanism; ply range capable of twisting from 2 to 120, or higher, individual ends; wide denier range of the finished cord, which may run from 2,000 denier to 50,000 denier; doffing of the 25-lb. package, and reloading, may be performed in about 1 minute; the twister is supplied from a magazine creel

The fields of application for cord and yarn from this machine are expected to be very wide, including belts of all kinds, fire hose, nets and seines, parachute cords, tires, chenilles, fringes, tufted rugs and carpets. In the rug and carpet field this uniformly twisted product promises to be particularly valuable because it permits more even dyeing than is possible with cords twisted on conventional machines.

Applications for patents have been filed. The research trust does not propose to continue building the machine, but is now beginning negotiations with textile machinery manufacturers who would be able to make deliveries of the machine within a reasonable time. (Request Item No. C-2)

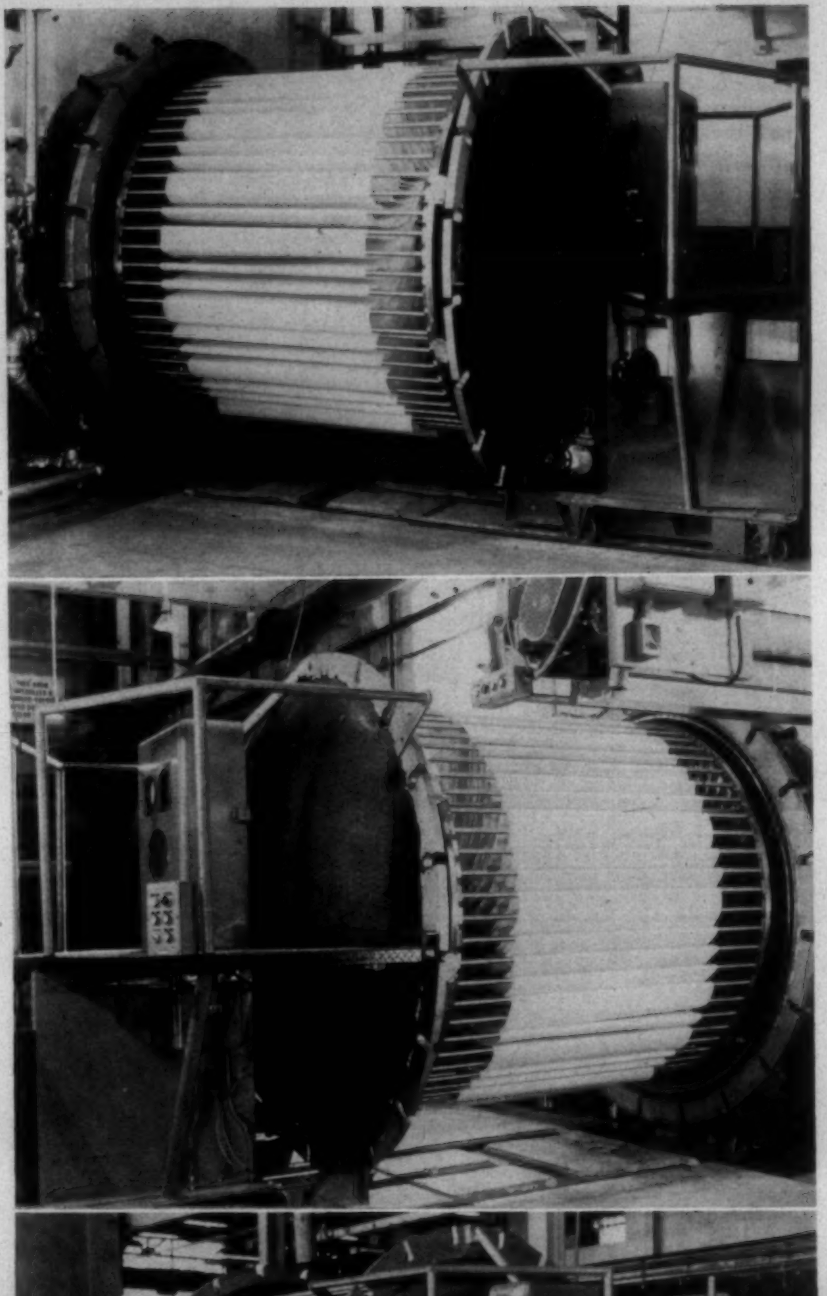
Hunter Barotor

The James Hunter Machine Co. has produced the first commercial Barotor for pressure piece dyeing. The Barotor will be one of the new machines in the James Hunter exhibit at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition.

It is reported that some fabrics have been dyed on the Barotor in only three hours, without using a carrier. Quality, levelness and fastness of the Barotor-dyed cloth were found to be superior. The elimination, in most cases, of the necessity of a dye carrier is one of the economies effected by the machine.

The Barotor is a horizontal, cylinder shaped autoclave fabricated from heavy-gauge, Type 316 stainless steel. The fabric is mounted in open width on a rotor in tensionless condition. One of its primary advantages is its ability to dye the new synthetics under high temperature at an economical speed. In the case of blends, the Barotor allows high temperature dyeing of the synthetic content above 212° F., followed by dyeing of the cotton and rayon content at lower temperatures.

Further economy of operation is reported in savings in steam and water. This is accomplished by a reduced volume of dyebath where dye ratios are drastically decreased. This results in less steam required to bring bath up to temperature. A shorter dyeing cycle, plus efficient insulation, promises additional steam savings. Continuous advance of the fabric relative to the bars, combined with rotation of the reel, enables all portions of the fabric to have equal contact with the dye liquor at least once every



Top, left side of Hunter Barotor; in this installation, autoclave is set into outside wall to save floor space (note sampling device, *lower right center*, which allows inspecting of degree of shade and intensity). *Center* photo is of right side of Barotor showing cloth in position ready for dyeing, overhead loading device and switch panel. *Bottom* picture shows autoclave and reel in open position; reel travel into autoclave is motorized with limit switch control.

minute, a major factor in reducing dyeing time compared with conventional dyeing methods. Bar marking of the fabric is prevented by progression of the fabric relative to the bars. Fabric samples suitable for shade matching can be taken from the Barotor at any time during the dyeing cycle without interrupting the operation or losing pressure. Filament and spun fabrics of such man-made fibers as rayon, acetate, nylon, Orlon and Dacron have been dyed successfully.

The second commercial unit built by James Hunter is now under construction, and will be installed this month at Abbeville (S. C.) Mills Corp. This will be a 72" machine designed to dye wide suitings.

(Request Item No. C-3)

Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Folder

A new, 8-page promotional folder is available from Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co. The folder, fully illustrated, gives a complete description of a variety of Arrow-Hart products including the new Type LM loom switch. Copies may be obtained through this magazine.

(Request Item No. C-4)

Automatic Slasher Head End

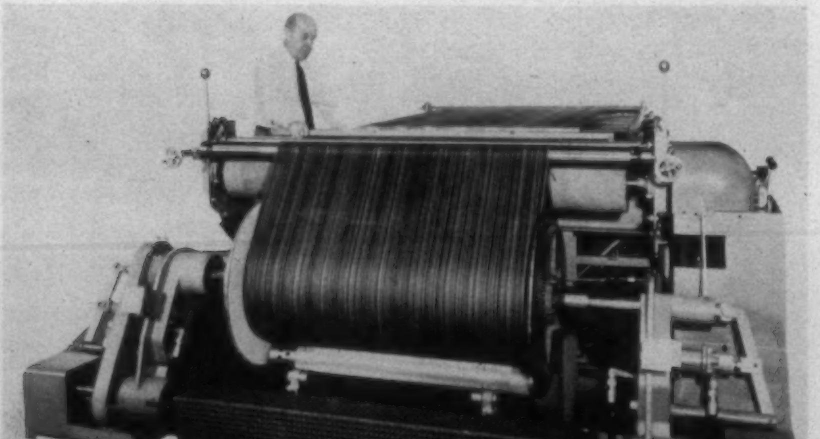
Development of a new automatic slasher head end for use with its Gentle-Air dryer is announced by Bachmann-Uxbridge Worsted Corp. To be known as the Bachmann-Uxbridge automatic slasher, the unit will be introduced at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition. An outstanding automatic feature of the new unit is its ability to doff a full beam and load an empty one, both the doffing and loading mechanisms being operated hydraulically. According to company officials, one man can complete the full doffing and loading cycle in less than a minute. Another special feature is the automatic self-aligning compressor roll, which can be regulated to any desired pressure.

Sequence of the operation is controlled by 3 levers. Starting with an empty beam in the machine, the operator uses the first lever to bring the compressor up into position, so that the machine is ready to run. When the beam is filled, he uses the second lever to release it by automatically stripping the spindles, whereupon the beam can be dropped onto a dolly or hoisted directly from the spindles by overhead tramrail. Third step is to run an empty beam into position and use the third lever to signal the spindles to affix themselves automatically and to bring the beam up into running position. Next to the 3 operating levers, a gauge shows the operator when the holes are in line for picking up the empty beam, the loom beam always being positioned by automatic means exactly in the center of the unit. Mechanism is completely interlocked so that the operator cannot by any chance strip the loaded spindles until the beam is in doff position, nor can he doff the beam until the compressor roll is released.

Need for lubrication has been virtually eliminated by installation of roller bearings throughout. The lease rod bracket is a new type which saves time and effort in positioning the rods. With no need of wrenches or set screws for adjustment, lease rods can be readily locked into place by mating a small hole in the stainless steel rods with a corresponding lug on the support frame. Below the lease rods is a pan which can be easily cleaned of starch, lint and other waste. Designed for use with Bachmann-Uxbridge's highly successful Gentle-Air dryer, the new automatic slasher is boxed in at the sides so that fresh air is sucked directly under the unit on its way to the dryer. Hence the air acts as a cooling agent for the electric motors located under the front end. Before entering the dryer, the air is cleaned by a screen which filters out all dust, dirt, lint and other matter that may be picked up by the air suction.

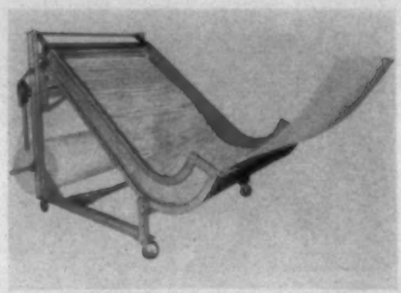
The new automatic slasher can be made to accommodate any beam width or circumference a customer may require. Careful design enables it to work automatically for its maximum and minimum width, permitting use of narrow sample beams when desired.

(Request Item No. C-5)



Bachmann-Uxbridge's automatic slasher head end, designed for use with the Gentle-Air dryer.

Tower Scray



Tower Iron Works' scray, with motor-driven feed rolls.

Tower Iron Works announces the development of a versatile scray with motor-driven feed rolls. The manufacturer states that this scray can provide continuous, uniform-tension take-off for the entrance end of processing ranges which feed from rolls of cloth. The motorized scray folds the goods in a ribbon candy plait that permits tangle-free feeding with a minimum of tension. Regardless of how fast the range may operate, the Tower scray allows ample time for splicing a new roll without interruption. One man may load and change rolls. It may be readily moved from one range to another. This new Tower unit handles fabrics in a wide variety of weights and widths.

(Request Item No. C-6)

General Dyestuff Circulars

General Dyestuff Corp. announces the release of the following new circulars: G-762—Celliton Fast Blue FBBN; G-770—Celliton Navy Blue BBG; G-760—Fast Brown Salt V; G-767—Fastusol Blue LLFR-CF and Fastusol Blue LF3GL-CF; G-757—Fastusol Green BA-CF; G-756—Fastusol Orange L8GL-CF; and G-763—Supranol Brown 3GL-CF. Copies may be obtained by writing this magazine.

(Request Item No. C-7)

Attachment For Converter

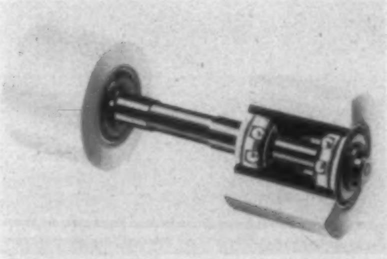
Warner & Swasey Co. has extended the operating range of its Pacific convertor to include processing of Orlon yarns for the knitting trade by Du Pont's new heat stretch method. Installation of the new unit attachments developed for this purpose on machines already operating in the field can be accomplished in a few hours, it is reported. The unit, which will henceforth be provided as standard equipment on Pacific converters, consists of two additional sets of infeed rollers, spaced to permit the insertion of heater elements between the sets of rolls. The heater elements will be optional equipment.

The new model, to be shown by Warner & Swasey at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition, will incorporate this processing unit which is completely contained within rigid side frames which are fastened directly to the main bed of the machine. This unit, together with the three high-roll stand immediately ahead of the cutter and anvil roll, provides the means for introducing the stretched and relaxed portions of tow to enter the cutter as a sandwich and be cut together, thereby forming the initial proportional blend. The stock then passes through the converter in the usual manner for subsequent processing by the regular methods on pin drafters or other gill boxes.

Drive for the rolls is from the anvil roll by chain and sprocket, with fixed increments to govern the degree of stretch. Infeeding tows are protected by knot detectors for both strands. Heaters are in operation at all times except when the machine is completely shut down. For intermittent stopping up to 10 minutes, overheating of the stock is prevented by a fan cooling arrangement with automatic control tied into the stop motions. Additionally, a hand control lever is provided for rotating the heaters out of operating position. A separate electrical panel interlocked with the main electrical control panel is supplied with the equipment.

A new can coiler for the delivery end of the converter, which greatly improves the efficiency of the machine, has been developed and is available. This unit takes the sliver from an accumulator following the crimper, and coils it in a 15" diameter 36" height can, affording a can package of 20 pounds. (Request Item No. C-8)

Heavy-Duty Top Roll



Product Sales' extra heavy-duty ball-bearing top roll.

Addition of a new extra heavy-duty ball-bearing top roll to the line of Climax job-rated top rolls is announced by Product Sales Inc. Keeping step with the trend to continually increase the top roll weighting as required for processing blends—particularly on American system worsted spinning and roving frames—the new Climax roll allows weighting up to 200 lbs. This is made possible by a new design involving special machining techniques and accommodating larger bearings within a given diameter. The diameter of this new extra heavy duty roll is 1⅜" without cot, with resultant cot diameter of about 2½".

Available upon request to this magazine is descriptive information on Climax rolls together with actual operating records from various types of mills showing the substantial savings and operating improvements made possible by elimination of lubricating, greatly reduced cleaning and picking, and by other advantages of these rolls. (Request Item No. C-9)

Thread Break Detector

A new thread break detector, designed to improve thread handling machinery and wire cabler machinery, has been developed by Micro Switch, a division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. The device consists of a Honeywell mercury switch assembled in a simple wire-form actuator. "Eyes"

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March 1954

Reader Service
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Please send me further information and/or free literature described in the following item(s) carried in the "For The Textile Industry's Use" section (list key numbers that appear at end of each item): ______________________

____

Please send additional information about the following products, services or subjects advertised, or discussed in this issue:

PAGE NO.__________ SUBJECT:______________________

PAGE NO.__________ SUBJECT:______________________

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are provided on each end of the actuator, one for attaching the device to the thread or wire cable, and the other for supporting the unit on a pivot, which may be a simple hook. The detector, which can also be used in slack strand detection, will be displayed at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition.

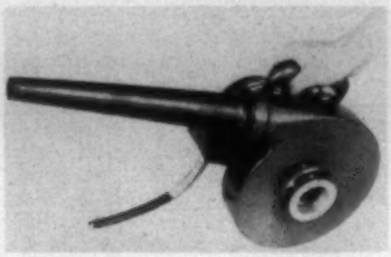
Two wire forms are provided, so that the mercury switch can be held in an open or closed position. In event of strand breakage, the unit tilts, opening or closing the circuit which shuts off the machine or sounds an alarm. The open pivot mounting keeps the device free from binding due to lint. The complete seal of the mercury switch also prevents lint or dust from interfering with electrical contacts and eliminates the fire hazard where open contacts are now being used. (Request Item No. C-10)

Gray Resin Fast Dyes

Two new colors which round-out its line of resin fast dyes have been announced by the Dyestuff Dept. of American Cyanamid Co. Both dyes, Calcodur Resin Fast Gray 2G and Calcodur Resin Fast Gray B, have been developed especially for dyeing viscose or cotton fabrics which are finished with durable resin finishes. Calcodur Resin Fast 2G is a green-gray and Calcodur Resin Fast Gray is a full blue shade gray. Both dyes build up well into full shades, according to the company. The manufacturer states that these Calcodur grays retain good lightfastness and show improved wash fastness after resin treatment. Both colors are level dyeing and possess good solubility.

Calcodur resin fast dyes were developed by American Cyanamid for use on fabrics which are after-treated with melamine or urea-formaldyhyde resin finishes. The company now offers 10 resin fast dyes in yellow, orange, red, blue, brown, in addition to the grays. (Request Item No. C-11)

Portable Electric Blower



The Ace NA portable electric blower.

A new, improved portable electric blower is now available from the Ace Co. This new model, designated as NA by the manufacturer, features a heavier duty, longer lasting 1 h.p. motor, without any increase in the total weight of 14 lbs., over-all size or price. Further details are available through this magazine. (Request Item No. C-12)

Triton AS-35

Rohm & Haas Co. announces the development of Triton AS-35, a new fatty alcohol sulfate in 30% paste form. According to the company it is characterized by high foam, good wetting and detergency and excellent level dyeing properties. It is reported to have high stability to hard water and is stable to dilute acid and alkali. It may be used for kier boiling, bleaching, scouring rayon and wool fabrics, and level dyeing. It gives good lubricating effects, minimizing danger of wrinkles. For further details, write for Bulletin No. T-26, in care of this magazine. (Request Item No. C-13)

Count Indicator

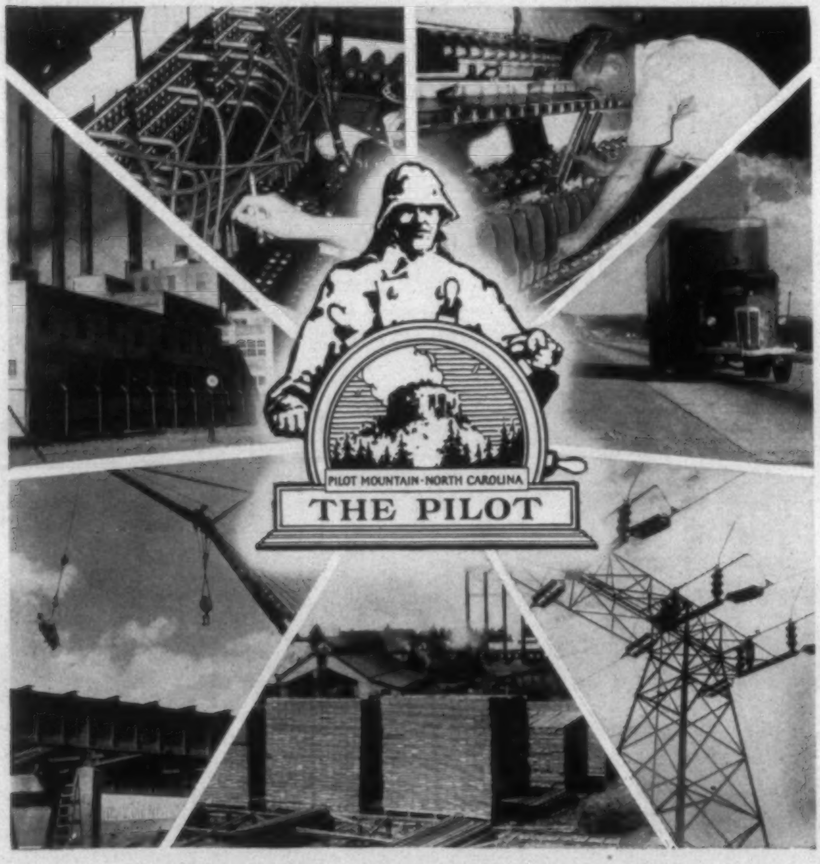
A new count indicator for conversion of cotton and worsted counts, wool runs and the denier of rayon is available free to textile men requesting it on their business letterheads, according to Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. The indicators may be obtained through this magazine.

(Request Item No. C-14)

Bleaching Range Catalog

Conventional rope and open-width bleaching ranges for larger operations and the new bleaching Rangettes for small operations are the subject of Rodney Hunt Machine Co.'s latest 28-page continuous peroxide bleaching range catalog, No. 103. Fully described by text, photos, and drawings is the Hunt line of stainless steel equipment from gray room to white bin as well as elements of the equipment which can be incorporated in other bleaching ranges for improved efficiency.

Specifications of Becco and Du Pont type Rangette J-boxes, Rangette Tensitrol rope



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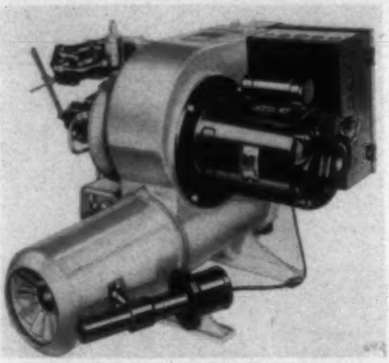
PILOT TO PROTECTION SINCE 1903 • O. F. STAFFORD, PRESIDENT

washers, and Rangette saturators are given in detail. The new Rangette bleaching units, with capacities of 240 to 1,500 lbs. per hour, are said to be compact and extremely flexible versions of the larger standard Rodney Hunt bleaching ranges. Units are available in several sizes to meet the needs of moderate and small production.

Typical single, 2 and 3-stage Rangette and conventional bleaching range layouts are illustrated in floor plans and schematic elevations. Photos of installations in various prominent mills are liberally used throughout the catalog. For free copy write Rodney Hunt Machine Co., care of this magazine. (Request Item No. C-15)

Hev-E-Oil Burner



Cleaver-Brooks' "4" Hev-E-Oil burner.

Cleaver-Brooks Co. is introducing the new "4" Hev-E-Oil burner, expressly designed for fuel users where a burner is used to heat a building containing over 1,500 sq. ft. of radiation, or if more than 6,000 gals. of oil, or more than 45 tons of coal per year is burned. With its 35% increase in capacity, the burner is adaptable to a wider range of heating conditions. Like other models in the Hev-E-Oil burner line, the "4" is a low pressure, air-atomizing type burner. It is reported to be the only modern all electric ignition oil burner designed to burn low-cost No. 4 or 5 oil without preheating. (Request Item No. C-16)

Lurex Staple Fiber

Dobeckmun Co. announces the introduction of Lurex in staple fiber form, a new field for the use of metallics in textile manufacturing. When woven with other yarns, either natural or synthetic, it reportedly creates an endless number of random effects entirely different from those obtained with regular flat supported metallic yarns. It is being produced in lengths of from 1¾ to 3". (Request Item No. C-17)

Adjustable Fog Gun

A fog gun developed by Bete Fog Nozzle Inc., is adjustable from a soft conical fog to a hard driving jet. Adjustment is made instantly by turning a rubber-gripped handle one-half turn. Wide or narrow angle fog cones with any desired coverage or drive can be obtained, according to the manufacturer. Instant on-off control is obtained by means of the trigger shut-off included with the nozzle.

Made with garden hose thread, the new Model H5G is useful for industrial fire protection, for spraying insecticides and weed killers, and for many other applications where an adjustable pattern is required. The H5G gun operates at pressures from 30 to 150 pounds per square inch. It is made of bronze and other non-corrosive materials. (Request Item No. C-18)

Boiler Blowoff Bulletin

How to save boiler plant fuel and labor costs by means of continuous boiler blowoff heat recovery equipment is one of the subjects featured in a new bulletin, WC-114, issued by Graver Water Conditioning Co. Two full pages of charts, curves, and typical calculations enable engineers and boiler plant operators to compute rapidly the savings in millions of B.T.U. per year that are possible from proper blowoff heat recovery in any given boiler plant. Using a simple 4-step procedure, the savings figure is arrived at with only a minimum of information required.

Detailed flow diagrams as well as discussions of Graver's continuous boiler blowoff heat recovery systems of the flash and non-flash type, single and double flash tank type, and combination flash-deaerator type are prominently displayed. Also presented in the new bulletin are the accepted American Boiler and Affiliated Industries standards for total dissolved solids and suggested

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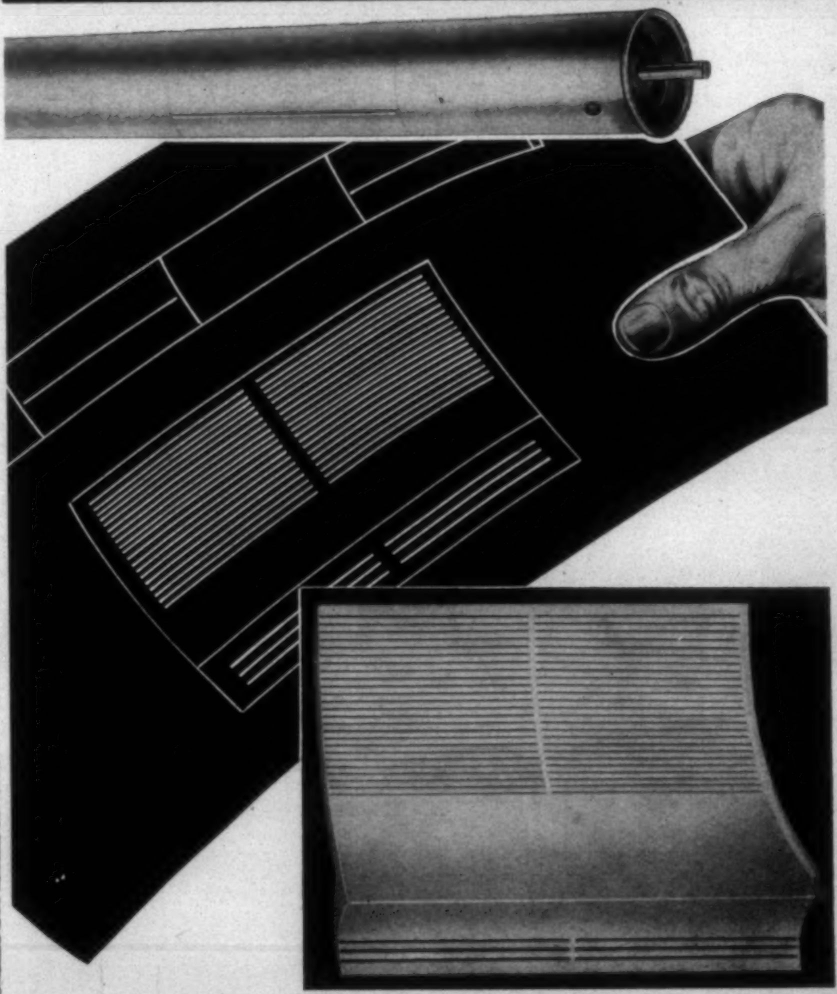

ENGINEERED products are CHEAPER in the long run

Thousands of Jenkins Dynamically Balanced Cylinders and Card Screens in use over a period of ten years testify to that fact.

Qualified Engineering

JENKINS METAL SHOPS, Inc., GASTONIA, N. C.

silica concentrations in the boiler system, in addition to various Graver accessories for boiler blowoff. For free copy write Graver Water Conditioning Co. in care of this magazine. (Request Item No. C-19)

Electronic Select-A-Spede

A new stepless adjustable-speed drive, the electronic Select-A-Spede, has been announced by the Louis Allis Co. It is designed for operation from a.c. power lines and is available with d.c. drive motors in standard N.E.M.A. frame sizes, ¾ to 15 h.p. Louis Allis reports four important advantages for the electronic Select-A-Spede precision speed control; unusually wide speed range where required; adaptability to a variety of optional electrical and mechanical modifications; and the use of new, simple reliable electronic circuits.

This new unit is built with speed ranges of 5:1, 20:1, or 50:1, with 100:1 available for some applications. Speed regulation is said to be especially precise. When the unit is used with optional tachometer feedback equipment the regulation will be ±½%. A variety of optional control features is also available, including inching, jogging, threading speeds, controlled acceleration and deceleration, dynamic braking, and reversing.

The complete unit consists of an anode transformer, electronic control panel, pushbutton station, and a specially designed adjustable-speed d.c. drive motor. Anode transformer and control panel may be mounted in any convenient location, with drive motor and pushbutton station available in any desired enclosure—open, drip-proof, splash-proof, totally-enclosed, or explosion-proof. Standard safety features include a fail-safe circuit in case of tube failure, and current-limit control to safeguard driven machine and motor from overload, jamming, or too rapid acceleration. The electronic Select-A-Spede is especially designed for applications where flexibility and close speed control are necessary. Further information is contained in Bulletin No. 1500, available through this magazine. (Request Item No. C-20)

V-Belt Drive Calculator

A 6-page bulletin which provides in condensed form the necessary information on the new method of calculating the horsepower capacity of a Texrope V-belt drive has been released by Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

The belt ratings resulting from this new method take into consideration effect of belt length, ratio of the diameters of both the driving and driven sheaves upon the horsepower rating of the belt, and resultant belt life. These are features which were not adequately reflected in the former V-belt horsepower ratings. The new formula provides means of determining the ratings for both standard construction and high capacity Texrope V-belts. All sheave and V-belt manufacturers in the industry have approved and accepted the belt horsepower ratings derived from this new formula. Copies of this advance bulletin are available on request to this magazine. (Request Item No. C-21)

Here It Is!
The *New* ROTARY UNION*
That Permits
Field Repair

TYPE "S"
ROTARY UNION

All Past Advantages: This new Field Repair ROTARY UNION has all of the advantages of former models. It is self-aligning, self-adjusting, and will give you the same long trouble-free service which has made ROTARY UNIONS the favorite of mill men.

Plus Field Repair: Now you can repair ROTARY UNIONS in your own shop. Any ordinary mechanic can do this in a few minutes with standard maintenance tools.

Present Units Are Convertible: You can easily and quickly convert your present ROTARY UNIONS to field repair units, using the simple conversion unit shown here.

Rotary Unions are now better than ever on your slashers, dry cans, calenders, and embossing and printing machines. Call our nearest office for details or write Dept. 3B for our new catalog.

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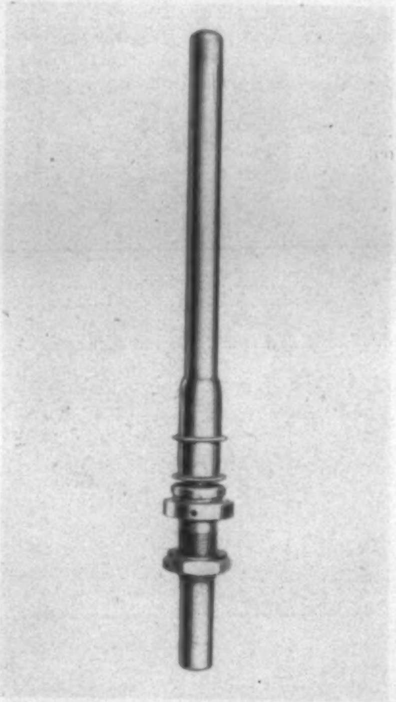
Split-Sleeve Spindle Base



Hartford's new spindle base with split-sleeve design.

A new spindle base, featuring a split-sleeve design which can be manufactured at a considerable cost saving, has been announced for Hartford spindles. Into this new base is mounted the precision-built Hartford running gear, with its rubber-cushioned, pre-lubricated ball bearings. This running gear, according to the manufacturer, assures smoother running at high speeds, elimination of spindle oiling, and consequently, cleaner yarn and floors.

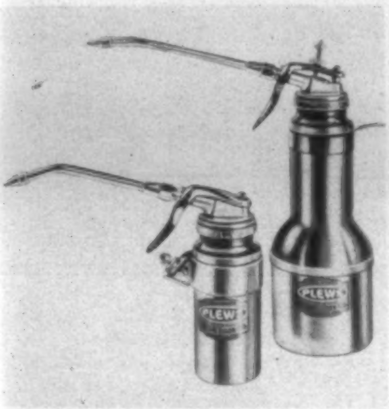
Maintenance of these spindles is simplified with Hartford's new base. Its split-construction makes for easy disassembly. Time is saved when bearings need relubrication, which normally occurs at 5-year intervals. Likewise, the bearings are quickly reached in the event of damage. Spindles with this new base will be exhibited at the forthcoming American Textile Machinery Exhibition. (Request Item No. C-22)

Book On Alcohols

A new 52-page book describing alcohols—a family of chemicals used in many branches of the manufacturing and process industries—has just been published by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co., Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. This book discusses in detail the 20 alcohols that are now sold in commercial quantities by the company.

The book has been prepared as a handy reference for people in the chemical industry: chemists, engineers, purchasing agents, and production and laboratory workers. Uses and suggested applications for the lcohols, their physical properties, shipping data, specifications, test methods, constant-boiling mixtures, and a list of selected references to these alcohols in the technical iterature are included. Copies of this new book are available through this magazine. (Request Item No. C-23)

Metering Pistol-Type Oiler



Two of the five pistol-type oilers developed by Plews Oiler Co.

A new pistol-type oiler has been developed by Plews Oiler Co. for use in the textile industry and other applications where controlled amounts of oil are necessary. This line of oilers is equipped with an adjustable metering device so that the correct amount of lubricant can be uniformly applied. A selection of specially designed nozzles gives complete control of the oil stream. Available with half-pint, pint and quart capacities, it is rigidly constructed of nickle-plated heavy-gauge steel to stand up under heavy use. (Request Item No. C-24)

Humphrey Elevator Bulletin

A new 2-color, 8-page bulletin released by the Humphrey Elevator Co. illustrates the complete line of Humphrey Manlift elevators which are used in multi-floor buildings where there is vertical processing of products and/or where frequent, quick inspection of machinery on various levels is required. These elevators provide simultaneous up and down employee transportation with no waiting or delay. In addition to many application illustrations, comprehensive product data on the 4 standard models are included plus information on special equipment to meet specific requirements of certain businesses and to comply with varying state codes. (Request Item No. C-25)

Metallic Sewing Thread

The development of a new non-tarnishing metallic sewing thread has been announced by the Metlon Corp. The new thread, handled as any ordinary thread, can be put through the eye of the needle, making possible its use in all types of sewing and embroidering. The company believes that the thread will be of extreme importance for commercial sewing and embroidering on all types of machines and that it will have great impact on the home sewing market, since it can be used in the needle of a sewing machine rather than on the bobbin, as was

The Textile Shops

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Chemical Tanks
Condensers
Condenser Screens
Conveyors
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Coppersmithing
Cowl Ventilators
Cylinders
  Spinning
  Spooling
  Twisting
Drip Pans
Dye Kettles and Vats (New)
Dry Cans
  New and Repairs
Driers
Filters
Misc. Sheet Metal Work
Picker Screens
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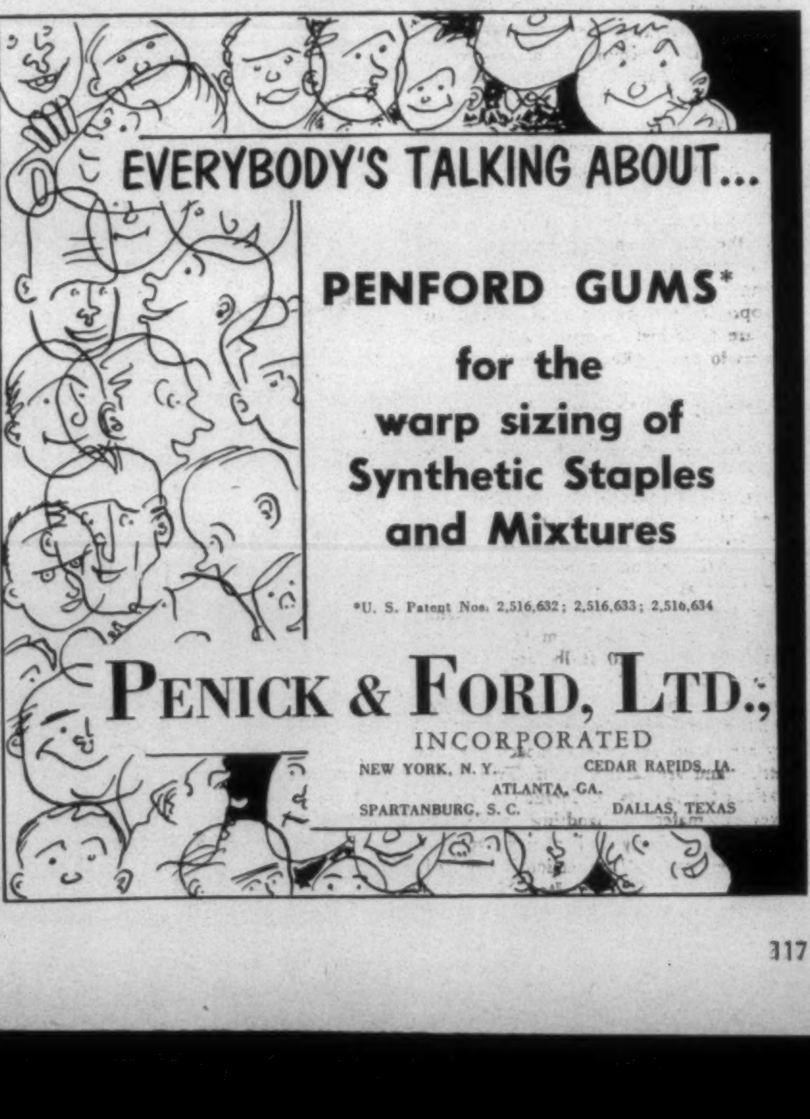
Special Machines Custom Built

SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA, U. S. A.



EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT...

PENFORD GUMS*

for the warp sizing of Synthetic Staples and Mixtures

*U. S. Patent Nos. 2,516,632; 2,516,633; 2,516,634

PENICK & FORD, LTD.,
INCORPORATED
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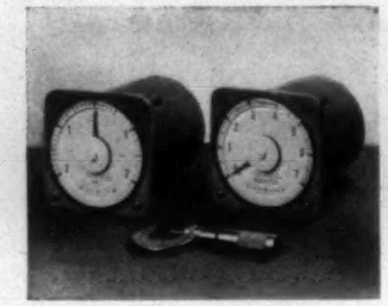
previously the case. The Branson Co., Charlotte, N. C., will manufacture the thread. Distributors for the textile trade will be announced. (Request Item No. C-26)

G. E. Integrating Instruments



G. E. integrating instruments for use with Pacific evenness tester.

Two new integrating instruments, one current-integrating and the other current-squared integrating, have been announced by the General Electric Co. meter and instrument dept. Designed to reduce laborious statistical analysis to a simple slide rule calculation, the instruments are designed for the solution of quality control problems encountered by the manufacturers of yarn, rope and similar products in continuous moving processes, according to G. E. engineers.

Developed for use with the Pacific evenness tester, the integrating instruments permit the rapid determination of the average thickness and standard deviation of tested samples. They differ from conventional indicating instruments in that they contain no control springs, and have a special mechanism that provides a high degree of damping.

When current ceases to pass through the coils, the instruments' pointers stop instantly, thus affording unusually accurate readings. Since the lead-in spirals contain no appreciable torque, special control circuits are furnished to reset the instrument pointers to zero. (Request Item No. C-27)

Overload Protection Devices

A new line of overload protection devices for a wide variety of machine drives is now available from Morse Chain Co. Called Morse torque limiters, these slip-type friction clutch devices feature a powdered metal bushing on which such drive components as chain sprockets, V-belt pulleys or gears can be mounted. Eleven standard models giving maximum torque capacities from 20 to 620 ft.-lb. are available.

Morse torque-limiters act as automatic shear pin mechanisms that avoid the time and labor required to insert new shear pins. They are torque sensitive, compact, need no resetting and are tamper-proof. Typical applications for the devices include drives for conveyors, materials handling equipment, packaging machinery and related types of drives where overload protection is required. (Request Item No. C-28)

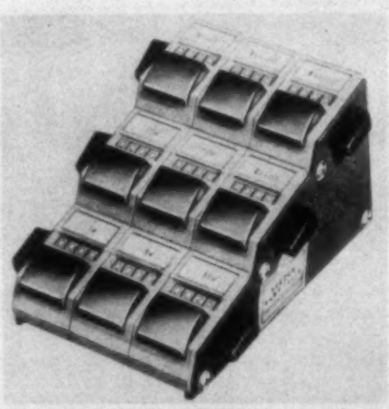
Water-Hardness Test Kit

Field tests of water hardness sensitive to 1 grain per gallon (17.1 parts per million) require only a minute with a new Speedy-Kit according to Calgon Inc., and Hagan Corp. A sample of water is measured into a marked glass vial; two drops of "Solution A" are added from a bottle, turning the water red. "Solution B" from a second bottle then is added, one drop at a time, until the red color changes to blue. Each drop of "B" used represents 1 grain per gallon of hardness, as calcium carbonate.

The method employed in using the new kit and contents—two bottles with "eye-dropper" tops, one glass vial—represent a simplification of water test procedures based on Schwarzenbach methods now widely used in the United States and other countries. The simplified test employed with the Speedy-Kit is expected to be of special value to finishers of textile products.

The Speedy-Kit was developed by Hall Laboratories Inc., consultants on industrial water. More elaborate modifications of the Schwarzenbach method, previously worked out by Hall Laboratories, are used where a more precise determination is needed, as in boiler water treatment, food processing, and chemical production. The kit is of pocket size made of sturdy, clear plastic. A water-resistant instruction card is secured in the lid. Contents include glass vial, glass bottle of solution "A" and plastic bottle of solution "B." Complete details are in a new bulletin 5RE54, available upon request to this magazine. (Request Item No. C-29)

Vary-Tally Finds Many Uses



Veeder-Root's Vary-Tally unit is adaptable to many uses.

Since its introduction a short time ago, the Veeder-Root Vary-Tally counter has been used for quality control, inventory control, sales analysis, laboratory analysis, payroll preparation and many other uses, according to the manufacturer, Veeder-Root Inc.

The equipment is available in any of 66 combinations, up to 6 banks high and 12 units wide, with a minimum of 2 units wide, arranged compactly on stands in tiers. Fingertip pressure on the front lever of a unit registers each count from 1 to 9999. A reset knob returns all counters in any tier to zero instantly with one complete turn of the reset shaft. The name, color, denomination, quality or size, etc., of the item to be counted is inserted in a panel over the reading line on each Vary-Tally. Features include no-glare, easy readability—even from an angle, portability, no obscuring of the figures by the operator's fingers and rugged construction. (Request Item No. C-30)

Cuprophenyl Violet 3 R L

Geigy Dyestuffs Division of Geigy Chemical Corp. announces the addition of Cuprophenyl Violet 3 R L to its Cuprophenyl line. Bright reddish shades of violet of excellent fastness to light and good fastness to washing are produced on cotton and rayon with Cuprophenyl Violet 3 R L, according to the company.

It is reported to have excellent resistance to sunlight after urea formaldehyde resin finishing, excellent fastness to persipration, water, and hot wet pressing, level dyeing and not sensitive to salt, good solubility. The company points out that even higher fastness to washing can be obtained by after-treatment with Gycofix 67 instead of copper sulfate either following dyeing or in crease-proof finish. Copies of bulletins describing the new dyestuff can be obtained by writing this magazine. (Request Item No. C-31)

A-P Solenoid Valve

The A-P Controls Corp. announces the publication of a comprehensive 6-page bulletin regarding the new Model 73 solenoid valve. The 2-color bulletin furnishes complete information concerning construction details, dimensions on 4 types of valves and pertinent product features. Solenoid valve applications in all industrial fields are thoroughly outlined with schematic sketches to illustrate standard installation. A copy of the bulletin is available upon request to this magazine. (Request Item No. C-32)

Tow Line Catalog

Nutting Truck and Caster Co. has released a Tow Line catalog which includes complete information on a large variety of trucks adaptable for either underfloor or overhead conveyor tow-line systems. The catalog will include many operation sequence illustrations in actual plant installations and a great variety of platform type tow-line trucks. The catalog will also feature two-wheel hand trucks which can be utilized in two-line installations, all of which are available with various types of tow mechanisms. Copies of the 8-page, 3-color catalog can be secured by writing this magazine. (Request Item No. C-33)

Ace Bumper Door

American Hard Rubber Co. announces its new Ace DuraDor, built to withstand the splintering, pounding, gouging abuse to which mill access doors are subjected by fork lift trucks and other industrial equipment. The new DuraDor is a rigid, strong lightweight plywood reinforced with steel and completely covered with a tough hide of soft rubber. It is practically indestructible and is said to eliminate the need for fancy bumpers or expensive automatic door opening devices.

According to the company it will not

splinter, sag, bend or warp, but always closes tightly, with no high heat losses or uncomfortable drafts in cold weather. The new door reduces danger of injury to workers, and requires almost no yearly maintenance. Hinges on the DuraDor are extra heavy, with a total span of more than half the length of the door. Hinges are located so that impact on the bottom of the door is counteracted. The edge of the DuraDor is protected by soft rubber ¾" thick. Windows are shatter-proof Lucite.

(Request Item No. C-34)

Paliton Pallet Truck

A pallet truck designed to perform with ease for both light as well as heavy loads is being introduced by Paliton Inc. A lift of 5" is accomplished with a smooth functioning, fast acting hydraulic pump, and lowering is done at a controlled speed. These trucks are marketed in 2,600 and 4,000 lb. capacities, with fork widths of 20½" and 27". Fork lengths are available for various specific jobs. Each width is offered at the 5 following varying lengths: under 36", 36", 42", 48", and 48" to 60". In all there are 20 models from which to choose.

The front wheels and fork wheels are each carried on two ball bearings. Complete maneuverability allows for access to difficult corners. Overloading is prevented by a relief valve. The two main assemblies are dismantled by removing only two bolts. The entire unit is made for rugged use that will give many years of trouble free service, according to the company.

(Request Item No. C-35)

Recorder-Controller Line

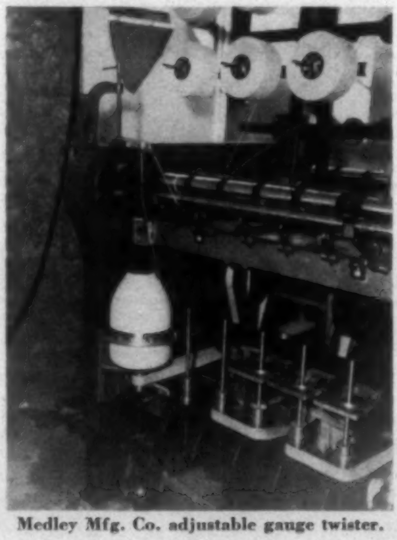
A new line of recorder-controller instruments with a wide range of industrial uses at low cost has been announced by the Fielden Instrument Division, Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co. Their applications include recording and control of temperature, conductivity, strain, force, position, pressure, and for telemetering.

It is reported that low first cost, low operating and maintenance costs and maximum flexibility are made possible by Fielden's simplified unit assembly principle. The recorder is composed of only four readily interchangeable units. Operating on the null-balance principle using a.c. signal actuation, these instruments require no batteries or standardizing circuits. As an example of simplification is the bridge components, which are contained in a single interchangeable unit, permitting easy range changing as well as adaptation of the recorder to an entirely different measurement whenever necessary. This bridge unit is also available with up to four inputs, permitting averaging, addition or differentiation.

A range of nickel, tungsten, and platinum resistance temperature detectors is available, covering temperatures of minus 200° C. to plus 500° C. (minus 328° F. and plus 932° F.). All except the platinum bulbs feature linearized chart scales. A full range of control forms, both electric and pneumatic, is available. (Request Item No. C-36)

Note: Due to incorrect information received, a recent item in this section relative to the Robertshaw-Fulton Series 97 temperature controllers listed sensitivity as 0.1° F. on all ranges; this should have read "0.25° F. on all ranges."

Adjustable Gauge Twister



Medley Mfg. Co. adjustable gauge twister.

A new, completely modernized twister frame capable of producing yarn packages in sizes up to 9 lbs. has been announced by Medley Mfg. Co. It is claimed that up to 50% higher traverse speeds are possible on the new twister. Another feature of the frame is its exact ring-to-spindle concentricity. Gauge adjustability is complete, including ring rail, roller beam, thread board and creel.

The frame's versatility is made possible by the use of high-strength aluminum alloy extrusions made with T-slots in which the working parts of the twister are mounted. Maximum rail straightness and stiffness result from avoiding all expensive drilling and machine operation that "break the skin" of the metal and tend to introduce warpage that has previously handicapped successful application of aluminum extrusions in textile framework. Exactness in spindle plumbing and greatly simplified frame erection also make unnecessary any preliminary shop erection and dowelling of frame parts. Rigid support is derived from two separate horizontal brackets clamped on two vertical steel members.

Gauge is adjustable from a minimum of 3" to any reasonable maximum. Traverse is adjustable from 8 to 12" maximum. Use of an offset ringholder with ring rail positioned inboard permits use of full-length and full-width separators. Feet may be individually adjusted to permit leveling on an uneven floor. Other construction details include possibilities of at least a 4" savings in frame width when an old frame is converted.

The new adjustable gauge twister is manufactured by Medley Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga. (Request Item No. C-37)

Barrymount Booklet

A brochure describing the advantages of the new leveling Barrymounts is announced by the Barry Corp., manufacturer of shock and vibration isolation equipment. The new brochure states such advantages of the new LM-3 and LM-5 series as the installation and leveling of heavy machines without bolting or shims, increased plant mobility, reduced maintenance costs and lessening of the noise level. Brochures can be obtained by writing this magazine.

(Request Item No. C-38)

Soap, Detergent Buying Guide

Colgate-Palmolive Co. has announced a new 1954 handy soap and synthetic detergent buying buide. Pocketsize, it gives a complete resume of the Colgate-Palmolive line of industrial products including toilet

W3 CYLINDERS No. 1 No. 2

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cake or bar soaps, synthetic detergents, cleansers and a variety of industrial bulk products. It also lists recommended use for these products.

Prepared by Colgate-Palmolive's Industrial Dept., the guide may be obtained by writing this magazine.

(Request Item No. C-39)

S.A.M.A. Book Offered

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association recently announced availability of its laboratory equipment section's revised edition of *Better Laboratory Planning*. The revised edition, based upon many helpful comments from users of the original publication, carries a more comprehensive approach to the better planning of laboratories. It includes many new and attractive pictures of laboratories ranging from industrial, college and hospital lab layouts to secondary school and research and development laboratories.

A helpful section of the new book is devoted to "Recommended Bidding Practices"—of service to industrial building planners—answering many questions on the subject of bidding.

Copies of *Better Laboratory Planning* may be obtained free from the laboratory equipment section, Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, addressed care of this publication. (Request Item No. C-40)

Chemstrand Nylon Available

Chemstand nylon now is available in commercial quantities after undergoing successful field tests and mill evaluations, W. G. Luttge, vice-president in charge of sales for the Chemstrand Corp., announced recently.

Chemstrand nylon yarn has been tested and proven in the weaving, knitting, tricot, hosiery and lace industries. Commenting on future plans, Mr. Luttge explained, "as additional denier sizes are produced, distribution will be broadened to include the tire, industrial and mechanical goods and cordage fields, as well as other segments of the textile industry where nylon can be utilized."

"Mills, which co-operated in field tests and evaluations, were selected because they had the necessary personnel and laboratory equipment to confirm Chemstrand's evaluations in a minimum period of time," Mr. Luttge said. (Request Item No. C-41)

National Adds To Line

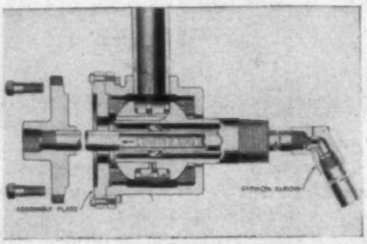
The National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., announces the addition of three new items to its line: National Solantine Blue SFRL, National Garnet GBC Salt, and National Carbanthrene Brown ARN Double Paste.

National Solantine Blue SFRL, a recent addition to National's line of light-fast, non-dusting direct dyes, produces on cotton or rayon rather bright shades of reddish blue. It is practically unaffected by the presence of Monel metal or copper in the dyebath and leaves nylon and acetate rayon unstained. It possesses very good fastness to light, alkalies and cold and sea water spotting. Aftertreatment with National Naccufix or with a combination of Naccufix and urea-formaldehyde resin for crease resistance, has practically no effect upon shade of light fastness, but improves the resistance to wet processing.

National Garnet GBC Salt, the latest addition to National's line of stable diazonium salts, is used to develop the various National naphthols to varying shades of bordeaux, garnet and reddish brown. Most of the colors produced with this product exhibit very good fastness to light, washing and boiling soda. It can be applied to cotton and rayon in the form of raw stock, yarn or piece goods, in open tubs, pressure dyeing machinery, on the jig or reel, or by the continuous padding method. Materials colored with National Garnet GBC Salt can be resin finished for crease resistance with practically no change in shade or light fastness. It is highly recommended for the production of deep red shades on materials intended for sport, play or other clothes that must withstand vigorous laundering.

National Carbanthrene Brown ARN Double Paste is a new addition to National's expanding line of anthraquinone vat dyes. It produces, on cotton and rayon, bright shades of maximum fastness to light and excellent fastness to most wet processing including boiling soap, chlorine bleaching and stoving. It reduces readily at 140° F. in a moderately alkaline bath to a red-brown leuco and is usually dyed at 120° F. It may also be applied by the various impregnation methods and is suitable for use in various types of pressure dyeing equipment. This product is one of the fastest dyestuffs available and is highly recommended for the production of materials that must possess exceptional resistance to light and commercial laundering. (Request Item No. C-42)

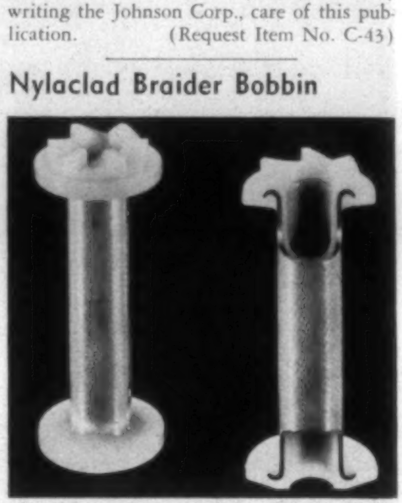
New Johnson Developments



Johnson syphon elbow and assembly plate, shown in cross-section illustration of Type J Johnson joint.

Two new developments are announced by the Johnson Corp. for reducing maintenance time in the insertion and removal of mechanical syphon pipes in rotating rolls or drums that require the insertion of steam or other liquids and the removal of condensate. Johnson's recently redesigned Type J rotary pressure joint is available with a special assembly plate which serves to hold the internal parts of the joint in position when the head is removed. The syphon pipe can thus be removed without disturbing the joint proper or the steam inlet connection. All Type J joints, one inch and larger, are designed so that assembly plates can be added at any time. In addition to the assembly plate, another new product of Johnson Corp. is a hinged syphon elbow. Two straight pipes may be threaded to this elbow, eliminating the need for a curved pipe serving as a mechanical syphon pipe. As the first pipe is inserted in the roll or drum, its weight closes the elbow, which eliminates the stainless steel seat to create a closed line that is both leak-proof and pressure-proof. Additional information may be obtained by writing the Johnson Corp., care of this publication. (Request Item No. C-43)

Nylaclad Braider Bobbin



Braider bobbins made by Plastic Mold and Engineering Co.

Plastic Mold and Engineering Co. has announced the development of the Nylaclad braider bobbin, of the same construction as the company's Nylaclad narrow fabric quill. Made of Du Pont nylon, the braider bobbin is reported to have remarkable wear resistance under many varied and extreme conditions. Like the Nylaclad quill, the hub is aluminum tubing, flared at each end into a 180° reverse curve. Du Pont's FM10001 nylon is injection molded around these flared tube ends and through the hub bore to form the hub lining and flanges. The company states that the ratchet teeth and flange edges will not chip, that dimensions in any direction will not vary more than .003", that grease or oil will not injure any part, and that it can be cleaned with a detergent. (Request Item No. C-44)

Fairbanks Truck Catalog

A 2-wheel and platform truck catalog, No. T-54, which contains 2-color photographs, structural details, specifications, and complete information on over 50 models is now available according to the Fairbanks Co. One of the unique and valuable features of the catalog is the average load rating recommendation chart, showing best loading from 200 lbs. to 4,000 lbs. for all types of trucks. Copies of this catalog may be obtained by writing this magazine.

(Request Item No. C-45)

Fire Protection Bulletin

The Automatic Sprinkler Dept. of Blaw-Knox Co. has published an 8-page bulletin, No. 2426, entitled, "Fire Can Destroy Your Business." This new bulletin points out that 43% of firms whose records were lost in fires never reopen and an additional 28% quit business within 3 years.

Outlining the advantages of Blaw-Knox automatic fire protection systems, the bulletin stresses the fact that the 50 to 90%

reduction in fire insurance costs due to the installation of a Blaw-Knox system will pay the cost of the complete installation in 5 to 10 years. Various types of systems available such as water, fog, foam and carbon dioxide are discussed and illustrations are shown of the new Blaw-Knox spray sprinkler and other devices installed by the company. Copies of Bulletin No. 2426 may be obtained by writing Blaw-Knox Co., Automatic Sprinkler Dept., in care of this magazine. (Request Item No. C-46)

Dexter Chemical Agents

Two textile chemical agents to improve the fastness of dyestuffs on acetate, cotton and rayon fabrics have been developed by Dexter Chemical Corp. Dextrol Antifume A-15 is being marketed as a permanent gas fading inhibitor for dyed acetate fabrics. This emulsion of complex organic amino compounds is reported to be substantive to the acetate and to withstand repeated washing and dry cleaning without losing its effectiveness. The second product, Dextrafix B, is an effective fixative for direct dyes on cotton and rayon. Dexter states that this cationic resin prevents migration and staining with prints and renders most direct dyes fast against mild soap washing.

(Request Item No. C-47)

Field Repair Rotary Union

Perfecting Service Co. announces a new design featuring field repair of its Rotary Union, a revolving sealing connection between a stationary supply pipe and a revolving machine cylinder, roll or drum. Low friction ball-bearing and mechanical seal construction reduces wear and power consumption. The company states that this new design will give even greater performance than its former factory sealed units.

Conversion field repair cartridges are available for the former factory sealed units now in service. Repairs and conversion can be made in a few minutes with ordinary tools. Factory repair and converting service will be maintained to provide service to those who prefer it. The new construction applies to all standard Rotary Unions 1/4" through 2" pipe sizes, for use on steam, water, air, gas or oil applications up to 250 p.s.i.

Further information may be secured through this magazine.

(Request Item No. C-48)

P. & S. Finishing Machine

A new, one-operation finishing machine for fabrics of synthetics or natural fibers fabrics of other synthetics or natural fibers, is now in its final testing stage, it was announced by Myron T. Fleming, executive vice-president of Proctor & Schwartz Inc., textile equipment manufacturer. Mr. Fleming also said that the continuous dyeing machine, which processes under pressure, will not be ready for commercial production for at least a year.

He stated that the development of the machine, which has been jointly developed by Sidney S. Bailey, former president of the recently liquidated Bailey Dye Works, and Proctor & Schwartz Inc., is now in its final stages.

Mr. Fleming said that a mill should have fairly large production in order to install the equipment, and when it becomes available to the trade, each machine will be designed for mills individually.

The automatic dye control, which uses red, yellow and blue basic dyes which are mixed proportionally, remains the big problem to be controlled, he said. Shades can be reproduced almost exactly by mathematics, but much work remains to be done.

(Request Item No. C-49)

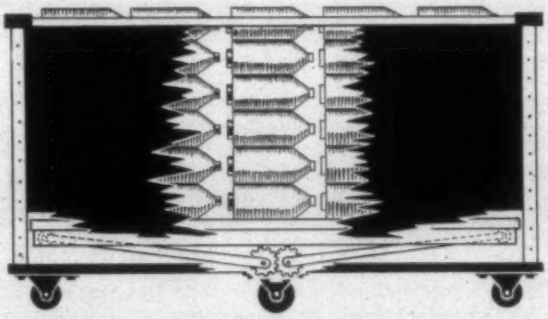
Booklet On Glycerine

The properties that make glycerine useful in conditioning fibers and other industrial products are outlined in a new 20-page booklet, "Glycerine—Preferred for Product Conditioning," published by the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Discussed in the booklet are the major factors in choosing an agent that will prevent products from hardening or "drying out," and will maintain necessary flexibility, softness or controlled viscosity in products: non-volatility, viscosity characteristics, solubility and solvent power, compatibility with other ingredients, chemical stability, non-crystallinity, non-toxicity, and taste and odor. Glycerine is compared with other materials used as conditioners, physical data being given in the form of charts and tables where appropriate.

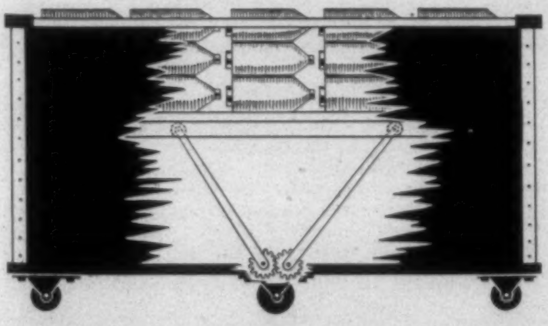
(Request Item No. C-50)

The "General" No. 3000
Excel Truck with the
Auto-Magic Floating Bottom*



- Completely automatic. Spring action keeps load level always within easy reach of operator.
- Perfect stabilization prevents tilt or bind, always giving smooth level action regardless of position of load in either end or in both ends.
- No bend, no stoop. Eliminates backbreaking straining to reach bottom of truck.
- No cranking, no pumping. Requires absolutely no attention from the operator.
- Mounted rollers in edge of bottom give smooth, free flowing action up and down. Prevents binding or drag against sides and ends of truck.

*Pat. Pending



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Industrial Suppliers, Inc. .... La Grange, Ga.
Fall River Mill Supply Co. .... Fall River, Mass.

EXCEL TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.
"Excel Trucks Excel"
LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

Serving The Textile Industry

Fiber Research Corp.

Fiber Research Corp. has been organized as a Massachusetts company to undertake the commercial development of certain research activities of National Research Corp., Cambridge, Mass., relating to equipment for the grading of natural and synthetic fibers. Willard Bridges of Walker Top Associates and president of the new company, stated that "the accurate and rapid determination of the physical properties of wool and other fibers has long been a serious problem in the textile industry. It is our hope that through the medium of Fiber Research Corp. some of the developments of National Research Corp. in this field can be more rapidly made available on a commercial scale for the benefit of our industry." Initial capital for Fiber Research in the amount of $100,000 has been supplied by Walker Top Associates in exchange for preferred stock. This company, one of Boston's leading wool merchants and wool top manufacturers, retains 60% ownership in the new company; the remaining 40% has been acquired by National Research Corp. in exchange for assignment of certain rights to its present developments in the field.

Calico Engraving Moves

Calico Engraving Co. has begun operations in its new Columbia, S. C., plant after moving from Spartanburg, S. C. The new plant has 7,400 sq. ft. of floor space and was constructed at a cost of $40,000. The firm employs approximately 40 persons, most of whom moved with the plant from Spartanburg. Operations of the plant consist of engraving pattern designs upon copper rollers which are used in printing textile fabrics.

Sea-Land Freight Service

McLean Trucking Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., recently announced plans for a new $50,000,000 co-ordinated water and land system for transporting freight between the South and East. This "Sea-Land" service is to be inaugurated sometime in 1955. The first step was completed recently when the McLean company acquired all the capital stock of S. C. Loveland Co. Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., which now operates self-propelled vessels in deep water operations and non-self-propelled vessels with separate towing vessels in deep-sea and inland waterways operations. An application has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of this transaction and for the merger of the two companies.

Construction of four large trailer-transport ships will begin when approval for the McLean-Loveland merger is obtained. Each of these ships will be 650 feet long and have a speed of up to 20 knots. The twin-screw, turbine-driven vessels are designed to carry approximately 240 trailers. Under the new plan, the McLean conventional motor carrier land system will be co-ordinated with the sailing schedules of the new trailer-transport ships. The trailers will be driven aboard rather than loaded conventionally at an estimated savings of 56 loading hours.

Initially, the new ships are scheduled to call at one South Atlantic port, probably Wilmington, N. C., or Charleston, S. C., and two North Atlantic ports, New York City and Providence, R. I. More ports-of-call will be added as needed. Six round-trip sailings a week will be made between the Southern port and the two Northern ports. These sailings will be co-ordinated with the present movement of motor carrier traffic between the two areas of the Atlantic seaboard.

To avoid congestion and delay of shipments during loading and unloading of the ships, McLean will construct private dock facilities for the ships. Adjustable loading ramps will be constructed so that the open top deck and hold can be loaded and unloaded by way of the two enclosed trailer decks.

Preliminary designs for these special ships are now on the drawing boards at Bethlehem Steel Co., Shipbuilding Division. Each of the dry-cargo vessels will cost in excess of $5,500,000.

McLean, one of the 10 largest motor freight systems in the country, will continue its conventional over-the-road motor freight operations. The "Sea-Land" service will be in addition to, as well as co-ordinated with, the present land operation. The S. C. Loveland Co. Inc. will also continue conventional water carrier operations and other phases of co-ordinated motor-water service.

New Visking Plant

Visking Corp. has announced plans to build a $1,200,000 polyethylene plant at Flemington, N. J. It will produce about $8 million worth of material annually, serving the Eastern seaboard states. It is expected to be in operation in August.

Finnigan In New Headquarters

J. J. Finnigan Co. Inc., Atlanta, Ga., producer of fabricated plant power specialties, recently moved its general offices into new quarters at 722 Marietta St., N.W. Of reinforced concrete and brick construction, the building is completely air conditioned.

Bancroft Appoints Ink Agent

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced that a license to manufacture and sell Bancroft's new line of printing inks has been given to Metro Dyestuff Corp., a subsidiary of Metro-Atlantic Inc., West Warwick, R. I. The inks will be sold under the trade name of Emboprint E Series, to Everglaze licensees.

Arnold, Hoffman Expands Labs

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Inc. is enlarging its sales service laboratories located in Providence, R. I., by the addition of a new pig-

VICTOR OPENS NEW SOUTHERN SUPPLY CENTER—The Southern office and stockroom of the Victor Ring Traveler Co. has been moved to a newly-constructed building at 914-16 East Franklin Avenue, Gastonia, N. C. The stockroom has ample capacity for twice the number of travelers formerly kept on hand, and the most modern facilities are provided for prompt, efficient handling of orders.

Mrs. Leona Brabham *(right)* manages the new supply center. She is well-known to Victor customers throughout the Southern textile area, having headed the former Victor headquarters for 21 years.

Orders and instructions received from Victor's sales representatives operating out of Columbus, Ga., Laurens, S. C., Granite Falls and Belmont, N. C., and Lanett, Ala., also direct mill orders, will be handled by the Southern office. Victor will keep thousands of styles and sizes of travelers in stock at the new location, in sufficient quantities to fill all average orders. Company officials point out that Victor customers can receive prompt delivery of virtually any type of traveler, direct from bulk stocks in Gastonia. Construction of the modernized facilities, they declare, is in line with the progress and expanding needs of the textile industry throughout the South.

ment laboratory and expansion of its analytical and development section. The new pigment laboratory is expected to be in full operation in April. This new laboratory facility will provide complete color matching services to producers of solution dyed rayon. According to the company it will be one of the few laboratories in the country capable of giving color matching service to manufacturers of viscose rayon on a laboratory scale. Ahco V brand pastes are water dispersed pigments of extremely small particle size, making them suitable for incorporation directly into viscose rayon dope before extrusion, thus enabling rayon producers to manufacture rayon in the colored state. To the consumer this offers colored rayon goods possessing fastness properties equal to the more expensive vat dyed goods.

Arnold, Hoffman recently honored a group of employees who had been with the firm 20 and 30 years or more at a special ceremony at the Ahco plant at Dighton, Mass. Among those honored were A. L. Van Wart, who joined the firm at the age of 16 as an office boy and worked his way to a top spot in the company's sales organization. He was awarded a special 30-year watch by Edwin H. Arnold, Ahco president.

Oakite Research To Move

The research and service laboratories of Oakite Products Inc., New York City, will move to larger, more modern quarters at 350 Hudson St., New York City, about April 1, according to a recent announcement.

General Coal Sales Force

General Coal Co., merchandisers of wholesale coal and coke in the Southeast for more than 30 years, recently announced changes in the personnel of its Southern office in Charlotte. Frank B. Cruzan has succeeded D. B. Smith as manager and Glenwood E. Tate succeeds Mr. Cruzan as assistant manager. Mr. Smith has resigned to enter another business. Under the new arrangement, all sales of General Coal Co. in the South will be handled by the Charlotte office. Export sales will still continue to be handled by the Norfolk (Va.) office.

Hofmann Representing German Line

Alfred Hofmann Needle Works Inc., Union City, N. J., has been appointed to represent H. Krantz and H. Krantz Soehne of Aachen, Germany, in this country. The German firm is a pioneer in the field of dyeing and finishing equipment.

New Textile Chemicals Firm

A newly-formed chemical corporation has announced that it will build a new plant in Gaston County, N. C., beginning about June 15. Dr. A. C. Baggenstoss, president of Gaston Chemicals Inc. and a native of Switzerland, stated that the new plant will be small—6,000 sq. ft.—but built to allow future expansion. Two buildings will be erected, one for the manufacturing plant, the other for office and laboratory space. It will employ a dozen people initially.

Stowell Co. Is Tower Agent

The textile division of Tower Iron Works, Providence, R. I., announces the appointment of L. C. Stowell Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C., as its sales representative handling Tower wet finishing equipment in the Southern area.

Vicara To Move Headquarters

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. has announced that it has leased office space in a new office building at 99 Park Ave., New York City. The firm will move to its new quarters early this Spring.

Roll Covering Plant In Georgia

Stowe-Woodward Inc. of Newton Upper Falls, Mass., has announced plans for the building of a new roll covering plant at Griffin, Ga. The plant, which will cover about 25,000 sq. ft., will be built on a 16-acre tract of land. No change in the operation or personnel of the main plant is contemplated.

Warner & Swasey Research

The Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, recently purchased the business and assets of the Industrial Scientific Co., New York City, and formed the Warner & Swasey Research Corp. to carry on research activities for several industries including new projects in the fields of machine tools and textile machinery. Officers of the new corporation are Charles J. Stilwell, chairman; William S. Tandler, president; C. W. Bliss, treasurer; and E. B. Gausby, secretary.

Atkinson, Haserick Moves Shops

The gilling faller shop and card clothing shop of Atkinson, Haserick & Co. have been transferred from Pawtucket, R. I., to the firm's building at 1639 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Eugene Bozeman, in announcing the transfer, said the move was in keeping with the company's policy of bringing 24-hour or faster service to all mills operating Holdsworth gill reducers or Platt cotton machinery.

McLeod Represents Milton

Milton (Pa.) Machine Works has appointed the McLeod Companies, with warehouses in Greensboro, N. C., and Greenville, S. C., as Southern distributors and sales agents for the Milton line of loom beams, section beams and aluminum tricot beams. The McLeod Companies will cover Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

G. E. Coming To Virginia

General Electric will build a multi-million dollar plant in Roanoke County, Va., for its industry control department, according to a recent announcement. The new plant, expected to be in operation by late 1957, will occupy 600,000 sq. ft. of floor space. At present the industry control department is located at Schenectady, N. Y. The new plant will employ 2,000.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP. AND ANTARA CHEMICALS, sales divisions of General Aniline & Film Corp., from 26 major cities and 18 states recently completed a three-day sales conference at Albany, N. Y. During the conference the group, numbering 160, made a four-hour inspection tour of General Aniline's dye manufacturing plant at nearby Rensselaer, N. Y. In the photo, Frederick H. Rabe *(third from left)*, production chemist at Rensselaer, tour guide, is shown with G.D.C. representatives *(clockwise)*: Joseph R. Ellis, laboratory director at Charlotte, N. C.; William L. Fickert, laboratory director at Philadelphia, Pa.; Ernest Empting, Philadelphia salesman; James E. Flint, Charlotte salesman; and Anthony Fassnacht, Providence, R. I., New England salesman.

And Now The South Is To Have A Second Wool Combing Plant

THE announcement that a French concern, Amedee Prouvost and Sons, will build a multi-million dollar wool combing plant at an undisclosed site in South Carolina has followed close on the heels of the announcement that Nichols & Co. Inc., Boston, will build at Johnsonville, S. C.

The appearance in the South of two such concerns seems to bear out the prediction of many Southern textile men that the South will see a tremendous growth in its woolen industry within the next few years.

The Prouvost company, known as the "Du Pont of France," is the world's largest manufacturer of processed wool. It is expected that its South Carolina plant will be built to turn out 20 million pounds of processed wool per year and will employ some 250 persons. The location of the plant site is expected to be disclosed by Albert A. Prouvost, president of the company, after he has made a survey of possible sites this month.

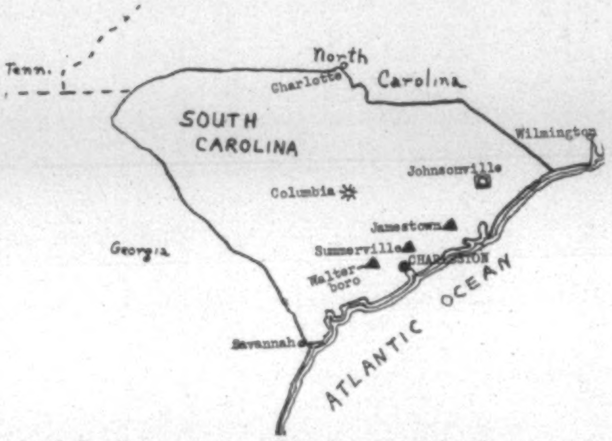
The possibility of Charleston's becoming a major port of entry for wool is beyond the possibility stage now. The initial processing of 40 million pounds of raw wool by the Nichols and Prouvost companies will definitely establish Charleston as such and with the expected locating of other woolen plants in the state, it seems that port facilities—such as storing, loading, shipping, etc.—will be expanded to meet the demand. Nichols has already announced that the first shipment of raw wool for its plant, which will be in operation by July, will arrive as early as April from such foreign ports as Australia and South Africa.

The Prouvost company has said that the South Carolina plant will be a separate unit entirely from the Prouvost Rhode Island plant, Branch River Wool Combing Co. Inc., Woonsocket, which the Prouvost company started in 1921. It plans to expand the Woonsocket division as conditions permit.

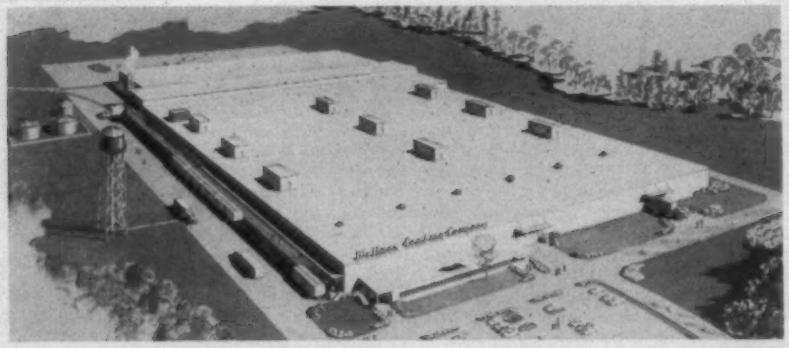
The South Carolina plant will be built in such a way as to easily permit its expansion at any time in the future. It is to be assumed that the awarding of the construction contracts will be announced after a site for the plant has been decided upon.

The establishing of these plants in the South has been greeted with mixed emotions by the woolen industry of the North. Opinions are divided as to whether the North is losing its hold on the woolen industry, or merely missing out on new plants that will be devoted to the making of fine woolens and worsteds rather than to the woolens traditionally produced in the North.

Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina has expressed himself quite clearly on the reasoning behind the moves, however. He points out that the French firm studied southeastern and Gulf Coast cities from Charleston to Texas for more than two years before deciding on Charleston and the State of South Carolina. Lower wage rates, higher machine assignments and substantial tax savings were offered inducements as well as the Southern demand for processed wool. The woolen plants that will be served by the two processing plants will realize a considerable savings in shipment costs alone.



South Carolinians are now talking in terms of the "low country" becoming a "wool country." Pyramids in the map *above* indicate the three communities which are rumored as possible sites for the second basic wool treating plant in South Carolina—Walterboro, Summerville and Jamestown—to be built by Amedee Prouvost & Sons, a French firm. It is expected that Charleston will in due time become a major port of entry for raw wool, since its facilities will be used by Wellman Combing Co. for that mill now being built at Johnsonville by Daniel Construction Co. Johnsonville is approximately 75 miles from Charleston. Other possible ports of entry for raw wool are Savannah, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.



Pictured here is an architect's drawing of the Nichols and Co. Inc. wool treatment plant being constructed at Johnsonville, S. C. To be known as the Wellman Combing Co., the $3,000,000 plant is expected to be ready for occupancy by July 1. Lockwood Greene Engineers of New York, Boston and Spartanburg, S. C., are the architects-engineers and Daniel Construction Co., Greenville, S. C., the builder.

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Southern Representative

King Cotton Is Far From Deposed; Witness What Was Discussed At The Research Clinic

THE fifth annual Cotton Research Clinic, sponsored by the National Cotton Council, was held at Pinehurst, N. C., Feb. 17-18. The three-day program was divided into morning and afternoon sessions and was presided over by General Chairman M. Earl Heard of West Point, Ga., vice-president and head of research for the West Point Mfg. Co.

The first session of the clinic was led by William A. Newell, School of Textiles, N. C. State College. John J. Brown of the Cotton Mechanical Processing Division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, opened the session with an address on the "Effect of Cotton Fiber Strength on Single Yarn Properties and on Processing Behavior." The paper was the report of a series of tests made by S.R.R.L. to determine the effect of the strength of the fiber upon the strength of the yarn.

Two sample cottons of equal fiber properties were selected and processed alike on conventional processing equipment into 12s, 22s, 36s and 50s yarns using a range of twist multipliers from 2.75 to 6.75 in increments of one. Neps were counted, uniformity of sliver was measured, rovings and yarns tested, and yarn grades evaluated. Skein strength was determined and elongation measurements were made. The results indicated that the strength of the fiber had little or no effect on processing behavior at the opening, picking and carding stages. These observations indicated, however, that such properties as length, fineness and maturity collectively probably are the principal contributors to cleaning efficiency and nep formation. Uniformity of the textile products made from these two cottons did not differ significantly from one cotton to another.

It is evident that fiber strength does not affect product uniformity at these stages of processing. In the case of yarn appearance, the finer yarn numbers spun from high-strength cotton apparently spun into yarn of slightly better grade than those spun from the other cotton. However, due to the visual method of evaluation and the small differences noted in grade, it does not appear that fiber strength significantly affects yarn grade (appearance) over the range of yarn numbers studied.

The Nep Problem

A panel discussion on cotton neps followed. Taking part in the discussion were John F. Bogdan of the School of Textiles, N. C. State College; R. Hobart Souther, research director of Cone Mills Corp.; and J. T. Rouse, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Bogdan's paper, "An Instrument for Predicting the Tendency of Cotton to Form Neps," was a report of work done under contract with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in trying to develop an instrument with which to predict the nepping potential of cotton. The contract was supervised by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry. The text of Mr. Bogdan's paper was published in the February issue of this magazine.

The instrument will be produced commercially under licenses granted to individual concerns by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Wright Machine Co. of Durham, N. C., has applied for this license and is planning to display a Nepotometer at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition at Atlantic City, N. J., April 26-30. The instrument was of such interest to those attending the Research Clinic that it had to be demonstrated a second time on the afternoon of Feb. 18.

Souther Rouse Bogdan Newell

Speaking on the "Influence of Processing on Nep Formation," R. H. Souther pointed out the importance of determining how many neps are produced in the various stages of processing and trying to reduce the total number of neps. He reported that results of tests by Cone Mills indicated that the nep counts increased considerably in processing from seed cotton through gin, and from blending through picking operations. Carding removes on an average of 70 per cent of all neps present in a lap, but the nep count again increases slightly through drawing operations.

Improper processing causes more variations in nep count than differences in fiber properties, such as fineness. Variations in nep count due to fineness may be reduced to a minimum and necessity of frequent testing of bales eliminated if cotton is carefully purchased and properly blended. Further research could be most helpful if concentrated on improved ginning, carding and other stages of processing.

Joseph T. Rouse, U.S.D.A., next spoke on "A Method of Determining the Nep Content of Ginned Lint by Using Accessory Equipment with the Mechanical Fiber Blender." This method of determining the nep content of raw cotton involves the use of a mechanical fiber blender and a small compact portable machine similar in principle to a commercial cotton carding machine. Batches of raw cotton are formed by hand into bats and processed through the blender three times to insure a good blend. The resulting blend is removed from the blender cylinder by hand and the blender cylinder is stripped with a cleaning brush covered with card stripper clothing between each test.

The accessory equipment essentially consists of a feed

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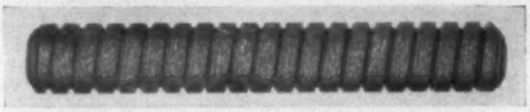
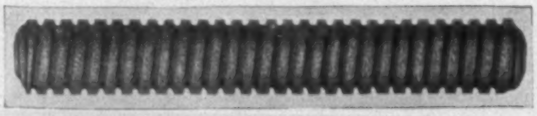


THE HARD GREEN



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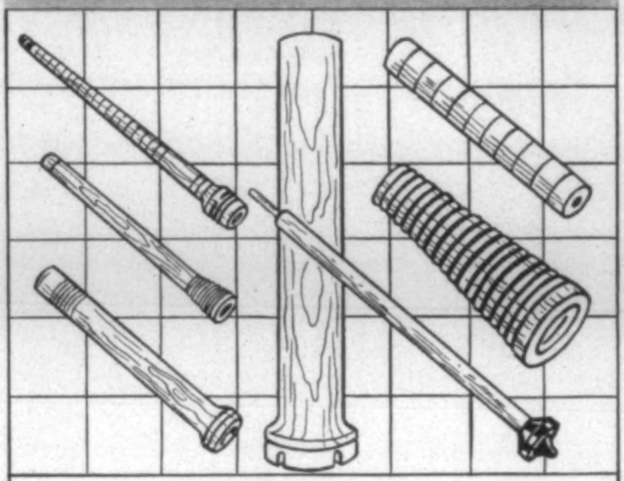

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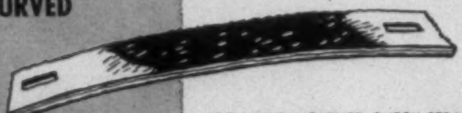

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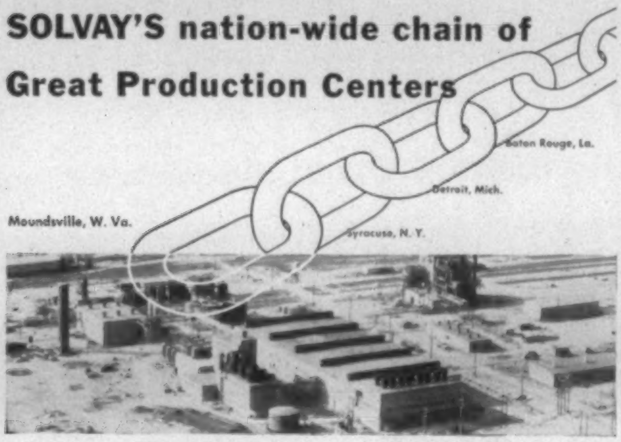

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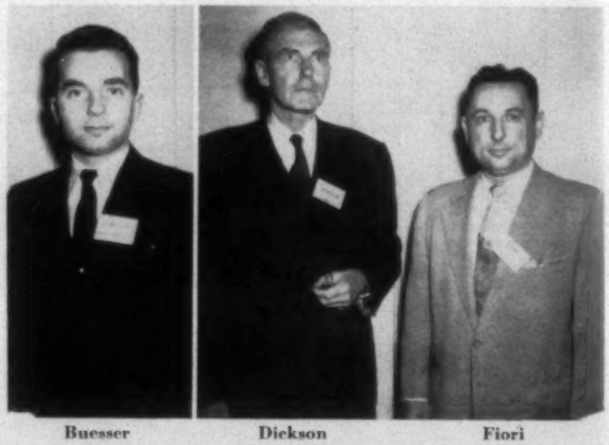
mechanism, a carding mechanism and a doffing mechanism. The bat from the blender is placed on the feed apron and fed by hand between the feed plate and feed roll. The machine produces a web that is caught by hand as it is combed off the doffing cylinder by the doffing comb. The neps in the specimens of the web are then counted to determine nep evaluation.

Two techncians working together can organize this procedure so that there is little lost motion. The blending, preparation and extration of the web specimens, the counting of the neps and the calculation of the results are four separate operations. By staggering these operations and alternating them between the technicians a balance in the work load can be maintained. In this way, an average of four samples per hour can be tested.

The afternoon session of Feb. 17 was presided over by R. J. Cheatham of the Cotton Mechanical Processing Division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory. Speakers were Werner Buesser, Rohrsehach, Switzerland, who is studying cotton merchandising and manufacturing in the U. S.; Thomas Kerr of Plant Industry Section, U.S.D.A.; Louis A. Fiori, Cotton Mechanical Processing Division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; and John B. Dickson, Textile Division, U. S. Rubber Co.



Buesser **Dickson** **Fiori**

Mr. Buesser spoke on "Some Nomographs for Estimating Yarn Properties." Pointing out the variations in spinning tests for determining yarn strength and citing the cost involved, he presented the following formula for estimating yarn strength:

U.H.M. (inches)		×	123.78
Ten. Str. (000's)		×	.73
Fineness (Mic. Units)		×	−1.73
Constant	1	×	−82.27

To use the formula requires three multiplications, one addition and one subtraction. Thus, if we had a cotton with fiber properties as follows, upper half mean of 1.00 or one inch, tensile strength 85,000 pounds and fineness of 4.50 Micronaire units, the calculations would be:

U.H.M.	1.00	×	123.78	=	123.78
Ten. Str.	85,000	×	.73	=	65.05
Fineness	4.5	×	−1.73	=	−7.78
Constant	1.00	×	−82.27	=	−82.27
Total					95.78 pounds

Because of the internal weighting, the formula will over-estimate the short cotton and under-estimate the long cottons. This criticism is not as important as it may sound . . . and when properly used and ,interpreted, is a money saver and will tell a lot about a list of cotton.

Mr. Buesser pointed out that the information he presented was derived from work done by Cotton Economic Research at the University of Texas.

Thomas Kerr next spoke on "Measuring Cotton Fiber Strength at Finite Gauge Lengths in the Breeding Program." Dr. Kerr is principal fiber technologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U.S.D.A. He pointed out that improvement of fiber strength is an important part of the U.S.D.A. cotton breeding programs and that thousands of tests are made each year in a search for the best combinations of fiber properties. Wild cottons, such as the Triple Hybrids and Hopis, have been crossed with commercial types and selections in an effort to come up with the best combination.

He cited the limitations of the Pressley breaker in determining the contribution of fiber strength to yarn strength since fibers tested with the Pressley breaker are broken with no distance between the two holding jaws, or at zero gauge length. He pointed out that the tensile strength of upland cottons is about 50 per cent less when tested at five mm. gauge length than at zero gauge length, but fiber strength at five mm. gauge length was better correlated with yarn strength.

The Effect of Twist on Yarn Properties

Speaking on the "Effect of Single and Ply Yarn Twist On Ply Yarn Properties," Louis A. Fiori, S.R.R.L., reported the findings of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in the effect of single and ply twists on the properties of a 31/2 and 15.5/2 carded yarns.

Generally, data obtained on the two yarn constructions showed similarity in strength and elongation trends for the same combinations of single and ply twists. Maximum strength is obtained when low twist single yarns are two-ply twisted with high ply yarn twist multipliers. Certain ply yarn twist multiplier (3.9-4.9 for skein and 4.9-5.9 for single strand) and single yarn twist multiplier (2.9 to 4.9) combinations resulted in an area of approximately equal strengths. For certain other twist constructions single and ply twist may be varied within reasonable limits without materially decreasing strength. When the same twist multiplier was used in the single and ply yarn, maximum ply yarn strength was realized with that twist multiplier which resulted in maximum single yarn strength.

Elongation was related linearly and directly to equivalent twist multiplier constructions. Generally, ply twist and elongation were positively correlated; i.e., increases in twist produced increases in elongation, regardless of the amount of twist used in the single yarns.

The ratio of ply to single yarn strength, based on maximum ply yarn strength was highest when single yarn strength was lowest (low twist), decreased rapidly as the single yarn strength approached maximum, became approximately constant in twist combinations resulting in single yarns of maximum strength, and increased slightly as single yarn strength decreased (very high twist).

Although the ply twist-strength-elongation relationships were found to be somewhat similar for the 31/2 and 15.5/2 yarns, some differences were noted. A change to a coarser yarn number caused differences in the twist level required for maximum strength and in the characteristics of the maximum strength plateaus, The elongation values for the coarser yarn were higher than those for the finer yarn. With the coarse yarn number, low single twist yarns reacted less sensitively elongationwise to high ply twist. Elongation increased as twist multiplier combinations increased, with the rate of increase being greater for the coarser yarn. For low and medium twist single yarns the percentage gain of ply over single

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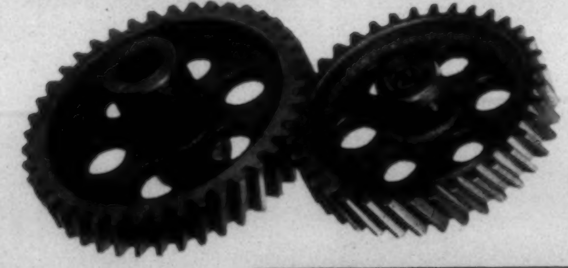

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yarn strength decreased as the yarn became coarser. A comparison of the properties of a single yarn (15.5/1) to those of an equivalent two-ply yarn (31/2) showed that the ply yarn was generally stronger and was, in most cases, lower in elongation than its single yarn counterpart (15.5/1) for the specific twist combinations used as a basis of comparison.

John B. Dickson, U. S. Rubber, speaking on "Structure and Properties of Cotton Yarns," presented several mathematical formulas, on which he has improved, in estimating yarn properties as related to structure.

It should be clear that considerable progress has been made in estimating yarn properties as related to structure, and that the examination of adequate data and modification of the mathematical functions, if necessary, should provide a foundation of fundamental principles. By utilizing these principles, estimates may be made of the yarn structure best suited to assure the desired yarn properties at minimum cost.

Following the Wednesday evening dinner, Burt Johnson of the National Cotton Council narrated a film concerning "Mechanization of Cotton Production and Harvesting" which showed the latest developments in farm machinery for large-scale operations.

Clemson Reports on Reversing Flats Motion

The morning session of the second day was presided over by Carl D. Brandt of Whitin Machine Works. Hugh M. Brown, dean of Clemson College's School of Textiles, was the first speaker. His subject was "Some Methods of Reducing Carding Neps." He gave a prelimilary report on the study now under way at Clemson to determine if the carding operation could be improved by reversing the motion of the flats. So far the tests at Clemson have indicated the following trends:

(1) Reversing the flat motion gives a definite reduction in neps for lower rates of production at normal flat speeds and there is an increased reduction in neps with decreased flat speed running them either direction. (2) Per cent foreign matter left in the webb increases wih lower flat speed in either direction but is not increased appreciably above normal for speeds down to one to two inches per minute. (3) As would be expected the per cent flat strip rises rapidly with flat speeds in either direction but may be less than normal even for reversed motion by reducing the speed. (4) There is considerable reduction in cylinder strips for any reverse flat speed over that for forward speeds. (5) Total waste decreases with flat speed for either forward or reverse running. (6) Reversing the direction of the flats gives less reduction in neps for higher rates of production. In view of the above trends, assuming they will obtain under mill conditions, it seems in the manufacture of quality goods where the rate of carding is less than ten to 12 pounds per hour, it would pay to both reverse and reduce the motion of the flats.

He said that there was no significant difference in the strength, evenness or appearance in the gray yarn spun from sliver made in that manner and that after the yarn is dyed a deep shade there is the same reduction in neps that is found in the card web.

Ralph A. Rusca, head of the Textile Machinery Development Unit of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, spoke next on a new S.R.R.L. development, "The Retracto-Pin Continuous Card Stripper." He reported that the Retracto-Pin stripper was developed in connection with research at S.R.R.L. on processing chemically treated cottons. It was found that the card loaded so heavily that some special method of stripping was required.

The Retracto-Pin stripper is a small rotor that traverses and strips the card cylinder through a slot in the back plate. A number of small diameter pins or wires on the rotor remove the impacted cotton from the card clothing, and a combination of mechanical forces and self-generated air currents return these strips to the surface of the cylinder. The rotor is driven directly from the card by means of spinning frame tapes, and the slot in the back plate is sealed by a sliding metal strip.

He stated also that the stripper has promise as a practical device to aid the textile industry in processing raw cotton. Although still in the experimental stage, the stripper has shown favorable effect on card waste. He pointed out that there was no difference in the strength, uniformity and appearance of 36s yarns manufactured from cotton carded with and without the stripper in the test performances.

Metallic and Fillet Card Clothing

Three papers concerning metallic and fillet card clothing were delivered next. J. W. Powischill, chief engineer of the Textile Division, Proctor & Schwartz Inc., spoke on "Cotton Carding with Metallic Card Clothing." A film showing metallic clothing in use and being stripped was shown in conjunction with his paper. He reviewed the history of metallic card clothing in this country and pointed out the necessity of having skilled help and the proper machinery when initially reclothing with metallic wire.

Powischill

Pogson

Ashworth

He cited the following advantages for metallic wire: (1) Cards clothed with metallic wire do not require stripping as we normally consider it. They have to be cleaned every 80 to 160 hours to remove foreign matter, but they do not have to be stripped every several hours to remove the build-up of good usable fiber which occurs with fillet clothing. (2) It is not necessary to grind these cards. It has been estimated that as much as 160 hours a year per card can be saved by eliminating the necessity of regrinding.

He also pointed out that the following disadvantages are

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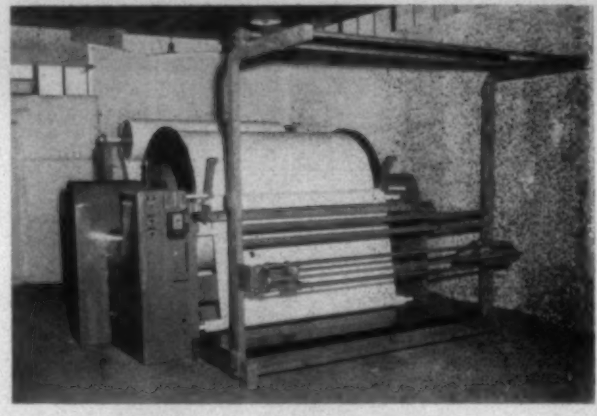

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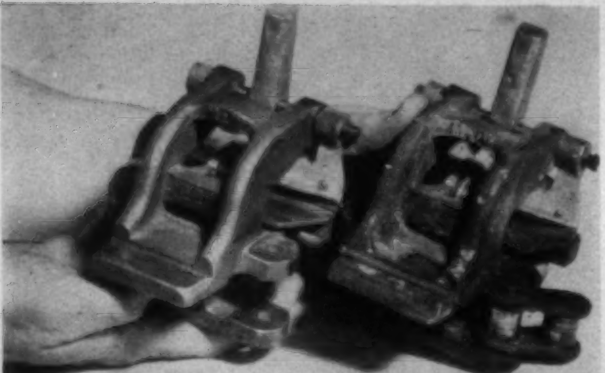

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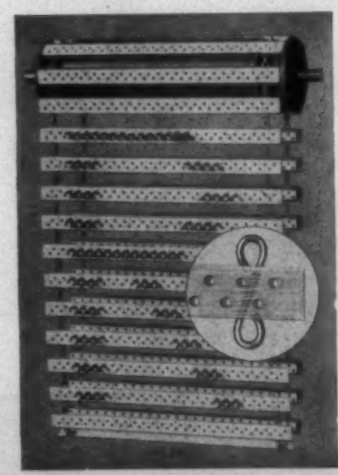

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attributed to metallic wire: (1) Additional weight added by the metal necessary to build-up the cylinder. (2) The fact that the cards must be properly maintained in order for metallic wire to operate at its maximum capacity. (3) The claim that when metallic wire is damaged it is harder to repair than fillet clothing.

He answered these disadvantages with these solutions. The additional weight on the cylinder can be overcome by spacing the cards further apart and distributing the approximately 500 pounds of additional weight on the added floor space. As for the maintenance of the cards, they should be properly maintained regardless of what type clothing is used if they are to operate at peak efficiency. In the repairing of damaged metallic clothing, he stated that damaged wire can oftentimes be repaired without completely reclothing and sometimes without reclothing at all. He said that the increasing use of magnets and other devices to remove foreign materials from the cotton in the opening and picking room had greatly reduced wire damage.

Robert C. Ashworth Jr., president of Ashworth Bros. Inc., suppliers of card clothing, followed Mr. Powischill with a paper posing this question, "Does Metallic Wire Solve My Carding Problem?" He reviewed the history of metallic wire as did Mr. Powischill and reported the progress being made in overcoming the reluctance of American mills to convert to it One of the first difficulties his company encountered was in trying to sell everyone in the card room on the advantages of metallic wire. New installations were limited usually to one or two cards and a number of these installations were unsatisfactory due either to improper maintenance, floors not sufficiently rigid to allow close settings, resistance of grinders and strippers to co-operate in operating cards, or fear of what would happen in case a card became jammed. Operators, he pointed out, were concerned over their personal safety should a strand of wire become loose and be thrown out of the card.

He cited the same advantages for metallic wire as pointed out by Mr. Powischill and, in closing, asserted that conditions differ from mill to mill and that to give an adequate test to metallic wire clothing requires more than just one or two machines operated by carders unfamiliar with the new clothing.

New Angle in Fillet Clothing

Tom Pogson of Joseph Sykes Bros. Ltd., followed Mr. Ashworth with "A New Development in Card Fillet." Mr. Pogson is overseas and technical representative of the English card clothing company. He reported the research involved in developing a new principle in card clothing that included a rigid cut tooth with sufficient resiliency to allow tempering and grinding. The angle of the tooth must

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be such that grinding it to a true working surface would not distort it inasmuch as grinding decreases the efficiency of the point. He pointed out that as the angle of the point becomes more towards the right-angle, control of the fiber is lost. With these requirements to fill, the present 8A and 9A fillets were developed and found to be the most efficient yet developed by the company.

A new technique was also adopted in the pattern of the clothing, with the desire to make the pattern devoid of lanes as far as practicable. Extensive tests had confirmed that the elimination of lanes avoided the collection of fiber in the base of the clothing foundation, but that the population of the teeth generally accepted, was now unnecessary, and the setting became more effective than the population. The new setting presented no lanes to the lickerin and a tooth is presented to every point of contact with the lickerin. Mr. Pogson closed by saying:

> This type of clothing is a precision job and should be treated as such. Indiscriminate grinding and setting will devoid it of all the advantages it offers.
>
> Stripping again under average conditions will be in the neghborhood of once per 40 hours on cotton, while for synthetic fibers once per 120 or up to 500 hours has been practiced.
>
> The production is increased according to the saving in stripping and grinding time. The flexibility of the wire and foundation prevent the breaking of the fibers and the ever dirty cards prevalent in the cut tooth clothings.

No formal session was scheduled for Thursday afternoon and the time was reserved for informal get togethers and relaxation. An evening session was devoted to a symposium on the cotton industry abroad and was presided over by M. Earl Heard. Helmut R. Wakeham of the Textile Research Institute presented some "Observations on European Cotton Fiber Research;" Lindsay Dexter, Pepperell Mfg. Co., reported on "Methods of Selecting, Blending and Cleaning Cotton as Practiced in European Mills;" Ralph A. Rusca, in his second appearance before the clinic as speaker, delivered a paper on "Developments in European Cotton Processing Methods;" "Quality Requirements and Cotton Fiber Procurement Practices in Europe" was the topic of George W. Pfeiffenberger of the Otto Goedecke Co.; Earl E. Berkley, Acco Fiber & Spinning Laboratories, Anderson, Clayton & Co., spoke on "Cotton Technology and Manufacturing Practices in the Orient." A number of color slides were shown in connection with these reports.

The final day of the clinic was divided into two sessions with Alex W. Bell, American & Efird Mills Inc., presiding over the morning portion and W. M. Mitchell of the J. P. Stevens & Co. presiding over the closing session.

Rando-Webber and Rando-Feeder

Howard H. Langdon, Curlator Corp., was the first speaker of the morning session and his topic was "Developments in Cotton Blending and Feeding."

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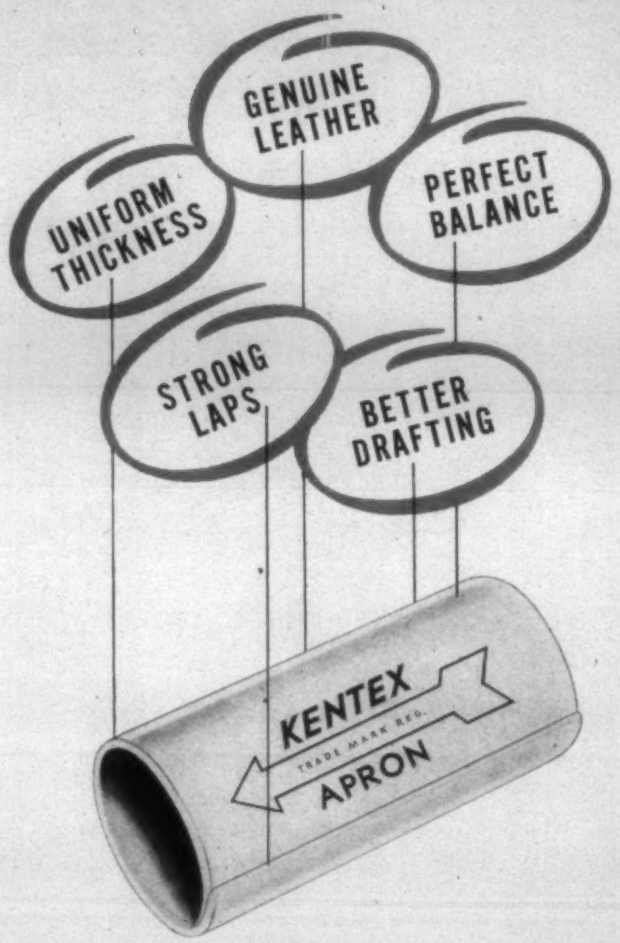

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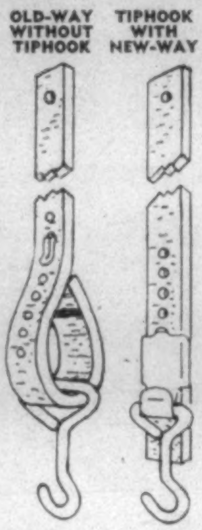

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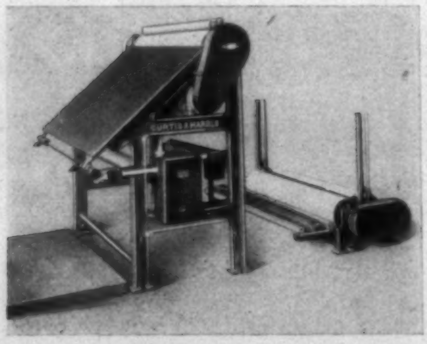

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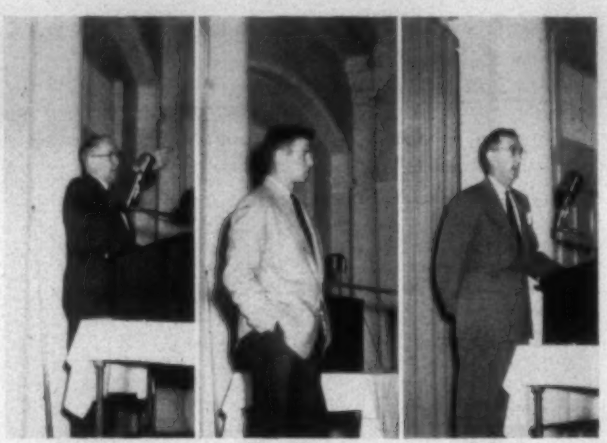
oriented webs made from various textile fibers but principally cotton, wool and certain synthetic fibers—both staple and waste—but primarily waste fibers. The experimental model for making random oriented non-woven webs was ten inches wide. The first full-scale Rando-Webber to be designed and manufactured was extended to 40 inches in width and its design was based strictly upon the experience gained on the ten-inch experimental machine. The first runs of fiber made on the 40-inch model Rando-Webber were made in the Fall of 1947. A second machine was built in 1948 and several machines in 1949.


Langdon **Heard Jr.** **Delany**

Test work done in 1947 and 1948 on Rando-Webbers leading to commercial possibilities used mill run picker laps for fiber feed. It soon became evident that if the Rando-Webber was to find a place in the textile commercial field that extended research and development work would be required. While air flow patterns and static electricity have been continuing problems they were of minor consequence as compared to the problem of non-uniformity of the mill run picker laps used for feed to the Webber. It was found that the Rando-Webber actually improved the uniformity pattern widthwise of the lap fed and essentially duplicated the lengthwise pattern, nevertheless, the resulting non-uniformity of the product web was found to be unacceptable. In order to proceed with the project, it was necessary to conceive, design and build a feeder that would meet more precise requirements in the product webs of the Rando-Webber. This feeder phase of the product was undertaken in the later part of 1948 and made available for test early in 1949.

Upon advice from people who know cotton processing in the mill, a Model 40-B Rando-Feeder has been designed and manufactured. It was also necessary to obtain a more universal form of the Rando-Feeder for use with the Rando-Webber. The new features built into the Model 40-B are an extended hopper with a floor apron and a stripper apron which also returns excess stock to the rear of the hopper to prevent jamming at the elevating apron.

Experience and data gained from mill installations, along with laboratory tests, indicate performance superior in many respects to conventional processing. For instance, in one application where a blend of glass and asbestos fibers are processed through the combined feeder and webber we were required, as a matter of acceptance, to demonstrate in production runs a uniformity range of not over ten per cent of mean weight.

Model 40-B presents a new and unique method for the formation and delivery of fiber mats which we believe are formed with increased accuracy both longitudinally and widthwise. Means are provided for establishing a blend at the bale which proceeds as a sandwich, uniform depthwise, widthwise and longitudinally. The cross conveyor with its sandwich may very well feed into an additional Rando-Feeder to complete the mixing of the components of the blend and to deliver a uniform mat of the blend to the first process picker.

M. Earl Heard Jr., Tritex Corp., spoke next on "Causes and Effects of Picker Lap Unevenness." He expressed the opinion that not enough importance was given to the picking operation in evaluating the yarn manufacturing processes. Reporting on the extensive picker tests undertaken by Tritex, he pointed out that quality can oftentimes be improved at far less cost by adjustments on the picker rather than, for example, increasing doublings.

In our study on pickers we have come to the conclusion that there are five factors which are important in a picker lap. . . . These factors are: (1) total lap weight variation: (2) yard to yard variation; (3) short-term variation or within yard variation; (4) lateral variation or variation from selvage to selvage; and (5) the construction factor.

He pointed out good blending of stock, good working condition of evener motions, control of turbulence between beater and screen, control of air intake that moves the cotton from the beater to the screen so that the stock will move very fast, and the control of air currents in the finisher section as quality features that are essential to control the five factors named.

"Total lap weight variation, yard to yard variation, short term of within yard variation, lateral variation and the construction factors are all important in producing a good picker lap that will make good card sliver," he said.

Mill Use of Picker Attachment

"Mill Application of the Tritex Picker Attachment" was the subject of the paper delivered by Joe L. Delany of Joanna Cotton Mills Co.

Joanna became interested in the Tritex attachment because there was too much lateral and longitudinal variation in its picker laps. Joanna felt that, if it were possible to make a more even lap, there would be a corresponding gain in successive processes. Besides reduction in lap variation, it was felt that better, more even card sliver with less neps should be made. Ultimately, there should be fewer ends down in the spinning room plus a stronger, more even yarn.

Joanna checked just about everything and came up with only a slight margin of improvement. Superficially, this gadget looked good. Joanna was convinced Tritex had marked superiority due to its very nature. Everything pointed to improvement quality-wise, but it was a mighty weak point. Before Joanna went further, it had to have proof of Tritex's efficatiousness.

At Joanna there are three spinning rooms, which for want of a better name are spoken of as Mill One, Mill Two and Mill Three. For some unknown reason, Mill One had always shown a higher breaking strength than Mill Two. Top management suggested one way to settle the problem, pro or con. Enough stock was to be channeled into Mill One to cover it fully and to do this for several months. One unit of Tritex was not sufficient to do the job, and we therefore installed two more units. All Tritex stock was channeled to Mill One and a graphic record on all results was kept.

There was a lower break factor in Mill Two than in Mill One during the 22 weeks before the test took place. The dramatic reversal in higher strength constant which occurred coincidentally with the impact of the Tritex processed stock is really something to observe. The break factor of both mills took a rise, but Mill Two got out in front and was not headed during the 18 weeks of the check. By that time Joanna decided to go Tritex 100 per cent in the picker room and therefore the test was discontinued. Later, as both mills were fed from Tritex-made stock, the break factor in Mill One again came to the fore. This, it is thought, was due to the refrigerated air conditioning system.

At Joanna it is felt that the Tritex picker device aids in making a really good picker lap.

A very rigid maintenance schedule has aided Joanna in holding to the improvement potentially possible to realize. Joanna has tried to do this by maintaining a check-sheet type program where the fixer is required to check so many picker items per shift. The

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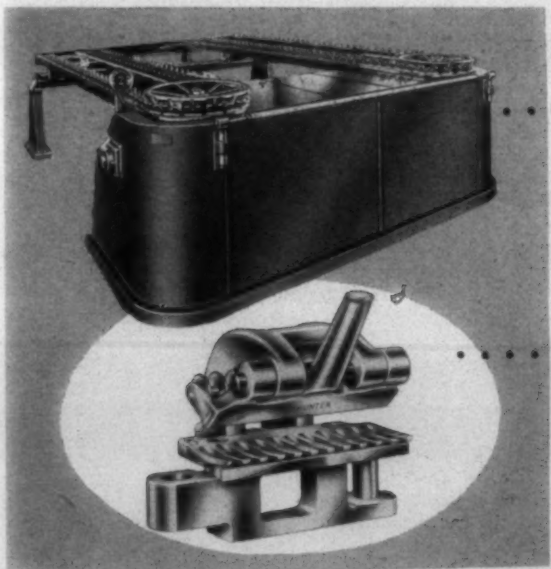

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assistant overseer then double checks. The check sheet is signed and returned to the general overseer who looks over the sheet and puts it on file. The overseer also spot checks to insure compliance. In this way, Joanna tries to minimize the possibility of a part or assembly going wrong and making bad laps before the picker breaks down or is caught in a periodic test.

Under present-day, "no doubling" operations, the mill runs almost directly from the picker room, and no pains should be spared to make as perfect a lap as is possible.

Dr. Stephen J. Kennedy, research director for textiles, clothing and footwear in the research and development organization of Quartermaster General, spoke next on "Cotton and Ideal Military Textiles." Pointing out the particular needs of the military, Dr. Kennedy expressed the opinion that textiles were too often taken for granted. He reviewed the role played by textiles in the second World War and expressed an appreciation for the research programs directed toward fulfilling the unique requirements of various services the world over. He concluded by remarking that "cotton is an ideal military fiber for the Armed Services of the U. S., and as technical progress continues among growers and manufacturers, it will undoubtedly continue to find many uses where its properties make it the preferred textile material for a long time to come."

Controlling the Take-Up of Size in Slashing

"Control of Size Take-Up in Slashing—the Shirley Automatic Size Box" was the subject of the next paper, delivered by Eric Harding Jones, principal research officer in the weaving department of Shirley Institute. He described the new and completely automatic method of controlling the take-up of size in slashing as a simple setting on a dial graduated directly in percentage of size. The device then applies the percentage of size to which the pointer is set irrespective of the take-up characteristics of the warp, the flow properties of the size or the sizing conditions imposed on the machine itself.

To understand the principle of the Shirley size box it is necessary to keep in mind the following points: (1) The controls are set so that sizing ingredients are always being metered to the box at the rate at which it is desired they should be taken out the moving warp. (2) The stock size containing these ingredients is always more concentrated than is required to put the desired percentage of size on the warp. (3) Water is being run into the box and mixed with the size to maintain a constant volume of size in the box. (4) Ingredients can leave the box only by being taken up by the warp. (5) Any use in concentration of the size in the box brings about an increase in the percentage of sizing ingredients going on to the warp and any fall in size concentration brings about a decrease in the percentage of sizing ingredients going on the warp.

The greatest advantage of the use of the box is undoubtedly its effect on raising the standard of weavability. In this connection it is important to remember that, although the box will put any specified percentage of size on the warp, good weaving will not result unless this specified percentage is also the best for weaving. A knowledge of the optimum percentages of size for the various types of warp being woven is therefore essential if full advantage is to be taken of the capabilities of this new method of control. Unless this is understood, comparative weaving tests between warps sized on the automatic size box and warps sized by conventional methods can be very misleading.

Industrial experience has shown that where knowledge of the optimum percentages of size for weaving has been available, and has been applied in setting the controls on the box, a very significant improvement in weaving has been achieved.

A secondary advantage of the box is that it is likely to reduce the consumption of sizing ingredients. This is because, with the

Kennedy

Jones

Compton

risk of undersizing largely eliminated there is less necessity to size "on the top side." Consequently, the average percentage of size put on the warps can often be one or two units lower than when sizing with conventional equipment.

Removal of Tar Spots During Finishing

Dr. Jack Compton, technical director of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., was the final speaker and his subject was "Tar Spot Removal From Cotton Fabrics During Finishing." He reported that the institute had made two approaches to the elimination of tar spots from cotton goods, (1) to determine the source of tar and asphalt contamination and then remove the source or sources and (2) to perfect methods for the economical removal of tar and asphalt from cotton fabric.

"Researches along the latter approach have included development of formulations and procedures for removal of these contaminants, (a) during finishing, and (b) after finishing," he pointed out. The removal of tar spots in finished goods using spotting techniques such as steam spotting, water spotting and dry solvent spotting is more expensive than the use of special additives and processes to remove the spots during finishing. He pointed out that conventional spotting units are of three types—single steam separator and gun, double steam and water separator and gun, and triple steam separator with steam, water and compressed air chambers and gun. A tar solvent formulation found to be very effective on cotton fabrics at the institute was given by Dr. Compton. It consists of four parts Monopole oil, one part isopropyl alcohol and 95 parts tetrachloroethane by volume. A solution of one part Monopole oil and nine parts of tetrachloroethane by volume was also found satisfactory in certain cases, he stated. A number of commercial tar spot removers are also available for use in the steam and water spotting methods.

Turning to fabric finishing additives, Dr. Compton described the pressure kier procedure:

> As a preliminary to this approach to the problem a small pressure kier was built and many formulations tested in the laboratory. It was found that the addition of about seven per cent sulfonated oil (75 per cent)-xylene (9:25) mixture, on the weight of the goods, to a one per cent caustic charge in the kier was quite effective for the removal of tar spots. In translating this into commercial operation, it was found that the best procedure was to first charge the kier with four tons of cloth and after the addition of the caustic a mixture of 18 gallons of sulfonated oil and 50 gallons of xylene (xylol) was poured on top of the charged load in the kier. Circulation of the liquor was then started, the kier closed, and the pressure raised in the customary manner. The relief valve in the lid of the kier should be closed as much as possible to prevent loss of the xylene, yet open enough to allow the excess air to escape. At completion of the pressure boil, a light wash down with warm water is given. If the fabric is then washed in cool or cold water, and bleached it will be found that about 85 per cent of the tar spots have been removed. However, if a hot wash, (140° F to 160° F.) is given, close to 95 per cent removal efficiency will be realized. The sulfonated oil-xylol pressure kier method has proven to be quite effective and economical since the chemical cost is less than two mills per yard on four-ounce cloth.
>
> Another formulation which has been found to be equally effective in the pressure kier consists of about seven per cent pine oil-sufonated oil (75 per cent) (1:1)-xylene (9:25) mixture on the weight of the goods. The chemical cost of this formulation was about 1.5 mills per yard on four-ounce cloth.
>
> Due to the trend in the finishing industry to change from the use of pressure kiers to continuous bleaching, it was realized that a continuous process for tar spot removal would be needed by many finishers. After many months of research and commercial trials, it has been found that by the use of a mixture of pine oil and kerosene in the quench box, containing caustic under the proper con-

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ditions, at least 95 per cent of the tar spots can be removed from cotton print cloth and other goods of about the same weight.

In the large-scale tests an open-end 55-gallon drum was fitted with a valve and pipe line so that the pine oil-kerosene mixture could be continuously added to a highly agitated point in the quench box, while the fabric was passing through at the rate of 150 to 200 yards per minute. Once the process is adopted by a finishing plant permanently mounted tanks and metering pumps may be installed.

The quench box was filled to normal running level with 0.5 per cent caustic heated to a temperature of 150° F. to 160° F. No soap or other surface active agent should be added to the caustic. A layer of a mixture of one part pine oil and nine parts kerosene, about one-half inch thick, was then run onto the surface of the hot quench liquor. The singer was started and the pine oil-kerosene mixture metered into the quench liquor by use of a valve at a rate of approximately seven gallons per 1,000 pounds of fabric. On 80x80 print cloth this is equivalent to about 1.7 gallons per 1,000 yards. The caustic level is maintained in the customary manner. A normal nip roll pressure is used. This results in a pick up of between 60 and 70 per cent of the treating liquor. The treated fabric is then run into a gray bin and given a four-hour rest period. Subsequently, a continuous hot water (160°-180° F.) wash is given the fabric.

The conventional finishing procedures are followed after the above treatment. The fabric can either go through acid and be kiered, or be put through a continuous boil-off and bleaching range. Although commercial tests have not been made as final proof, the laboratory findings indicate that if a soap wash could be given following the rest period instead of hot water wash, 100 per cent removal of tar spots could be accomplished.

Eastern Carolina S.T.A. To Meet March 27

The program for the Spring meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association to be held in the auditorium of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, on March 27, will include a demonstration and description of the Nepotometer by J. F. Bogdan, director of processing research at State College; an address, "Psychology and the Worker Attitude," by Dannie J. Moffie, head of the Psychology Department, State College; and an address by James I. Teat, Southeastern Engineering Co. of Charlotte, on "The Supervisor and Waste Control." There will also be an election of officers. Joe P. Hughes of Cone Mills Corp., Hillsboro, N. C., is the present chairman.

Northern N. C.-Va. Div., S.T.A., To Meet

The Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its Spring meeting at the White Oak Y.M.C.A., Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday, April 24, beginning at 10 a. m. Cone Mills Corp. will be the host.

The subject of this meeting will be "Maintenance of Textile Machinery." Principal speaker will be Joseph L. Delany, general superintendent of Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co. A discussion period on subjects pertaining to machinery maintenance will include carding, presided over

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by Clarence Whitt, overseer of carding, White Oak Mill, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro; spinning, led by P. D. Merritt, superintendent of Dacotah Cotton Mill Inc., Lexington, N. C.; warp preparation, A. E. Abrams, foreman of preparation of Erlanger Mills Inc., Lexington; and weaving, Langdon Joslin, superintendent of weaving, Dan River Mills Inc., Danville, Va.

Miles Carpenter of Erwin Mills Inc., Cooleemee, N. C., is chairman of the division, and Howard Barton of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., is secretary.

Levelness Top Problem For Package Dyer

Members of the South Central Section, American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, at a recent meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn., were told that the outstanding problem confronting the package dyer today "is the production of level dyeing throughout each package and throughout all the packages of a lot."

O. W. Clark of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., told the group that commercial requirements demand that level dyeings should be produced on the largest possible packages, at minimum over-all cost, and in the shortest possible time.

"In general," Mr. Clark pointed out, "the levelness of a vat dyeing is affected by the rate at which dye exhausts from the bath, the rate of diffusion of the dye within the fiber and by the type of equilibrium existing between the dye on the fiber and the dye in the bath. Although careful selection of dyes possessing suitable inherent dyeing characteristics might seem to be the logical method of insuring level dyeings, in practice this cannot always be done, because other factors such as shade, fastness, or low cost must be given primary consideration.

"Unfortunately, many of the dyes, most useful from a merchandising viewpoint, do not possess the desired inherent level dyeing characteristics and it is necessary for the package dyer to control their behavior by exercising chemical, physical or mechanical ingenuity."

Lack Of Textile Students Is Bemoaned

The textile industry must glamorize itself if it expects to attract young college graduates, according to educators participating in a discussion of advanced textile studies at the 51st annual convention of the Phi Psi Textile Fraternity at Pinehurst, N. C., Feb. 25-27.

Dr. John H. Dillon, director of Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J., stated that he was frankly "disappointed that more graduates don't go into textiles," but he added, "it's the textile industry's own fault—it doesn't know how to hire a boy." He pointed out that there is much room for improvement in the industry's public relations program.

A similar opinion was voiced by Dean Emeritus Richard S. Cox of the Philadelphia Textile Institute who said,

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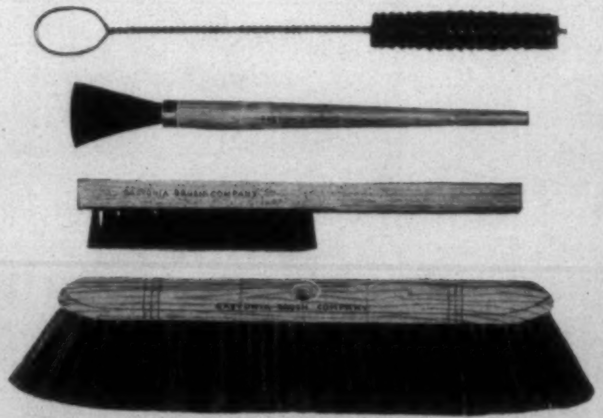

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"The general public thinks the textile industry is downtrodden, a dirty, low-pay slave industry."

Dean M. E. Campbell, School of Textiles, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., reported in a banquet address that the demand for textile graduates is greater than at any time in the industry's history and that "we could probably place twice as many textile graduates as will be available for graduation."

Dr. Dillon elaborated on his remarks about the lack of a good public relations program by saying it is seldom that a chemistry, physics or engineering graduate of one of the universities thinks seriously about the textile industry as a career.

"It will be a long time before the industry has developed a program of attracting university science graduates, and in the meantime this gap must be filled as well as possible," Dr. Dillon stated. He said that the industry may find it desirable not only to improve its relations as regards universities but also "to nurture and expand the existing institutions which are attempting to train research scientists for it."

He encouraged the industry to employ men with broad university training, "otherwise the technologists of the industry will be ingrown, and progress will be impaired."

The convention was attended by approximately 70 members of the textile fraternity.

Piedmont A.A.T.C.C. To Meet April 10

The Spring meeting of the Piedmont Section, A.A.T.C.C., will be held at the Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Va., on April 10. The program will include a research committee meeting presided over by Dr. Edward A. Murray; a technical session at which Dr. Victor S. Salvin, Summit Research Laboratories, Celanese Corp. of America, will speak on "Recent Developments in the Dyeing and Finishing of Acetate and Acetate-Rayon Blended Fabrics;" and an evening banquet with Warren Foster of the Atlanta office of the Coca-Cola Co. as guest speaker.

Students from Clemson and N. C. State Colleges will participate in a student contest in the afternoon session. A 6 p. m. social hour will be sponsored by textile suppliers of the Piedmont area.

Advisors On Tour Of Far East

A group of five cotton experts left New York City March 19 to exchange technical information with cotton experts in India, Japan and Pakistan. Sponsored jointly by

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the Dept. of Agriculture and the National Cotton Council, the group is seeking to improve the competitive position of American cotton and to broaden cotton's markets through technology. They will exchange technical information on cotton processing and improvement of cotton quality.

Members of the group are Malcolm E. Campbell, dean of the textile school, N. C. State College, Raleigh; Dr. Thomas Kerr, fiber technologist with the Agriculture Research Service; W. J. Martin, cotton research specialist, Agriculture Marketing Service; R. J. Cheatham, in charge of cotton processing at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the Dept. of Agriculture at New Orleans; and Dr. Burt Johnson, cotton technologist, National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn.

Gimmicks Not Responsible For Fiber Success

"Even though gimmicks have been in the picture from time to time, actually gimmicks have contributed nothing to the sound advancement of man-made fibers," Charles H. Rutledge of Wilmington, Del., manager of the Du Pont textile product information section, declared at the March luncheon meeting of the Charlotte Textile Club.

"Such fibers as rayon, acetate, nylon, Orlon and Dacron have progressed because of their sound contribution for the ultimate consumer," said Mr. Rutledge, "not through gimmick selling. As long as they continue to contribute and remain competitive price-wise, they will have a chance to prosper."

Gimmicks never were important, he continued, and furthermore gimmicks are gone. Sound developments and sound developments only hold the key to the future for all fibers.

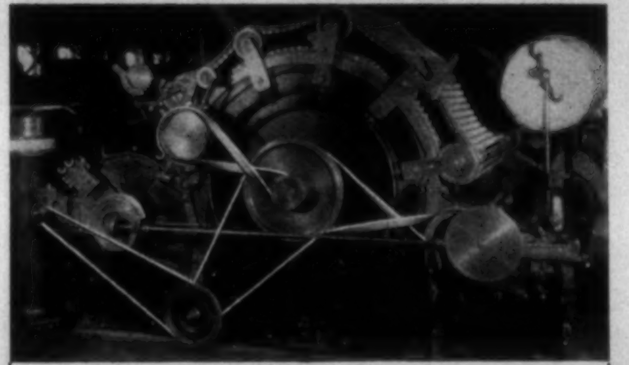
"Textile markets," Mr. Rutledge noted, "are not static, much less are they automatic. The industry is not made up of fickle people willing to follow every Pied Piper simply because he is offering something new. A substantial position in the industry must be earned through merit, through sound development, through worthy contribution for the consumer, who is the judge and jury for the entire industry."

James M. Mitchell, nylon district sales manager of the Du Pont Co.'s Charlotte office, introduced the speaker. Frank P. Barrie, president of the Charlotte Textile Club, presided.

Mr. Barrie has announced that George S. Buck Jr. of Washington, D. C., technical director of the National Cotton Council, will speak at the April 5 meeting of the Charlotte Textile Club. He will be introduced by Alex W. Bell, executive vice-president of American & Efird Mills Inc., Mt. Holly, N. C. On May 10, Arthur O. Wellman Jr., vice-president of Nichols & Co., Boston, Mass., will be the speaker. Mr. Wellman's firm will operate the South's first raw wool processing plant in the South, Wellman Combing Co., now under construction at Johnsonville, S. C. He will be introduced by James Y. Rogers Jr. of John L. Stickley & Co., Southern representative for Nichols & Co.

Details Of A.C.M.I. New Orleans Meeting

The fifth annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc. will be held at the Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La., April 22-24. A highlight of the three-day program will be three concurrent group discussions on national affairs, foreign trade and taxation. These panel discussions are scheduled for Friday the 23rd, immediately



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following a brief general session at which Kenneth Kramer, executive editor of *Business Week*, will make an address on the national economy.

W. A. L. Sibley, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., will preside over the discussion on national affairs. Rep. Samuel K. McConnell Jr., chairman of the House education and labor committee, will be one of the members of the panel which is expected to discuss proposed changes in government policy affecting raw cotton, labor, minimum wages and other spheres.

Presiding over the foreign trade meeting will be Marion Heiss, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., who is chairman of the A.C.M.I. foreign trade committee. Dr. O. Glenn Saxon, Yale University economist and foreign trade expert, will be among those on the foreign trade panel.

The discussion on taxation will be presided over by C. W. Kable, Deering, Milliken & Co., New York City, who is chairman of the A.C.M.I. tax committee. Members of the panel will include Elbert P. Tuttle, general counsel of the Treasury Dept. and Russell E. Train, clerk of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Speakers at the opening session will include H. K. Hallett, A.C.M.I. president, who is vice-president of Kendall Mills, and Robert C. Jackson of Washington, A.C.M.I. executive vice-president, who will make his annual report. A speaker from outside the industry, Dr. Kenneth McFarland, Topeka, Kans., a noted business consultant, will also appear at the opening convention session.

The final business session will be held at 10 a. m. on Saturday and at this time there will be an address by someone prominent on the national scene. The adoption of resolutions and election of new officers will follow and the convention will be concluded with the meeting of the board of directors at 1 p. m. If the customary procedure is followed, J. Craig Smith, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., will move up from first vice-president to president; A. K. Winget, American & Efird Mills, Albemarle, N. C., will advance from second vice-president to first vice-president, and a new second vice-president will be elected, normally to become president two years hence. F. S. Love of Charlotte is A.C.M.I. secretary and treasurer.

Textile Outlook More Reassuring

For the first time in many months the textile industry notes signs of a brighter outlook, according to regional checks just completed by Textile Information Service.

Reports from areas in cotton textile manufacturing, predominant segment of the textile industry, are indicative of an improved technical position and more reassuring business prospects, resulting from the industry's adjustment to adverse conditions that prevailed during the latter half of 1953.

Backlogs of unfilled orders increased slightly during January, reversing a downward trend which began last June and continued steadily until the first of this year. June

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backlogs represented about ten weeks' output. By December and January they had declined to the equivalent of slightly more than six weeks' production.

The improvement in unfilled orders which occurred during January was very slight, industry sources point out, nevertheless it was significant in that it marked a halt in the downward movement and pointed to a trend in the opposite direction.

Production throughout the cotton textile industry in January increased more than five per cent over December levels. Yet mill stocks on hand were held at the relatively low position of about three weeks' production, the same level as in December. Thus the mills shipped out their production promptly, without adding to their accumulations of manufactured stocks.

Textile inventories are considered normal throughout the channels of distribution and retail sales generally compare favorably in volume with those of a year ago. Industry judgment is that total disposable income is not threatened by any excessive decline in employment and may have some advantage from income tax reduction. On the whole, the consensus was that business factors for the next few months appear more on the favorable side.

Fourth Quarter '53 Cotton Broad Woven Goods

Production of cotton broad woven goods totaled 2,540 million linear yards in the fourth quarter of 1953, according to the Bureau of Census, Textile Section. This is higher by five per cent than the third quarter production, and approximately equal to the production during the fourth quarter last year. Tire cord and fabric production in the fourth quarter was 13 per cent below that in the third quarter. These figures are based on reports from manufacturers weaving cotton fabrics over 12 inches wide and producers of cotton, rayon, and nylon tire cord and fabric. Estimates have been included for those companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation.

Dribben Re-elected By New York Merchants

Saul F. Dribben of Cone Mills Inc. was re-elected chairman of the board of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York at the recent organization meeting of the board of directors. W. Ray Bell was re-elected president; Herman D. Ruhm Jr. of Bates Fabrics Inc. was chosen vice-president; Ridley Watts of Spartan Mills Inc. was named treasurer; John L. Severance, secretary, and Edwin F. Vandervoort, assistant treasurer, were re-elected.

Appointed to serve with the officers as an executive committee were: R. Edgar Benson Jr., Woodward, Baldwin & Co. Inc.; Marvin R. Cross, Greenwood Mills Inc.; and Stanley Phillips, Cannon Mills Inc. Named as association delegates to the textile industry committee on foreign trade were Alonzo F. Bonsol of Joshua L. Baily & Co. Inc. and J. E. Bradley of Pacific Mills.

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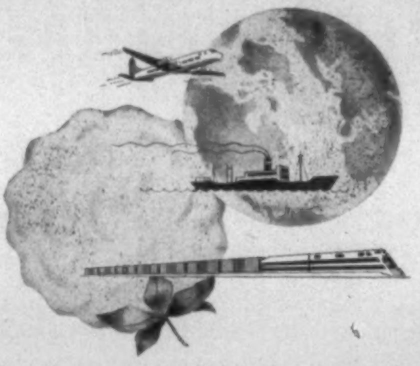

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Before Closing Down

– TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THIS ISSUE WENT TO PRESS –

PERSONAL NEWS

Francis de Loach

Francis B. de Loach recently joined the warp sizing division of Seydel-Woolley & Co. as a sales representative. He will make his headquarters in Spartanburg, S. C., and will call on mills in the Carolinas. Before joining Seydel-Woolley, Mr. de Loach had been doing sales and service work in allied lines. He was graduated from Clemson College and has a degree in textile engineering.

Walter Robinson has been named executive vice-president, treasurer and general manager of Wellman Combing Co., Johnsonville, S. C., a subsidiary of Nichols & Co. Inc. Mr. Robinson has been associated with Southwell Wool Combing Co., North Chelmsford, Mass., for the past 14 years where he was vice-president and assistant treasurer. Wellman's plant at Johnsonville is now under construction.

Harry Cramer is a recent addition to the Southern district sales staff of the Chemstrand Corp. and will work out of the firm's Charlotte, N. C., office. A 1950 graduate of North Carolina State College, Mr. Cramer was associated with Erwin Mills Inc., Durham, N. C., before joining Chemstrand.

W. H. Suttenfield, vice-president and sales manager of American & Efird Mills Inc., Mount Holly, N. C., has been named director of sales and chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Suttenfield succeeds R. S. Dickson, president, as chairman of the executive committee. . . . James H. Martin Jr., vice-president and general manager of manufacturing, assisting in sales, succeeds Mr. Suttenfield as sales manager. He continues his responsibilities as general manager of manufacturing. . . . E. M. Hodgson, sales manager, has been elected a vice-president of American & Efird Mills Inc. of Michigan, thread division of the North Carolina firm.

Stephen C. Hale, since 1932 chief engineer at Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has retired but will continue to serve the company on a consulting basis. A graduate of Cornell University, Mr. Hale has been a prominent figure in the engineering field for many years. He is a past president of the Georgia Society of Professional Engineers and also has served as vice-president of the National Society of Professional Engineers.

Fred D. Bass has been promoted to assistant overseer of the card room at the Hillside Plant of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga. With the company for seven years, Mr. Bass was a time study man before his promotion.

J. Hugh Bolton, president and general manager of Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., has been elected a member of the board of directors of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

Stanley H. Rose has been named special assistant to the general sales manager of the textile division of Celanese Corp. of America. His new duties involve liaison work with the converting trade. Previously Mr. Rose was with the market development department of the textile division.

Walter H. Savage and J. O. Newton are recent additions to the sales staff of Johnson Motor Lines Inc., Charlotte, N. C., carrier of textile products for many mills in the South. Mr. Savage has been appointed traffic representative with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. Newton has been appointed to a similar post in the Charlotte sales area. Mr. Newton formerly was associated with G. H. Tennant Co., floor cleaning specialists, and his experience in this field will be utilized in Johnson's customer research engineering program.

Jonathan Rhyne of the Lineberger-Stowe chain of mills at Belmont, N. C., has succeeded C. Rhyne Little as superintendent of D. E. Rhyne Mills Inc. at Lincolnton, N. C., also known as Laboratory Cotton Mills.

William F. Gerrow

William F. Gerrow has been named district manager of the newly-formed Southeastern territory of the chemical division of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Mr. Gerrow will make his headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., and will supervise all sales activities of chemical materials in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas. Until his recent promotion, Mr. Gerrow had been serving as a special representative in Atlanta.

James L. Williams is resigning April 1 as director of industrial relations for Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., to become assistant to the vice-president in charge of personnel and industrial relations at Erwin Mills Inc., Durham, N. C. The position is a newly-created one at Erwin and Mr. Williams will assume his new duties about May 1.

Ben Kyser of the Graniteville Co., Augusta, Ga., has been named to the cotton committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, replacing the late Bruno J. Kane of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

James R. Rankin, personnel supervisor of Flint Mill No. 2 of Burlington Mills Corp. at Gastonia, N. C., recently was elected

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president of the Gaston Personnel Association. Mr. Rankin succeeds C. Hugh Stroup of BurMil's Modena Plant at Gastonia. . . . Earl Price of Rex Mills Inc., Ranlo, N. C., is the new first vice-president of the personnel association.

MILL NEWS

Durham, N. C.—Durham Mfg. Co. recently received a state charter of incorporation to deal in yarns of all kinds. Authorized capital stock is $100,000, subscribed stock $300 by W. H. Hofler, L. H. Mount and Anna D. Carlton, all of Durham.

Lincolnton, N. C.—Western Mills Inc., with authorized capitalization of $100,000, has been chartered to deal in cloth, fabric, or other articles of wool, cotton, rayon or other fiber or fibrous materials. Incorporators are G. Harold Myrick, John A. Cromer and Harvey A. Jonas Jr., all of Lincolnton.

Burlington, N. C.—Madison Throwing Co. recently leased the Bellemont Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. just outside of Burlington. The Bellemont Plant has been idle since BurMil discontinued its weaving operations there last year. Madison will begin operations at Bellemont immediately, integrating the plant into its present operations of throwing nylon yarns for the hosiery and tricot trades.

Dallas, N. C.—James Cannon of Southeastern Factors, Charlotte, N. C., was high bidder at $8,600 on the machinery and real estate of Dallas Mills Inc., sold recently at public auction. The machinery, including looms, cards, slashers and auxiliary equipment, is subject to liens. The real estate is subject to first mortgage.

Toccoa, Ga.—Coats & Clark Inc. new five-million-dollar, one-story dyeing and finishing plant at Toccoa, now in the final stages of construction, will be completed and ready for occupancy April 15, according to an announcement by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., general contractor for the project. The 620-foot by 440-foot air-conditioned plant will be used to dye, finish and package Clark thread. Bleaching, warping and gassing operations will be done here. Equipment in the new plant includes 14 Model T3 quillers, 40 50-gum cone winders, 56 No. 50 winders and 91 No. 12 Universal winders. A large warehouse area for storing raw materials and finished thread, and a partial basement with space for a cafeteria, locker rooms, service area, are among the features of the building. J. E. Sirrine Co. of Greenville, S. C., is project engineer.

Index to Advertising

Page

—A—
Aldrich Machine Works 29
American Aniline Products, Inc. 65
American Textile Machinery Association 69
Anheuser-Busch, Inc. (Corn Products Div.) 108
Antara Chemicals Div. of General Dyestuff Corp. 35
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. 41
Atkinson, Haserick & Co. 46
Atlanta Belting Co. 127

—B—
Bagshaw Co., W. H. 104
Bahan Textile Machinery Co. Back Cover
Bahnson Co., The 14
Baily & Co., Inc., Joshua L. 143
Barber-Colman Co. 16 and 17
Barkley Machine Works 143
Barreled Sunlight Paint Co. 71
Biberstein, Bowles & Meacham, Inc. 146
Bryant Electric Repair Co., Inc. 127
Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Inc. 55
Bullard Clark Co., The Front Cover
Burkart-Schier Chemical Co. 140
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W. 98

—C—
Carolina Loom Reed Co. 145
Carolina Refractories Co. 143
Carter Traveler Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.) 93
Celanese Corp. of America 139
Chapman Electric Neutralizer Co. 128
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. 138 and 144
Chemical Processing Co. 51
Ciba Co., Inc. 12 and 13
Clinton Foods Inc. 107
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. 59
Cole Mfg. Co., R. D. 130
Courtaulds, Inc. 20
Crabb & Co., William 119
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works 9
Crompton-Richmond Co., Inc. (Factoring Div.) 129
Cronland Warp Roll Co., Inc. 142
Curtis & Marble Machine Co. 134

—D—
Dary Ring Traveler Co. 106
Dayton Rubber Co., The 24 and 25
Dillard Paper Co. 53
Dolge Co., The C. B. 140
Draper Corp. 3
Dronsfield Bros. 136
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I. (Electrochemicals Dept.) 45

—E—
Eaton & Bell 144
Electric Furnace Corp. 138
Engineering Sales Co. 8
Excel Textile Supply Co. 121

—F—
Ferguson Gear Co. 130
Forbes Co., Walter T. 137

—G—
Gastonia Brush Co. 139
Gastonia Mill Supply Co. 140
Gastonia Textile Sheet Metal Works, Inc. 22
Gatlin Tiphook 134
General Asbestos Rubber Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. 136
Gossett Machine Works 15
Graton & Knight Co. 49
Griffin & Sons, Ira L. 104

—H—
Hart Products Corp. 23
Henley Paper Co. 27
Holyoke Machine Co. 33
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. 18

—I—
Ideal Industries, Inc. 26

—J—
Jacobs Mfg. Co., The E. H. (Northern and Southern Divisions) Front Cover
Jenkins Metal Shops, Inc. 115
Jenkins Reneedling Co. 125

—K—
Keever Starch Co. 97

Page

—L—
Lambeth Rope Corp. 138
Landis, Inc., Oliver D. 134 and 141
Lindley Nurseries, The 132
Lippard, John B. 146
Loper Co., Ralph E. 140

—M—
McCaskie, Inc., W. M. 128
Manhattan Rubber Division 136
Marshall & Williams Corp. 135
Medley Mfg. Co. 28
Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.) 93
Monticello Bobbin Co. 127

—N—
National Aniline Div., Allied Chem. & Dye Corp. 31
National Ring Traveler Co. 30
New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co. 58
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. 48
Noble, Roy 127
Norlander-Young Machine Co. 34
North, Inc., Frank G. 142

—O—
Oakite Products, Inc. 132

—P—
Parks-Cramer Co. 36
Parks & Woolson Machine Co. 131
Pease & Co., J. N. 139
Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc. 117
Perfecting Service Co. 116
Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F. 38
Piedmont Processing Co. 142
Pilot Life Insurance Co. 114
Pneumafil Corp. 11
Precision Gear & Machine Co. 64

—R—
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
  General Asbestos & Rubber Div. 136
Raymond Service, Inc., Chas. P. 144
Reiner, Inc., Robert 19
Rice Dobby Chain Co. 132
Royce Chemical Co. 147

—S—
Saco-Lowell Shops, Inc. 54
Scott Testers, Inc. 133
Signal Thread Co., Inc. 125
Sinclair Refining Co. 39
Sirrine Co., J. E. 131
Solvay Process Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 128
Sonoco Products Co. 61
Southern Electric Service Co. 104
Southern Shuttles Div. (Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.) 37
Southern Textile Works 144
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. and Southern Shuttles Div. 37

—T—
Terrell Machine Co., Inc., The 57
Texas Co., The 66
Textile Apron Co. 133
Textile Process Engineers, Inc. 138
Textile Shops, The 117

—U—
U. S. Ring Traveler Co. 10
Universal Winding Co. (Atwood Division) 4 and 5

—V—
Valentine Co., J. W. 143
Veeder-Root, Inc. 2
Victor Ring Traveler Co. 6 and 7
Visking Corp., Plastic Div. 47

—W—
WAK Industries 144
Washburn 125
Watson & Desmond 141
Watson-Williams Mfg. Co. 40
West Point Foundry & Machine Co. 21
Whitehead Engineering Co. 109
Whitin Machine Works 42, 43 and 44
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. 56
Wonalancet Co. 142

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